

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

SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

San José (Costa Rica), 19 to 30 March 1979

THE SECRETARIAT AND ITS DUTIES

1978 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Administration and Finance
 3. Meeting Documents and Proceedings
 4. Communications Network
 5. National Reports and Trade Data
 6. The Amendment Process
 7. New Working Instruments
 - 7.1 Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals and Plants
 - 7.2 Standardized Taxonomy
 - 7.3 Identification Manual
 - 7.4 Index to Legislation
 8. Acknowledgements
- Annex 1: List of Notifications
- Annex 2: "Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife Traffic"

1. Introduction

According to Article XII paragraph 2(g) of the Convention, the Secretariat shall prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work. Previous reports of the Secretariat having been submitted by Notification No. 41 (30 July 1976), at the Berne meeting (Proceedings Doc. 1.8, pages 180 - 184) and by Notification No. 90 (5 July 1978), the present report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1978. It is submitted for consideration by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 3(d) of the Convention.

Attached to the present report is a list of the Notifications issued by the Secretariat since the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Annex 1); and a case history "Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife Traffic", illustrating day-to-day work of the Secretariat by way of a current sample (Annex 2).

2. Administration and Finance

The CITES Secretariat is provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in accordance with the Secretariat functions as defined in Article XII of the Convention and is administered in cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) under UNEP/IUCN Project FP/1104-76-01 financed in total by UNEP.

Following the entry on duty of the Secretary General on 1 May 1978, the permanent staff of the Secretariat now consists of three professional officers and two secretaries. The permanent staff assures the preparation and translation of documents and reports, as well as correspondence and liaison with Governments and organizations, in the three working languages of the Secretariat (English, French and Spanish; see Notification No. 7 of 15 November 1975), which also are the official and working languages of the Conference of the Parties (Rule 18, paragraph 1, of the Provisional Rules of Procedure, Doc. 2.3). Part-time external assistance is used during peak periods for specific translation and document reproduction tasks.

Office accommodation, equipment and administrative facilities for the CITES Secretariat located in Morges, Switzerland, are also provided by UNEP under the above project. Recruitment, employment and pension conditions of the Secretariat are governed by the IUCN Staff Rules and Regulations; salaries and civil service allowances are in Swiss Francs and subject to Swiss taxation and social security requirements, as per applicable 1978 scales.

Funding for the work of the CITES Secretariat was provided by UNEP to IUCN, totalling \$ 334,500 for the year 1978 under revision 7 of UNEP/IUCN Project FP/1104-76-01. Accounting and auditing of the Secretariat's budget is subject to the applicable IUCN and UNEP

procedures. The question of future funding is discussed in detail in Doc. 2.9 (Financing of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties).

Special consultancy agreements were concluded in 1978 under FP/1104-76-01 with the IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC Group in London (for monitoring of trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and a sequence of related specific tasks as outlined in the consultancy agreement); and through the World Wildlife Fund with the IUCN Environmental Law Center in Bonn (for a computerized index of species dealt with in national legislation). Extracts of documents produced in the course of these consultancies will be submitted to the second meeting of the Contracting Parties (Annex 2 of Doc. 2.6; and Doc. 2.29).

In addition, the Secretariat benefitted from valuable research contributions by Parties, some of which were carried out by way of consultancies commissioned by national Management and Scientific Authorities (e.g. Doc. 2.17, 2.22, 2.27).

The CITES Secretariat was also able to rely on a number of contributions from the UNEP/IUCN global conservation project FP/1103-75-04, including the preparation and publication of the Red Data Books on mammals, birds, fishes, amphibians and reptiles and plants, and expert advice from the IUCN Survival Service Commission and its specialist groups and from the IUCN Environmental Law Center; and public information and press coverage (e.g. IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9, Nos. 9 and 12/1978 in English, French and Spanish). Similar support (including use of telex facilities) was received from the Secretariat of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) International in Morges; WWF Switzerland made available copies of the special issue of its "Panda" magazine, devoted to the Convention (vol. 11, No. 5/1978 in French, German and Italian). All these contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

3. Meeting Documents and Proceedings

During 1978, the Secretariat edited and translated the documents of the special working session of the Conference of the Parties (Geneva, 17 - 28 October 1977). Bound volumes of the Proceedings, as well as the unofficial Records of Informal Exchanges of Views on the Implementation of the Convention which took place during the session, were distributed to all Parties.

First sets of Conference documents for the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Doc. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.20) were issued by Notifications dated 9 June, 5 December and 15 December 1978. Other Conference documents were prepared and translated for distribution to the Parties in January/February 1979. The volume of Conference documentation for the San José meeting is considerably higher than for the Berne and Geneva meetings, totalling approximately 850 pages in each of the three working languages, plus information documents submitted in one of the languages only.

The Secretariat also serviced two meetings of the Steering Committee, held in Costa Rica from 13 to 17 February and in Berne from 9 to 10 October 1978, relating to the preparation of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

4. Communications Network

In order to establish and maintain direct communications between Management Authorities pursuant to Article IX of the Convention, and the related recommendations of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat periodically issued updated lists indicating the names and addresses of Management Authorities (Notification No. 86 of 5 July 1978 and No. 95 of 31 August 1978) and their telephone, telex and cable addresses (Notifications No. 80 of 17 March 1978, No. 87 of 5 July 1978; updating Notifications No. 68 and 72 of 1977). For the purpose of communications with States not Parties to the Convention, pursuant to Article X, the Secretariat also compiled and distributed a list of Authorities issuing documentation comparable to Convention permits and certificates (Notification No. 92 of 5 July 1978).

A total of 36 Notifications was issued to all Parties during 1978 (on distribution procedures see Notification No. 77 of 17 March 1978). In addition, Secretariat correspondence, telex and telephone contacts with particular governments, organizations and experts showed a marked increase. The permanent network of communications so established is considered essential not only for the internal functioning of the Convention, but also for concerted efforts to promote more effective controls over international wildlife traffic originating outside the Convention area. The chronology of action summarized in Annex 2 of the present report illustrates the operation of this network by way of a specific 1978 case history ("Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife Traffic") which also indicates an encouraging trend towards participation by non-Party States.

A brief survey of matters and problems raised in communications with Management Authorities is given in Doc. 2.6 (Report on Implementation of the Convention). Contacts with international organizations are described in Doc. 2.10 (Relationship with the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and other international agreements).

5. National Reports and Trade Data

Article VIII, paragraphs 6 and 7, of the Convention provides for the keeping of national trade records on endangered species, and for the submission of annual and biennial reports by the Parties. By Notification No. 78 of 17 March 1978, the Secretariat invited Parties to submit their reports in accordance with a proposed uniform format and with the time plan laid down by the first meeting of the Parties. Special reminders were sent in September and in November 1978 to those Parties which had not yet submitted their reports for 1977.

On the whole, the compilation of national reports has improved as compared with the situation reported in the previous report on the work of the Secretariat. As of January 1979, the following Parties still had not responded to the request for submission of annual reports due for 1977: Brazil, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

While the amount of missing information remains considerable, and even though some of the reports submitted are still incomplete (e.g., as regards data on flora) or not in full conformity with the proposed standard format, the Secretariat considers the information received so far extremely valuable. The IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC Group was commissioned to prepare a first analysis of the 1977 national reports, with respect to trade in a representative group or family of species and in comparison with other official statistics readily available. This analysis ("The international trade in Felidae, 1977") is attached to Doc. 2.6 as Annex 2.

National data on legislation extracted from biennial reports were transmitted to the IUCN Environmental Law Center for computer processing as part of the index of species dealt with in legislation (Doc. 2.29). At the same time, the Secretariat compiled all available information on official forms of permits and certificates, seals and labels and other means of authentication. After obtaining further clarification at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat intends to disseminate this information to Management Authorities with a view to facilitating the mutual recognition of trade documents.

In the view of the Secretariat, it would be desirable to determine (further to the recommendations of the 1976 Berne meeting on reporting periods, and the uniform format proposed in Notifications No. 25 of 1 June 1976 and No. 78 of 17 March 1978) appropriate deadlines for the submission of national reports, in order to ensure timely compilation and analysis of data which may be crucial for decisions on the future management of the species concerned.

6. The Amendment Process

During 1978, the Secretariat received one proposal from Iran for amendment of the text of the Convention (see Doc. 2.13, Annex 1). The Secretariat had to refer the proponent to the procedure of Article XVII, which requires for this purpose a written request by at least one-third of the Parties for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

On the other hand, a number of Parties availed themselves of the simplified procedures for the amendment of appendices to the Convention. Thus, in accordance with Article XVI, Appendix III was amended as of 24 April 1978, following a request from Botswana communicated by Notification from the Secretariat dated 24 January 1978. With its

Notification, the Secretariat distributed a consolidated new version of Appendix III.

The procedure of Article XV, paragraph 2, for amendment of Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties was used in two instances: A proposal from Peru, communicated by Notification dated 1 February 1978, and followed by comments from other Parties and recommendations of the Secretariat (Notification No. 85 of 14 April 1978) was adopted, in the absence of objections, for entry into force as of 12 August 1978 (Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 26 May 1978). A list of proposals from the United Kingdom, communicated by Notification dated 28 July 1978, and followed by comments from other Parties and recommendations of the Secretariat (Notification No. 99 of 19 October 1978) was partly adopted for entry into force as of 16 February 1979 (Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 5 December 1978); other parts of this list of proposals met with objections, however, and therefore had to be submitted to the postal voting procedure provided in Article XV, paragraph 2 (g) of the Convention. By Notification No. 100 of 5 December 1978, ballots were distributed accordingly; the voting procedure had not been completed at the time of the drafting of this report.

The procedure of Article XV, paragraph 1, for amendment of Appendices I and II at regular meetings of the Conference of the Parties was used most extensively. Within the prescribed deadline of 20 October 1978 for the submission of proposals for consideration by the 1979 second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (specified in the Invitation Note dated 9 June 1978, and again in Notification No. 96 of 29 September 1978), a total of approximately 250 amendment proposals for Appendices I and II was received; proposals which arrived after this deadline unfortunately could not be considered but will, to the extent possible, be taken into account in the Secretariat's summary of comments and recommendations for the meeting. By Notifications dated 29 September and 24 November 1978, all proposals duly received were communicated to contracting or signatory States, together with the originals of supporting statements received. Translations of the voluminous supporting statements into the other working languages were prepared for distribution to Parties in February 1979.

In accordance with Recommendation Conf. S.S.1.8 of the special working session of the Conference of the Parties^{1/}, a number of Parties undertook comprehensive reviews of Appendix I and II species occurring in their countries. Review of species occurring in more than one country was carried out in coordination, Switzerland having offered to review taxa which were not reviewed by other Parties, and IUCN having offered to review Appendix I species occurring outside the territories of Parties (see Notifications No. 75 of 15 February 1978, No. 83 of 17 March 1978, No. 91 of 5 July 1978).

^{1/} Proceedings of the special working session, page 31 and Annex 1 to Doc. 2.26.

7. New Working Instruments

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, several new working instruments have been prepared in draft form by experts and consultants, for consideration by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties and for further elaboration on the basis of comments received.

7.1. Guidelines on Transport of Live Animals and Plants

In accordance with Article XII, paragraph 2 (c) of the Convention and with Recommendation Conf. S.S.1.1 ^{2/} of the special working session of the Conference of the Parties (Geneva, 17 - 28 October 1977), the Secretariat requested the IUCN Survival Service Commission under Project FP/1104-76-01 to provide consultative services for the development of draft guidelines for the international transport of animals, taking into account the work of the Government-IATA Liaison Group (GILG) Sub-Committee on Live Animals, in which the Secretariat and representatives of Parties had participated. The draft guidelines, prepared under the auspices of the IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC Group, with assistance from the U.K. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were translated by the Secretariat and communicated to Parties (as Doc. 2.20) by Notification No. 104 of 15 December 1978. Also attached were draft guidelines on transport of live plant specimens, which the Secretariat compiled and translated on the basis of comments received from Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States pursuant to the deliberations of the Geneva session ^{3/}. These guidelines are intended to apply both to air transport and surface transport.

7.2. Standardized Taxonomy

Pursuant to Recommendation Conf. S.S.1.7 of the 1977 Geneva session, ^{4/} an Ad Hoc Committee on Standardized Taxonomy was established by the Steering Committee with the task of producing a provisional standardized checklist of animal species for consideration by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. A computerized preliminary list of "Vertebrates of the World", prepared by the U.S. National Fish and Wildlife Laboratory and revised on the basis of comments received from members of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Secretariat, was distributed as Doc. 2.22 to the Management Authorities of Parties through their diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C. (see Notification No. 104 of 15 December 1978).

7.3. Identification Manual

Pursuant to Recommendation Conf. S.S.1.3 of the Geneva session, ^{5/} the Steering Committee established a committee of experts nominated by the Parties to guide the preparation of an identification manual for species listed in the appendices of the Convention. A draft

^{2/} Proceedings of the special working session, page 15.

^{3/} Proceedings of the special working session, Plen. S.S.1.15 (Rev.), page 84.

^{4/} Proceedings of the special working session, page 29.

^{5/} Proceedings of the special working session, page 22.

prototype of an identification manual, prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, was communicated by the Secretariat to the members of the committee for comments, and a revised printed version in English, with the Secretariat's translation into French and Spanish, was distributed to the Parties as Doc. 2.17.

7.4. Index to Legislation

Following several requests from Parties for information on current laws of other countries dealing with particular endangered species, and in order to make optimal use of the national legislative texts submitted by Parties pursuant to Articles VIII (7) and XVI (4) of the Convention, the Secretariat, jointly with the World Wildlife Fund, commissioned the IUCN Environmental Law Center in Bonn to prepare a computerized index of species mentioned in legislation. The purpose of the index is to facilitate the processing and retrieval of relevant legislative data on endangered species, by their scientific and common names, and to provide a reference basis for the drafting of new legislation and regulations implementing the Convention. The project was undertaken with the assistance of the International Referral System at the Geneva Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and in coordination with simultaneous work on the standardized taxonomy. A sample computer print-out of a selected part of the index has been prepared for distribution as a background document at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, together with explanatory comments in the three working languages (Doc. 2.29).

8. Acknowledgements

The Secretariat wishes to express its appreciation of the valuable assistance received during the course of this year from Management Authorities and Scientific Authorities of the Parties, especially from the members of the Steering Committee and from the Depositary Government. Continuing support provided by UNEP and IUCN is gratefully acknowledged.

A special word of thanks is due to the wide range of non-governmental organizations which have promoted and actively supported in many countries the goals of the Convention and the work of the Secretariat. Together with governmental action, this kind of civic support will be essential for the future implementation of the Convention.

THE SECRETARIAT AND ITS DUTIES

1978 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

Notifications Issued by the Secretariat since the First Meeting of
the Conference of the Parties (Berne, November 1976)

- Available in English/French/Spanish -

A. Notifications to the Parties *

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>
59	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	28.3.77
60	Direct communications between the Management Authorities	28.3.77
61	Management Authorities and authenticating seals	28.3.77
62	(Annual and biennial reports)	28.3.77
63	Legislation and regulation relating to the Convention	28.3.77
64	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	1.6.77
65	(Special working session - Registration, hotel reservations and information for participants)	5.7.77
66	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	5.7.77
67	Trade Monitoring	25.7.77
68	Direct communications between the Management Authorities	5.7.77
69	(Special working session - Agenda, working programme and rules of procedure)	25.7.77
70	Management Authorities which are not authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat	15.9.77
71	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	15.9.77
72	Direct communications between the Management Authorities	15.9.77
73	(Proceedings and working documents)	15.9.77
74	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	15.9.77
75	Review of Appendices I and II of the Convention	15.2.78
76	(Amendment to Appendix II of the Convention - Proposal from the Republic of Peru)	8.3.78
77	Notification to contracting or signatory States of the Convention - Notification to the Parties	17.3.78
78	Annual and biennial reports	17.3.78
79	(Names and addresses of Management Authorities)	17.3.78
80	Direct communications between the Management Authorities	17.3.78

* Notifications shown in brackets have been superseded by subsequent Notifications or publications, or are no longer in current use.

<u>No.</u>		<u>Date</u>
81	Relationship between the Convention and the International Whaling Commission	17.3.78
82	Transport of live specimens	17.3.78
83	Review of Appendices I and II of the Convention - Supplement to Notification No. 75 dated 15.2.78	17.3.78
84	Development of an Identification Manual	31.3.78
85	(Amendment to Appendix II of the Convention - Proposal from the Republic of Peru)	14.4.78
86	Names and addresses of Management Authorities	5.7.78
87	Direct communications between the Management Authorities	5.7.78
88	Notification to contracting or signatory States of the Convention - Note to the Parties	5.7.78
89	Development of an Identification Manual (Continued)	5.7.78
90	Annual reports from the Secretariat	5.7.78
91	Review of Appendices I and II of the Convention - Supplement to Notifications No. 75 and 83 dated 15 February and 17 March 1978	5.7.78
92	Trade with States not Party to the Convention - Authorities issuing documentation comparable to permits and certificates	5.7.78
93	Secretariat of the Convention	31.8.78
94	Annual report 1977 of the Secretariat on the implementation of the Convention - Erratum	31.8.78
95	Names and addresses of Management Authorities	31.8.78
96	Submissions for San José meeting	29.9.78
97	Proceedings and Notification	29.9.78
98	Secretariat's Telephone Number	29.9.78
99	Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Proposals from the United Kingdom - Comments from Parties, etc.	19.10.78
100	Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Proposals from the United Kingdom - Postal Vote	5.12.78
101	Transmission of documents	5.12.78
102	Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention	5.12.78
103	Travel assistance for San José meeting	15.12.78
104	Transmission of documents for the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties	15.12.78

B. Notifications to contracting or signatory States *

	<u>Date</u>
(Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention)	19.11.76
(Resolutions adopted by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention)	7.12.76
(Appendices I, II and III of the Convention)	22.12.76
(Appendices I and II of the Convention)	15.1.77
(Amendment to Appendix III of the Convention)	4.3.77
(Appendices I and II of the Convention)	4.3.77
(Date and venue of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention)	29.4.77
(Amendments to Appendix III of the Convention)	1.6.77
(Appendix III - Correction of an error)	4.8.77
(Analysis of Appendices I and II of the Convention - recommendation made at the special working session)	1.11.77
Recommendations of the special working session of the Conference of the Parties	23.12.77
(Date and venue of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention)	23.12.77
(List of species submitted by Botswana for inclusion in Appendix III). Appendix III valid as at 24.4.1978.	24.1.78
(Amendment to Appendix II of the Convention - Proposal from the Republic of Peru)	1.2.78
Amendment to Appendix II of the Convention - Inclusion in Appendix II of <u>Lama guanicoe</u>	26.5.78
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Proposals from the United Kingdom	28.7.78
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Proposals from Peru, Pakistan and Iran	29.9.78
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Proposals from other Parties	24.11.78
Amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention - Inclusion of new taxa into Appendices I and II.	5.12.78

* Notifications shown in brackets have been superseded by subsequent Notifications or publications, or are no longer in current use.

THE SECRETARIAT AND ITS DUTIES

1978 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

"Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife Traffic"

A chronology of Secretariat action August - December 1978

NOTE: The summary of action and correspondence which follows is intended to illustrate the activities of the Secretariat of the Convention, by way of a specific example. The case selected here is only one among the many issues (involving different subjects, species, and geographical regions) which constitute the day-to-day work of the Secretariat.

17. 8.78 Telephone communication to the Secretariat from International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA), reporting arrival of large shipment of gibbons from Thailand at Brussels airport, suspected to be illegally exported and inadequately transported.
18. 8.78 Letter from Secretariat to ISPA, requesting details with copy of 1977 sales bulletin from Belgian trade firm inviting offers for gibbons and other wildlife from Asia "before Belgium joins the Washington Convention".
22. 8.78 Letter from ISPA to Secretariat, reporting that 2 Asian tapirs (Tapirus indicus) and 3 leopard cats (Felis bengalensis) were shipped to Brussels via Swissair on 14.8.78, 1 tapir via Sabena on 15.8.78, 40 gibbons (Hylobates concolor, H. lar, H. pileatus) and 50 macaques via Sabena on 16.8.78.
29. 8.78 Letters from Secretariat to Belgian Ministry of Agriculture and to Nature Protection Section (Belgian Institute of Sciences), transmitting information on the shipments and urging ratification of Convention.
29. 8.78 Letter from IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group (Asian Section, Bangkok) to IUCN Headquarters, enclosing further evidence of the shipments.
1. 9.78 Letter from International Air Transport Association (IATA) to Secretariat, enclosing correspondence with International Primate Protection League (IPPL) on the case, and reporting contact with airlines concerned.
4. 9.78 Letter from IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group to Secretariat, enclosing article "Monkey Business" published in Bangkok Post of 2.9.78.

5. 9.78 Letter from Secretariat to IATA, expressing concern over violation of applicable Thailand legislation and IATA Live Animals Regulations (which include Convention requirements);
- Letter from Secretariat to Belgian authorities, transmitting correspondence with IATA;
- Letter from Secretariat to Swissair Legal Office, requesting information on shipment of 14.8.78; copied to Swiss Management Authority.
6. 9.78 Letter from Secretariat to Thailand Wildlife Management Authority, transmitting information and urging ratification of Convention.
- Letter from Secretariat to IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group in Bangkok, reporting on follow-up.
11. 9.78 Letter from Belgian Ministry of Agriculture to Secretariat, indicating that parliamentary action for ratification will be initiated before the end of 1978, but stressing need for prior coordination within Benelux Customs Union.
12. 9.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, reporting on information request sent to Swissair and Sabena;
- Letter from ISPA to Secretariat, enclosing airline documentation on shipments received from IPPL and transmitted to IATA.
18. 9.78 Circular from Sabena Headquarters/Brussels, drawing attention to Convention and instructing all stations to observe Convention requirements for transport to Parties, and to refuse transport of Convention species between all States not Parties to Convention;
- Circular from Belgian animal trade firm (recipient of shipment of 14.8.78), mailed to U.K. and Federal Republic of Germany, offering for sale 2 Asian tapirs (Tapirus indicus) and 3 clouded leopards (Neofelis nebulosa).
20. 9.78 Circular letter from Secretariat to IUCN and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) member groups and individuals in Belgium, drawing attention to Bangkok-Brussels wildlife traffic and urging action for early ratification of Convention.
21. 9.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, enclosing report from Sabena that shipments of 15.8.78 and 16.8.78 were originally transhipped to Bangkok from Vientiane/Lao Republic by Thai Airways, and reporting transmittal of report to IATA Live Animals Board.

22. 9.78 Letter from WWF to Presidents of Swissair and Sabena (copied to Secretariat), urging them to refuse transport of species covered by Convention.

Letter from Belgian Embassy in Berne to Secretariat, requesting documentation to prepare ratification by Belgium.

25/26. 9.78 Letters from Belgian IUCN members to Secretariat, reporting on steps taken in support of ratification.

28. 9.78 Letter from IPPL to Secretariat, with detailed account of shipments observed in Bangkok and offering to give joint technical report with Thailand authorities to San José meeting.

Letter from WWF Belgium to Secretariat, enclosing letter from Belgian senator in support of ratification of Convention.

3.10.78 Letter from Swissair to Secretariat, announcing investigation of shipment of 14.8.78 and reporting on strict internal instructions not to accept transport of protected animals from Thailand to Belgium.

4.10.78 Letter from Secretariat to Swiss Management Authority, transmitting Swissair correspondence.

5.10.78 Resolution No. 24 by 14th Session of IUCN General Assembly in Ashkhabad/USSR, based on Secretariat report to IUCN Survival Service Commission, urging ratification and implementation of Convention and calling for detailed studies of wildlife trade originating in East Asia.

11.10.78 Letter from Swissair to WWF, affirming strict instructions to observe Convention and IATA Live Animals Regulations.

12.10.78 Letter from IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group to Secretariat, requesting material for use in Thailand campaign for ratification of Convention.

16.10.78 Letter from Sabena to WWF, affirming support for Convention and internal instructions to transport protected species only in conformity with, and between Parties to Convention.

17.10.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, reporting on Sabena and Swissair instructions to refuse transport of protected species from Thailand to Belgium and Austria; and Thai Airways' ban on transit consignments of live animals from Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- 19.10.78 Letter from Secretariat to IATA, indicating further violation of IATA Live Animals Regulations regarding dimensions of containers used.
- Letter from IPPL to Secretariat, indicating probable identity of "leopard cats" shipped on 14.8.78 with "clouded leopards" offered for sale by Belgian trade circular dated 18.9.78.
- 27.10.78 Letter from Secretariat to IATA, transmitting Belgian trade circular of 18.9.78 for information.
- 3.11.78 Letter from Secretariat to Management Authority, Federal Republic of Germany, warning against possible sale in FRG of clouded leopards from Bangkok shipment;
- Letter from Swissair to WWF, reporting on results of investigation regarding shipment of 14.8.78, regretting violation of Convention and IATA Live Animals Regulations and confirming instructions to refuse transport of live animals, except pets or tropical fish, from Far East to Belgium or Austria.
- 6.11.78 Letter from Secretariat to Belgian authorities, transmitting IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9/No. 9, and requesting information on clouded leopards offered for sale in Belgian trade circular of 18.9.78.
- 8.11.78 Letter from Secretariat to IATA, transmitting IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9/No. 9 with report on Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife traffic, and requesting notice to other airlines serving Bangkok.
- Letter from Nature Conservation Section (Belgian Institute of Sciences) to Secretariat, indicating delay in Belgian ratification due to change of Government, but reporting no substantive opposition.
- 9.11.78 Press statement by Secretariat, "Wildlife Smuggling Sequel" to IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9/No. 9, distributed to European press agencies via UNEP Geneva Office; mailed to Management Authorities, and to IUCN and WWF member groups and individuals in Belgium and Thailand.
- Letter from Secretariat to Sabena, acknowledging action taken to curb air traffic in species protected under Convention.
- 10.11.78 Letter from Belgian Ministry of Agriculture to Secretariat, affirming investigation of clouded leopard sales.
- Telephone communication from Commission of European Community (EC) in Brussels to Secretariat, referring to recent expert meeting on draft EC directive to implement the Convention in Common Market

countries, but indicating probable delay until Benelux States (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) ratify Convention.

- 11/12.11.78 News Report by Associated Press, "Illegal Trade in Wild Animals Charged", based on IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9/No. 9, published in International Herald Tribune and in several Scandinavian newspapers.
- 14.11.78 Letter from Belgian IUCN member group "Inter-Environnement" to Secretariat, announcing campaign to promote ratification in Belgium.
- 15.11.78 Letter to WWF Netherlands (copied to Secretariat) from Netherlands Foundation for International Nature Protection, reporting Netherlands likely to ratify Convention shortly, but expressing doubts about early Belgian ratification.
- 20.11.78 Visit to Secretariat by representative of French Management Authority, reporting on EC meeting in Brussels and indicating that EC implementation directive will not be adopted until Belgium ratifies Convention.
- 21.11.78 Letter from ISPA to UK Management Authority (transmitted to Secretariat), regarding Belgian sales offer in UK of clouded leopards, possibly originating in Bangkok.
- 24.11.78 Letter from IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group to Secretariat, reporting on ongoing campaign for Thailand ratification, and on positive response by Belgian Ambassador in Bangkok to approach for support by Siam Society.
- 4.12.78 Letter from IPPL to Secretariat, transmitting IPPL Newsletter Vol. 5/No. 3 with detailed report on "Lao-Belgium Traffic in Mammals".
- 6.12.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, indicating request to IATA Regional Office Asia/South Pacific to bring Wildlife traffic to attention of all international carriers serving Bangkok.
- 7.12.78 Letter from UNEP Regional Office Asia/Pacific to Secretariat, reporting support to promote ratification of Convention in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.
- 11.12.78 Letter from UNEP Headquarters Nairobi to Secretariat, indicating that UNEP Executive Director will bring ratification of Convention to the attention of several Asian countries including Thailand during official mission in December.

Telephone communication from Belgian Ministry of Agriculture to Secretariat, reporting large quantities of ivory from Zaire and

Kenya, destined for Hong Kong, stored "in transit" in Belgium without export documents; related administrative/economic problems under Convention might result in delaying ratification.

- 13.12.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, transmitting new (7th) edition of Live Animals Regulations (with updated references to Convention), and report on Swissair investigation regarding shipment of 14.8.78, with evidence that crating for transport of tapirs Bangkok-Zürich and Zürich-Brussels was inadequate.
- 15.12.78 Letter from Secretariat to Swiss Management Authority, reporting findings of Swissair investigation and probable contravention by Swissair (for Zürich-Brussels transport) of 1968 European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.
- 18.12.78 Letter from Secretariat to "Inter-Environment" Belgium, enclosing information material for campaign in support of ratification.
- 19.12.78 Letter from IATA to Secretariat, confirming recommendation to board of airline representatives in Bangkok to refuse trans-shipments of live animals from Lao Republic; and to ensure full compliance with IATA Live Animals Regulations referring to Convention for all shipments from Thailand.

Telephone communication from ISPA to Secretariat, reporting shipment of 2 cheetahs (Acinonyx jubatus) from Namibia to London, trans-shipped to Indonesia by Sabena airlines on 27.11.78.

- 21/22.12.78 Letters from Secretariat to UK Management Authority, reporting information from ISPA on UK trans-shipment of cheetahs, and requesting transmittal to Hong Kong of Belgian information of 11.12.78 on ivory.

Letter from Belgian Ministry of Agriculture to Secretariat, confirming administrative problems with Convention certificates for "transit" ivory.

Letter from Secretariat to Sabena (copied to IATA and to Belgian Ministry of Agriculture) reporting cheetah shipment in contravention of IATA Live Animals Regulations and of internal Sabena instructions regarding shipment of Convention species dated 18.9.78 (see above).

- 29.12.78 December issue of IUCN Bulletin Vol. 9/No. 12, reporting "Action on smuggling" (Thailand-Belgium) by Sabena, Swissair and Thai Airways.

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

SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

San José (Costa Rica), 19 to 30 March 1979

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1978 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Membership
 3. Designated Management Authorities
 4. Appendices
 5. Reservations
 6. National Reports and Enforcement Action
 7. Special Problems of Implementation
 - 7.1 Forms of Permits and Certificates
 - 7.2 Control of Transit Trade
 - 7.3 Sanctions
 - 7.4 Disposal of Confiscated Specimens
 8. Conclusions
- Annex 1: Summary of Action under Article XIII
- Annex 2: The International Trade in Felidae 1977

1. Introduction

According to Article XII, paragraph 2(g) of the Convention, the Secretariat shall prepare annual reports to the Parties on the implementation of the Convention. Previous reports of the Secretariat having been submitted by Notification No. 41 (30 July 1976), at the 1977 Berne meeting (Proceedings, Doc. 1.11, pages 186 - 193) and by Notification No. 90 (5 July 1978), the present report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1978. It is submitted for consideration by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 3(d) of the Convention.

Attached to the present report is a summary of action taken under Article XIII of the Convention (Annex 1) and an analysis of the international trade in Felidae, based on the 1977 annual reports from Parties (Annex 2).

2. Membership

From the entry into force of the Convention (1 July 1975) to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Berne, 2 - 6 November 1977), 32 States became Parties to the Convention. From that date to 31 December 1977, the number of Parties rose to 40. During the reporting year of 1978, the Convention entered into force for 7 more States, bringing the membership to 47 on 31 December 1978. In chronological order, these 47 Parties were as follows:

	<u>Date of entry into force of the Convention</u>
1. United States of America	1.7.1975
2. Nigeria	1.7.1975
3. Switzerland	1.7.1975
4. Tunisia	1.7.1975
5. Sweden	1.7.1975
6. Cyprus	1.7.1975
7. United Arab Emirates	1.7.1975
8. Ecuador	1.7.1975
9. Chile	1.7.1975
10. Uruguay	1.7.1975
11. Canada	9.7.1975
12. Mauritius	27.7.1975
13. Nepal	16.9.1975
14. Peru	25.9.1975
15. Costa Rica	28.9.1975
16. South Africa	13.10.1975
17. Brazil	4.11.1975
18. Madagascar	18.11.1975
19. Niger	7.12.1975
20. German Democratic Republic	7.1.1976

	<u>Date of entry into force of the Convention</u>
21. Morocco	14.1.1976
22. Ghana	12.2.1976
23. Papua New Guinea	11.3.1976
24. Federal Republic of Germany	20.6.1976
25. Pakistan	19.7.1976
26. Finland	8.8.1976
27. India	18.10.1976
28. Zaire	18.10.1976
29. Norway	25.10.1976
30. Australia	27.10.1976
31. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	31.10.1976
32. Iran	1.11.1976
33. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8.12.1976
34. Paraguay	13.2.1977
35. Seychelles	9.5.1977
36. Guyana	25.8.1977
37. Denmark	24.10.1977
38. Senegal	3.11.1977
39. Nicaragua	4.11.1977
40. Gambia	24.11.1977
41. Malaysia	18.1.1978
42. Venezuela	22.1.1978
43. Botswana	12.2.1978
44. Egypt	4.4.1978
45. Monaco	18.7.1978
46. France	9.8.1978
47. Panama	15.11.1978

In addition, 4 States (Togo, Kenya, Jordan and Indonesia) deposited instruments of ratification or accession with the Swiss Government on 23 October, 13 December, 14 December and 28 December 1978 respectively. For these States, the Convention will enter into force on 21 January, 13 March, 14 March and 28 March 1979 respectively, thus bringing the total number of Parties to 51 at the closing of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Other States have indicated their intention to join the Convention in the near future. As may be seen from the case history reported in Annex 2 of Doc. 2.5, much of the work of the Secretariat concerns the promotion of wider geographical coverage of the Convention, with the active cooperation of a number of international organizations including UNEP, IUCN, WWF and IATA.

3. Designated Management Authorities

Article IX of the Convention provides that Parties shall designate one or more Management Authorities and that they shall inform the Depositary Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

From information received by the Secretariat it appears that most of the States which had deposited their ratification, approval or accession before 31 December 1978 have communicated the name and address of their Management Authority. At the time of drafting this report, the only exceptions were Malaysia and Nicaragua.

The names and addresses of Management Authorities are regularly communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat. In 1978, they were listed in Notifications to the Parties Nos. 86 and 95; the Management Authority of Panama, which in Notification No. 92 was still listed among Authorities of States not Party to the Convention issuing comparable documentation, has since been officially designated as Management Authority for the purposes of the Convention.

At its first meeting in 1976, the Conference of the Parties recommended that direct links should be established between Management Authorities. Accordingly, the Secretariat regularly communicates the telephone and telex numbers and cable addresses of Management Authorities. Further to the lists issued in 1977 by Notifications Nos. 68 and 72, supplementary information for this purpose was provided in 1978 by Notifications Nos. 80 and 87. The Secretariat would appreciate receiving similar information from those Management Authorities which have not yet supplied it.

In accordance with Article IX, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the Secretariat had requested Management Authorities by Notification No. 61 of 1977 to communicate their means of authentication (impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates). In order to compile and distribute this information, the Secretariat would appreciate receiving copies of these means of authentication, together with the standard forms of permits and certificates used, from those Management Authorities which have not yet supplied them, preferably not later than at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

In order to ensure the proper functioning of the "network" of interconnected Management Authorities envisaged by the Convention, it will be essential to strengthen the competent administrative institutions in those countries where implementation of the Convention has only just begun. The "World Conservation Strategy", drafted in 1978 by IUCN with the advice, cooperation and financial assistance of UNEP (under UNEP/IUCN Project FP/1103-75-04) and WWF, calls on governments to provide bilateral and multilateral technical assistance for this purpose.

4. Appendices

Following a request from Botswana, the Secretariat communicated a revised text of Appendix III (effective 24 April 1978) by Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 24 January 1978. No further changes have since been recorded for Appendix III.

Appendices I and II of the Convention, as revised at the Berne meeting (see Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 4 March 1977) were further amended by way of the postal procedure provided under Article XV, paragraph 2 of the Convention. A proposal from Peru to include Lama guanicoe in Appendix II was adopted, in the absence of objections, for entry into force as of 12 August 1978 (Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 26 May 1978). The following amendment proposals from the United Kingdom were adopted, in the absence of objections, for entry into force as of 16 February 1979 (Notification to contracting or signatory States dated 5 December 1978): Inclusion of the Himalayan population of Moschus moschiferus (in lieu of Moschus moschiferus moschiferus) in Appendix I, and of Moschus spp.* in Appendix II; inclusion of Ornithoptera spp., Trogonoptera spp. and Troides spp. (all sensu D'Abrera) in Appendix II.

Other proposals from the United Kingdom (regarding inclusion of Equus grevyi and Equus zebra in Appendix I) met with objections from other Parties and therefore had to be submitted to the postal voting procedure provided in Article XV, paragraph 2(g) of the Convention (Notification to the Parties No. 100 of 5 December 1978). A quorum was not obtained and therefore the proposed amendments shall be referred to the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties for further consideration (Article XV, paragraph 2(i) of the Convention).

5. Reservations

Article XXIII of the Convention enables States to enter specific reservations with regard to species included in Appendix I, II or III; similarly, Article XV paragraph 3 and Article XVI paragraph 2 provide for specific reservations to amendments of the appendices.

The list of reservations as communicated to Parties in the Secretariat's Annual Report for 1977 (Notification No. 90, as corrected by Notification No. 94) underwent the following changes: On 14 February 1978, Denmark entered a reservation regarding the species listed on Appendix III by Botswana. On 3 July 1978, the United Kingdom withdrew the reservations it had previously made in respect of Hong Kong with

* The asterisk indicates that a geographically separate population is included in Appendix I and that this population is excluded from Appendix II.

Consequently, the specific reservations in force as of 31 December 1978 were as follows:

<u>Appendix I</u>	<u>Parties Concerned</u>
<u>Eschrichtius robustus</u> (<u>glaucus</u>)	Canada
<u>Balaenoptera borealis</u>	Australia South Africa Canada USSR
<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	Australia South Africa Canada USSR
<u>Lutra lutra</u>	USSR
<u>Branta canadensis leucopareia</u>	Canada
<u>Chelonia mydas</u>	France
<u>Eretmochelys imbricata</u>	France
<u>Melanosuchus niger</u>	France
<u>Crocodylus cataphractus</u>	France
<u>Crocodylus niloticus</u>	Botswana France
<u>Osteolaemus tetraspis</u>	France
<u>Acipenser oxyrhynchus</u>	Canada
<u>Coregonus alpenae</u>	Canada
<u>Stizostedion vitreum glaucum</u>	Canada

Appendix II

<u>Balaenoptera borealis</u>	Canada	South Africa
<u>Balaenoptera physalus</u>	Canada	South Africa
<u>Canis lupus</u>	USSR	
<u>Ursus arctos</u> (North-American subspecies)	Canada	
<u>Felis lynx</u> (Felidae spp.)	USSR	
<u>Ovis canadensis</u>	Canada	
<u>Anser albifrons gambelli</u>	Canada	
<u>Acipenser fulvescens</u>	Canada	

Appendix III

All species, and all parts and derivatives thereof	Denmark
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6. National Reports and Enforcement Action

The two principal mechanisms provided by the Convention to "monitor" national implementation are the periodic reports to be submitted by Parties pursuant to Article VIII and the specific follow-up action to be reported under Article XIII.

Annual and biennial reports by the Parties have now become routine matters for national administration of the Convention in most member States. Following the recommendations of the 1976 Berne meeting and subsequent Secretariat Notifications on the time plan and format of reports, the duty of reporting has been followed more regularly and more widely by Parties during the present year (i.e. for their reporting period ending 31 December 1977). Of the 34 States which had been Parties to the Convention since January 1977, 23 submitted annual and biennial reports for this period, and 3 submitted biennial reports only. As of January 1979, the following 8 Parties had not responded to repeated requests by the Secretariat for their 1977 annual reports: Brazil, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

The reports submitted obviously vary in scope and depth of coverage, ranging from detailed trade records to brief (though equally important) statements confirming that the number of exports or imports recorded for a particular trade category or in an entire Party was nil. Only 11 of the annual reports received for the year ending 31 December 1977 covered trade in flora; one report covered trade in flora, but not in fauna; and one otherwise detailed report failed to provide identification of the States with which trade had been carried on. Nevertheless, the overall information received proved extremely valuable, and in the Secretariat's view offered a sufficient basis to undertake a first comparative analysis. This analysis was undertaken by the IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC Group, for "The International Trade in Felidae, 1977" (Annex 2 attached herewith), as a representative sample for testing the quality and reliability of the data so provided. It is hoped that some of the findings of the analysis will stimulate further action by the Management Authorities concerned, and will lead to further improvements in the system of periodic reporting.

National enforcement action in response to specific information communicated to a Party by the Secretariat (somewhat misleadingly labelled "international" measures in Article XIII) is subject to a different reporting procedure, which has also been used since the Convention entered into force, but showed a significant increase in volume more recently. While it would be difficult to give a complete account of the action and follow-up action taken in each case (with some communications resulting in prolonged case histories, as illustrated by the "Bangkok-Brussels Wildlife Traffic" case in Annex 2 of Doc. 2.5), the Secretariat has summarized the more important cases in Annex 2 attached to the present document ("Summary of Action under Article XIII") for the information of the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 3, of the Convention. It appears that action taken by one Management Authority in response to Secretariat requests

may indeed be relevant to other Management Authorities in similar situations. Selected enforcement problems arising from this constant exchange of communications between Management Authorities and the Secretariat will be discussed subsequently in Section 7.

Article VIII, paragraph 8, of the Convention expressly provides that the information provided to the Secretariat through periodic national reports shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned. Similarly, the Secretariat considers that the review purpose of Article XIII, paragraph 3, can be achieved only if the information reported by Parties under this article is treated as freely available to the Conference of the Parties.

7. Special Problems of Implementation

Without attempting to offer an order of priority, a few selected topics are presented here for discussion and drawn to the attention of the Parties, on the basis of the working experience of the Secretariat during 1978.

7.1. Forms of Permits and Certificates

The Convention rests on the principle of mutual recognition of national trade documents, provided they are issued in conformity with agreed uniform standards. The basic model of documentation for this purpose is Annex IV of the Convention; as already pointed out in discussions during the 1977 Geneva session ^{1/}, however, the actual format and contents of national documents is far from uniform. In the course of 1978, official export permits issued by some Parties were thus rejected as inadequate or incomplete by other Parties (Switzerland vs. United States); and the practice of some Parties not to issue export permits in certain cases defined by national legislation was challenged by others (Denmark vs. Federal Republic of Germany). On the other hand, evidence of forgeries in trade documents highlighted the need for improved methods of authentication and mutual verification of documents, possibly including exchange of file copies after use. Further problems arose with regard to documentation from non-Parties presented to a Management Authority for acceptance under Article X, and passed to the Secretariat for advice; and with various certificates relied upon for exemptions under Article VII, especially for "pre-Convention acquisition" and "captive-bred" origin (matters dealt with in Docs. 2.12 and 2.28). Some guidance should be provided by the compendium of national means of authentication which the Secretariat has compiled and intends to distribute after the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. It may be useful in future, however, to obtain the advice of a small group of national experts designated for this purpose.

^{1/} Unofficial records, document Inf. S.S.1.7, pages 12 - 13.

7.2. Control of Transit Trade

A number of highly complex cases arose as a result of "transit" or "trans-shipment" of specimens, broadly exempted under Article VII, paragraph 1, of the Convention. Some of these cases concerned shipments to or from "free ports" or other areas outside the customs control of Parties; other cases concerned consecutive changes in destination of shipments, which may or may not have been carried out by traders with the purpose of either concealing the ultimate origin or destination of a shipment (from the authorities, or from the consignor or consignee) or otherwise circumventing the controls of the Convention (e.g., by taking advantage of free-trade privileges within the European Common Market).

It is difficult to generalize on the most appropriate response to such practices. Some Parties have opted for more restrictive national legislation, permissible under Article XIV, paragraph 1, of the Convention; thus, Management Authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany, and more recently in Switzerland, have expressly been empowered to control transit trade as well as export/import. Other Parties prefer to retain the exemption of Article VII, paragraph 1, though excluding certain transactions not considered as bona fide transit. As divergence in national policies in this respect also has a distorting effect on international trade statistics, further efforts at harmonization would be desirable.

7.3. Sanctions

A problem which gradually makes its appearance, as national enforcement becomes a reality, concerns the adequacy and international compatibility of sanctions. The 1976 INTERPOL Report on "Police Intervention and Co-operation in the Traffic in Wild Animals" (see Doc. 2.10) already pointed out wide discrepancies between maximum/minimum levels of penalties available under different national laws. A few of the 1977 annual reports of Parties contain information on actual confiscation (e.g. Switzerland, German Democratic Republic) and other sanctions. The following examples of verdicts, all rendered in January 1979, in court cases involving enforcement of the Convention, and national laws implementing it, may serve to illustrate the situation:

8.1.1979: Hong Kong (Magistrate's Court):

HK \$ 5,000, for illegal import, via a Swiss fur trader, of 319 cheetah skins from Ethiopia.

15.1.1979: Federal Republic of Germany (Magistrate's Court):

DM 4,900, for illegal import of a snow leopard, via a zoo in Afghanistan, from Pakistan.

18.1.1979: United States (District Court):

One year in prison, for conspiracy with a Swiss reptile dealer to smuggle 12 radiated tortoises via France from Madagascar.

27.1.1979: United Kingdom (Magistrate's Court):

£550 and £50 costs, for offering for sale in a London shop 3 leopard skins from Rhodesia.

Significantly, the Hong Kong Magistrate expressed the opinion that the penalty (the maximum available under the legislation) was very inadequate. Similar statements have been made in other recent cases, particularly a series of conspiracy sentences in a U.S. District Court (17.11.1978) involving illegal export of 2,500 American alligator skins to tanneries in France via a Japanese trade firm; i.e. a transaction involving skins with an estimated street sales value of more than \$ 1 million (eight months in prison, and fines totalling \$87,500). It is perhaps equally significant that prosecuting action in the London case was brought by an environmentalist group after police had declined to act. At a time when in a number of countries public and parliamentary debates on criminal sanctions for "environmental crimes" have been initiated, contraventions of the Convention continue to be dealt with as misdemeanours.

7.4. Disposal of Confiscated Specimens

The question of the most suitable ways of dealing with confiscated live animals, plants and non-living specimens was discussed at some length during the 1977 Geneva session ^{2/}. It also arose several times in the course of work and correspondence of the Secretariat during the past year. One case involving live animals (illegally imported from a non-Party) was resolved by returning the animals to the country of origin at the expense of its competent wildlife authority, in conformity with Article VIII, paragraph 4(b) of the Convention. In a second case still pending, in which the Secretariat was consulted (by the competent authority of another non-Party), there may be an option between assignment to a rescue centre and return to the wild. In three instances involving confiscated non-living specimens (also including major quantities originating in a non-Party), the Secretariat advised against permitting commercial disposal of Appendix I species. Two of the Management Authorities concerned expressed the view that an international system of disposing of such specimens should be explored in consultation between the Parties and the Secretariat.

The Management Authority of Peru suggested that an enquiry should be addressed to all Parties through the Secretariat as to their interest in purchasing at the governmental level such specimens confiscated abroad (e.g. for scientific research, cultural and educational purposes). In that case, the Party purchasing would be expected to offer a reasonable financial remuneration to the Party selling, with the sum to be earmarked for programmes strengthening the implementation of the Convention.

^{2/} Proceedings of the special working session, Plen. S.S.1.5(Rev.), page 47.

The Management Authority of Hong Kong suggested that the Secretariat act as a central clearing house for specimens needed for the training of Management Authority enforcement officers. Each Management Authority would thus submit, at yearly or half-yearly intervals, lists of species which they could make available for training purposes, possibly as donations. Such lists could be collated by the Secretariat and circulated to all Management Authorities, after which it would be up to each Management Authority to correspond with those others holding the required specimens.

While none of these suggestions was formally put forward as a proposal for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat has included them in the present report for the consideration of the Parties, since they arose in the general context of work on implementation of the Convention.

8. Conclusions

It seems premature to draw even a preliminary balance of the Convention's operation after it has been in force for only 3½ years. Yet the past reporting year of 1978 has been a most encouraging one for the emerging "network" of direct administrative cooperation between national authorities established by the Convention. The rôle of the Secretariat, then, was rather that of a "switchboard" - attempting to facilitate and to improve communications between the Parties. It is hoped that the present report contributes to demonstrating the viability of this approach.

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1978 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

Summary of Action under Article XIII

NOTE: Article XIII of the Convention instructs the Secretariat to communicate to Management Authorities any specific trade threats or apparent non-compliance with the Convention which may concern them. The response of the Management Authority concerned is to be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties.

Since entry into force of the Convention, the Secretariat has addressed a total of 46 communications pursuant to Article XIII, to 19 Parties concerned. While in some cases action by the Parties is still pending, the essentials of the information transmitted by the Secretariat (S) in 34 cases, and of the follow-up action reported by the Management Authority concerned (MA), are summarized below in chronological order (by date of initial communication from S to MA or from MA to S).

29.1.76 - Switzerland

- S: Major quantities of skins of Appendix II species exported to other Parties.
- MA: Exports from free-port zone, outside administrative control of MA.

27.8.76 - Chile

- S: Exports of skins of Arctocephalus australis.
- MA: Trade quotas authorized on basis of population census.

7.3.77 - United Kingdom

- S: Major quantities of Mediterranean tortoises imported.
- MA: Imports licensed, but letters of inquiry sent to Morocco and Turkey. Moroccan MA replied, total ban on fauna exports.

11.8.77 - Federal Republic of Germany/India

- S: Import of 25 live specimens of Elephas maximus.
- MA: Pre-Convention permits, but future exports to comply with Convention.

18.11.77 - Paraguay/United Kingdom

S: Official document apparently emanating from Paraguay MA submitted to United Kingdom MA stating that no export permits required for Appendix II species.

MA: Document seal and signature proved forgery.

29.11.77 - Federal Republic of Germany

S: Major quantities of skins of Felis pardalis and Felis wiedii imported from Colombia.

MA: Pre-Convention permits.

8.12.77 - Madagascar

S: Sanzinia madagascariensis offered for sale in Europe by Austrian dealer.

MA: Export illegal, dealer expelled from Madagascar and refused future entry visa.

7.3.78 - Switzerland

S: Imported turtle meat for soup sold in Switzerland.

MA: Re-imported under Convention permits from Federal Republic of Germany MA.

9.3.78 - Federal Republic of Germany

S: Death of one Trichechus manatus after transport from Colombia.

MA: Imported with permit, death unrelated to transport.

21.3.78 - Pakistan

S: 4 specimens of Falco biarmicus exported to Federal Republic of Germany.

MA: Export permit illegal, veterinary certificate misinterpreted.

21.3.78 - USA

S: Import applications for Pan troglodytes from Sierra Leone.

MA: No response, but subsequent information indicating that import permit refused on advice by Scientific Authority.

23.3.78 - Pakistan

S: Planned import of Rhinoceros unicornis from Nepal.

MA: Scientific re-introduction project, abandoned.

30.3.78 - Paraguay

S: 40,000 skins of Caiman crocodilus imported for processing.
MA: No response.

11.4.78 - Denmark

S: Rhinoceros horn advertised in Thailand by Danish dealer.
MA: Police investigated, but dropped case for lack of evidence.

19.4.78 - USSR

S: Pan troglodytes imported from Sierra Leone.
MA: Imported with Convention permits 1976 and 1977 from Federal Republic of Germany and United Kingdom.

25.4.78 - India

S: Import of Varanus griseus and Varanus flavescens skins to United Kingdom proposed by dealers.
MA: Total ban on export of Varanus skins.

27.4.78 - USA

S: Planned import of rhesus monkeys from Bangladesh.
MA: Embassies and import control authorities alerted.

3.5.78 - United Kingdom

S: Import of 16 shells of Eretmochelys imbricata.
MA: Shells were polished, hence not "readily recognizable" parts for Customs under UK legislation. Restrictive interpretation upheld by subsequent court judgement (21.10.78), but remedied by legislative amendment (effective 19.1.79).

19.5.78 - Costa Rica

S: Chelonia mydas products in trade.
MA: Exploitation authorized for local consumption, not for export.

2.6.78 - United Arab Emirates

S: Validity of export permit for lion issued by "Presidential Court", Abu Dhabi.
MA: No response.

11.6.78 - Peru

S: Hunting trophy of Hippocamelus antisensis exported to Iran.
MA: No response.

27.6.78 - Federal Republic of Germany/United Kingdom

- S: 8 live Lutra lutra (origin Bulgaria) reintroduced in West German nature park.
- MA: Zoo-born according to Bulgarian export permits, trans-shipped via United Kingdom without re-export certificates.

3.8.78 - Guyana

- S: Rare birds and reptiles, including anaconda, offered abroad by local dealer.
- MA: Dealer licensed within quota of birds and all "snakes", but new list of species and new forms of export permits being prepared in conformity with Convention.

25.9.78 - Federal Republic of Germany

- S: Import of 3 live Lutra canadensis from Canada.
- MA: Imported with valid export permits.

4.10.78 - Switzerland

- S: Primates illegally exported from Thailand, trans-shipped via Swiss airline.
- MA: Trans-shipment outside administrative control of MA.

13.10.78 - Peru

- S: Auction sale of confiscated Appendix I and II species.
- MA: Auction practice confirmed, but advice requested on alternative disposal methods, new regulations in preparation.

17.10.78 - Sweden

- MA: Application from Ethiopian authority for import, and auction sale in Sweden, of major quantities of confiscated specimens of Appendix I and II species.
- S: Records of 1977 special working session suggest negative reply for Appendix I species.
- MA: Application rejected.

19.10.78 - Ecuador

- S: Exports of Lepidochelys olivacea parts and derivatives.
- MA: Authorized by different Ministry, but inter-ministerial agreement in preparation for future compliance with Convention.

3.11.78 - Malaysia

- MA: 2 live Elephas maximus confiscated after illegal import from Thailand, destination Japan.
S: Contact Thailand authority for return.
MA: Following offer by Thailand authority, specimens to be returned at Thailand expense.

3.11.78 - Federal Republic of Germany

- S: Various skins of Appendix I and II species offered for sale in department store; possible imports of smuggled Brazilian cayman skins via Colombia.
MA: Department store sales under investigation; Customs authorities alerted to cayman imports.

14.11.78 - United Kingdom (Hong Kong)

- S: 319 skins of Acinonyx jubatus confiscated.
MA: Court case pending, advice sought on disposal of skins. Subsequent information confirming court verdict against importer, skins originating in Ethiopia, transit via Djibouti and Switzerland.

8.12.78 - Switzerland

- S: Advertisements of Swiss firms, including wildlife products.
MA: Valid permits issued for products concerned.

12.12.78 - USA

- MA: Publication in Federal Register of application from Safari Club International for import of 1,120 trophies of Appendix I and II species (yet to be hunted).
S: Summary of comments regarding general national policy on Appendix I hunting trophies in other Parties to Convention.
MA: Application withdrawn.

22.12.78 - United Kingdom (Hong Kong)

- S: Possible future imports of African ivory currently kept "in transit" in Belgium; verification of export permits from countries of origin.
MA: Information transmitted for attention of Hong Kong authorities; Hong Kong MA authorized to communicate directly with Secretariat and with other Parties.

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

1978 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

The International Trade in Felidae 1977

This analysis brings together all the readily available statistical information on the trade in endangered species of wild cats (Felidae spp.) for the year 1977. It was compiled by the IUCN/SSC TRAFFIC Group as part of a consultancy agreement with the Secretariat of the Convention. TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) is a Specialist Group of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its function is to monitor the international trade in wildlife on behalf of the Survival Service Commission.

By concentrating on statistics for Felidae the main flow of trade currents for a representative family of endangered species with a very wide range of geographical distribution can be illustrated. At the same time, this analysis provides a first evaluation of the usefulness and accuracy of the national annual reports which Parties to the Convention shall submit to the Secretariat for study pursuant to Article VIII, paragraph 7(a), and Article XII, paragraph 2(d). By Notification No. 78 of 17 March 1978, the Secretariat had reminded Parties of their obligation to submit reports in accordance with the recommendations of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Berne, 1976) and following the uniform format proposed in an earlier Secretariat Notification (No. 25 of 1 June 1976). The present analysis is based on all reports received from Parties by January 1979, in order to be issued as an annex to the Secretariat's annual report for 1978 on the implementation of the Convention. The next annual report of the Secretariat will again contain an analysis of trade data, preferably concentrating on a different group of endangered species.

Introduction

Part I of this analysis summarizes the information contained in the CITES annual reports for 1977 available at the time of writing, 16 of which included details of the import/export of one or more species of Felidae. Also included are comparisons between the CITES data and official national customs data for the 1977 export of skins of Felis lynx from Canada, and official estimates for the 1977 export of skins of Felis rufa from the USA.

It is apparent that there is very little correlation between the data for the transactions where two Party States are involved. Some of this may be due to the different controls exercised by the Party States (e.g. the United Kingdom controls on products include only the spotted

cat skins and some of their products), and different methods of recording, but it is likely that in many cases the discrepancies indicate a failure adequately to enforce the licensing procedures required under the CITES. In some cases, the CITES reports are incomplete (e.g. the German Democratic Republic does not indicate with which State trade occurred, although correlations can sometimes be made from other reports).

Furthermore, it is apparent that there is a very extensive trade in the skins of South American spotted cats, especially Felis pardalis (at least 30,000 skins involved) and F. wiedii (at least 33,000 skins involved); also the North American cats:- Felis lynx (at least 25,000 skins involved) and F. rufa (at least 110,000 skins involved). The trade in these species presumably refers exclusively to Appendix II specimens (although some of the skins of F. pardalis and F. wiedii from Central America could refer to Appendix I subspecies) but there is also still some trade in skins and trophies of Panthera pardus and P. onca - both Appendix I species. The comparison with Customs statistics indicates that the CITES data is very incomplete:- only 35% of the lynx skins recorded as exports by Canadian Customs are listed in the Canadian CITES report; in the Federal Republic of Germany only 21% of the cat skin imports/exports recorded by Customs are listed in the CITES report. None of the 15,900 raw skin exports recorded by Customs in Pakistan are listed in the national report to CITES. Similarly, the bobcat skin exports as recorded in the USA annual report to CITES represent less than 12% of the export estimates for Felis rufa skins given elsewhere by the US Endangered Species Scientific Authority.

Part II compares the information on imports of skins contained in the CITES reports with the Customs statistics. The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom were selected for this more detailed analysis because the Customs information is more detailed than that published by other countries, and was more readily available to the consultants of the Secretariat.

Here, too, it is apparent that a large number of skins recorded by Customs is not listed by the CITES Management Authorities. In both countries, of the skins listed by Customs but not by the Management Authority, many may refer to species that are not controlled by legislation: in the U.K., e.g. Felis chaus and F. lynx; but 3,912 Felis pardalis and 2 Panthera pardus are not listed by the Management Authority and at least another 3,000 skins probably refer to species that should be controlled. On the other hand, approximately 4,500 skins are listed by the Management Authority but are not recorded by Customs.

Part III tabulates the data available from the CITES reports and Customs statistics for the imports and exports of Felidae (live, skins and products) for each country.

Clearly the world trade in cat skins is very considerable. The available Customs figures for all countries in 1977 total approximately 570,000 imports and 615,000 exports. Although there is a good deal of overlap in these figures, the figures are also much lower than the true totals because of the lack of Customs data from most countries.

The table shows more clearly the discrepancies between the various CITES annual reports. Australia, Canada and Finland list no (or hardly any) imports of skins in their reports. The Federal Republic of Germany is deficient by nearly 10,000 imports and 6,000 exports of skins; conversely, India does not list 3,000 skins and Peru does not list 14,500 skins, all exported to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Customs figures show that the CITES annual reports from Brazil and Paraguay, amongst others, are necessary before a complete picture of the trade can be built up.

The consultants and the Secretariat are aware of the gaps and shortcomings of this first attempt at analyzing the data derived from the Parties' reporting obligation under the Convention, and of the difficulty of comparing national statistics. Management Authorities wishing to correct, supplement or interpret some of the information presented are kindly invited to contact the Secretariat for this purpose. Where major discrepancies appear in export/import records of two Parties, direct consultations between the Management Authorities concerned may be advisable for clarification.

Codes for the representation of names of countries
(International Standard ISO 3166 - 1974)

AF	Afghanistan	IC	Canary Is.
AR	Argentina	ID	Indonesia
AT	Austria	IE	Ireland
AU	Australia	IL	Israel
BE	Belgium	IN	India
BI	Burundi	IT	Italy
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan
BW	Botswana	KE	Kenya
BZ	Belize	KR	Korea, Republic of
CA	Canada	KW	Kuwait
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein
CN	China	LK	Sri Lanka
CO	Colombia	LU	Luxembourg
CS	Czechoslovakia	MA	Morocco
CU	Cuba	MN	Mongolia
DD	German Democratic Republic	MT	Malta
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	MX	Mexico
DK	Denmark	MZ	Mozambique
ES	Spain	NA	Namibia
FI	Finland	NG	Nigeria
FR	France	NI	Nicaragua
GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
GH	Ghana	NO	Norway
GR	Greece	NP	Nepal
GY	Guyana	NZ	New Zealand
HK	Hong Kong	PA	Panama
HN	Honduras	PE	Peru
HU	Hungary	PK	Pakistan

PL	Poland	TH	Thailand
PY	Paraguay	TN	Tunisia
RO	Romania	TR	Turkey
SA	Saudi Arabia	TZ	Tanzania
SD	Sudan	US	United States of America
SE	Sweden	VE	Venezuela
SG	Singapore	ZA	South Africa
SR	Suriname	ZM	Zambia
SU	USSR		

PART I: ANALYSIS OF TRADE ACCORDING TO SPECIES *

<u>Acinonyx jubatus</u>	Cheetah	(I)
DE import	=	18 live from <u>NA</u> 1 trophy from <u>KE</u>
DE re-export	=	2 live to TN (origin <u>NA</u>) 2 live to CH ^x (origin IN)
DE import (then subsequent ex- port to DD) +	=	1 live from <u>NA</u>
DD import	=	1 live from ? +
<u>ZA</u> export	=	1 full mount to CH * 1 skin to AU * 1 skin to GB *
CH import	=	1 live from DE x 2 live from FR 2 skins from <u>ZA</u> * 1 skin from US *
CH export	=	1 live to FR (breeding loan) 6 skins to DE *
GB export	=	2 live to NL

* Key: + imports and exports correlate
 x some correlation
 * no correlation

Where the name of the country is underlined, this indicates that the species concerned is indigenous to that country and that the animals or products concerned probably originated in that country.

Although one of the two live specimens exported from the Federal Republic of Germany (origin India!) is also listed by Switzerland, none of the skins exported by South Africa and Switzerland is recorded by the importing countries. Likewise, South Africa does not record the two skins imported from them by Switzerland. Tunisia does not mention the two live specimens imported from the Federal Republic of Germany. N.B. United Kingdom Customs recorded the import of an expensive felid skin from South Africa.

Felis bengalensis bengalensis Indian leopard cat (I)

GB export = 450 skins to JP (pre-CITES)

Felis bengalensis Leopard cat (II)

DE export = 1 live to NL

CH import = 3 live from DK (captive bred)
3 garments from ?

GB import = 200 plates from CN

GB re-export = 400 plates to JP (origin CN)
400 plates to ES "
200 plates to DE * "

Total: 1,000 plates

The Federal Republic of Germany does not record the 200 plates exported to them by the United Kingdom.

Felis caracal Caracal (II)

ZA export = 7 live to GB *

DD export = 2 live to ?

CH import = 1 skin from IT

GB import = 2 live from NA

GB export = 2 live to US *

The United Kingdom does not record the 7 live animals exported by South Africa.

Felis chaus Jungle cat (II)

DE import = 1 live from NL

CH import = 48 garments, 2 covers from IN * (no export permits available!)

52 garments from DE *

India does not mention the export of any skins in its report. The Federal Republic of Germany has not recorded the export of any garments to Switzerland.

Felis colocolo Pampas cat (II)
 CH import = 1 skin prep. from AR

Felis concolor Puma (II except sspp. coryi,
costaricensis,
cougar in I)
 CA import = 3 live from US * (temp. for circus)
CA export = 7 live to US *
 1 skin & skull to GB *
 2 skins to JP
 1 skin to NZ
 11 skins, 1 mounted, to US ^x
 1 skin to DE *
 -
 Total: 7 live, 16 skins, 1 mounted
 DD import = 3 live from ?
 DD export = 1 live to ?
 DE import = 2 live from PL
 2 live from SU
 CH import = 1 trophy from CA *
 GB export = 3 live to IT
 US import = 10 trophies from CA ^x
 (May 23 to Dec.31)

Canada lists a number of exports but none to Switzerland, which imported a trophy. The Federal Republic of Germany has not recorded the import of a skin from Canada. The United States of America lists 2 products less than Canada exported to them. The USSR does not list 2 live specimens exported to the Federal Republic of Germany. N.B. The United Kingdom does not record the import/export of products of this species.

Felis geoffroyi Geoffroy's cat (II)
 CA export = 121 garments to CH ^x
 2 coats to US ⁺
 610 skins, 215 garments to DE ^x
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 Total: 610 skins, 338 garments
 DE import = 1,200 skins from GB ^x
 189 skins from CA ^x
 151 skins from AR
 2,100 skins from PY
 1,950 skins from BE
 -
 Total: 5,590 skins
 DE export = 1 live to CH *
 DE re-export = 74 skins to CH ^x (origin AR)
 991 skins to BE (origin PY)

Felis geoffroyi (Continued)

CH import	=	92 skins from DE ^x 86 skins from GB ⁺ 104 garments from CA ^x (=c.2,100 skins) 58 garments & 4 bodies from DE *
GB import	=	8 live from <u>PY</u> 3,431 skins from <u>AR</u>
GB re-export	=	259 skins to IT (pre-CITES) 146 skins to AT (origin <u>AR</u>) 374 skins to BE " 290 skins to IC " 88 skins to HK " 86 skins to CH ⁺ " 2,448 skins to DE ^x (2,424 origin <u>AR</u> , 24 pre-CITES)
Total:		3,691 skins
US import	=	2 coats from CA ⁺ (May 23 - Dec. 31)

The figures for both Parties correlate in the cases of skins exported from the United Kingdom to Switzerland and coats from Canada to the United States of America. Switzerland does not record the import of 17 garments from Canada or a live animal from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany does not record the import of 421 skins and 215 garments from Canada, 1,248 skins from the United Kingdom and 58 garments and 4 bodies from Switzerland; also 18 skins exported to Switzerland.

Felis jacobita Mountain cat (I)

DE import = 1 trophy from AF

It seems likely that this was a misidentification of this South American species.

Felis lynx (inc. F. canadensis) Lynx (II)

<u>CA</u> export	=	4 live, 32 garments, 2 coats, 3 hats to GB * 2 live to US ⁺ 6,220 skins, 59 garments, 15 hats, 31 kg. of pieces of skin to US ^x 1 skin, 1 coat to AT 44 skins, 4 coats to BE 371 kg. of pieces of skin to GR 12 hats to IE 362 skins, 12 garments to IT 6 garments to JP 13 skins to LI 1 collar to MA 1 coat to SA 1 mounted to SG 2 skins, 31 coats to SE * 142 skins, 93 garments to CH ^{x+} 405 skins, 77 garments to DE ^x
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Total: 6 live, 7,189 skins, 279 garments, 39 coats, 30 hats,
1 collar, 1 mounted, 402 kg. pieces of skin

Felis lynx (Continued)

<u>FI</u> export	=	4 mounted to DE *
DD import	=	10 skins from ?
DD export	=	2 live to ?
DD re-export	=	10 skins to ?
DE import	=	1,005 skins from CH ^x (368 <u>F.1. fasciatus</u>)
		323 skins from <u>CA</u> ^x
		1,362 skins from <u>US</u> ^x
		37 skins from PY
Total:		2,727 skins
DE re-export	=	1 coat to AT (origin <u>CA</u>)
<u>NO</u> export	=	3 skins to DE
		6 skins to ES (report for 1976 & 1977)
CH import	=	1 live from DE *
		2 live from <u>SU</u>
		61 skins, 93 garments (=c. 838 skins) from <u>CA</u> ^{x+}
		24 skins from <u>TR</u>
		45 skins, 111 garments from <u>US</u> ^x
		43 skins, 24 garments from ES, GR (re-imports)
		2 garments from FR
		1 garment from GB *
		1 full mount from DE * (re-export from <u>TR</u>)
CH export	=	2 live to CA * (captive bred)
		301 skins, 23 garments to DE ^x
		441 skins to CA *
		8 skins to NL
SU export	=	285 skins to US ⁺
SU re-export	=	58 skins to US ⁺ (origin <u>MN</u>)
US import	=	2 live from <u>CA</u> ⁺
(May 23 - Dec.31)		2,497 skins, 14 coats, 2 hats from <u>CA</u> ^x
		373 skins from <u>SU</u> [*]
		128 skins from GB * (97 <u>F.1. isabellina</u> ,
		31 origin <u>MN</u>)
Total:		2 live, 2,998 skins, 14 coats, 2 hats
<u>US</u> export	=	113 skins, 1 coat to CA *
(May 23 - Dec.31)		464 skins to DK
		312 skins, 1 coat to FR
		434 skins to DE ^x
		301 skins to GB *
		5 coats to JP
		23 skins to ES
		43 skins, 32 coats to CH ^x
		601 skins, 24 coats to ? (3 coats <u>F.1.lynx</u>)
Total:		2,291 skins, 66 coats

Two live specimens and 93 garments exported from Canada were also recorded by the importing countries - USA and Switzerland respectively. However, the Canadian export figures exceed the USA import figures by 3,723 skins, 45 garments, 13 hats and 31 kg. of pieces

of skin; the Swiss import figures by 81 skins; and the Federal Republic of Germany import figures by 82 skins and 77 garments. There are also 4 live specimens and 2 skins + 31 coats exported by Canada but not listed by the import countries - the United Kingdom and Sweden respectively. The Federal Republic of Germany does not list the import of 4 mounted specimens from Finland and 23 garments from Switzerland, nor the export of a live specimen and a full mount from Switzerland. Canada does not list the import of 2 live specimens and 441 skins from Switzerland and 113 skins + 1 coat from the USA. Switzerland records the import of 704 less skins than the Federal Republic of Germany exports. The USA records the export of 928 less skins than the Federal Republic of Germany imports, and 2 skins + 79 garments less than the Swiss imports. The USSR does not list 2 live specimens exported to Switzerland, possibly due to its reservation on this species; but skins exported to the USA are accurately listed.

N.B. The United Kingdom does not record the import/export of products of this species. Canada states that statistics for imports of Appendix II species are not available but they do list dead specimens, parts and derivatives of Appendix II species (pp. 17 - 18 of the Canadian report).

Comparison of Canadian CITES and Customs data for lynx raw skin exports

<u>Country of destination</u>	<u>CITES report</u>	<u>Customs statistics</u>
France	-	904
Belgium	44	64
Italy	362	1,306
Germany, Fed.Rep.of	405	1,898
Denmark	-	13
Sweden	2	39
Switzerland	142	1,674
Austria	1	-
Liechtenstein	13	-
Greece	371 kg.pieces	-
Spain	-	39
USA	6,220 + 31 kg.pieces	14,654
Argentina	-	131
<u>Total:</u>	<u>7,189 + 402 kg.</u>	<u>20,722</u>

In all except three cases (Austria, Liechtenstein, Greece) the Customs figures exceed the CITES figures. This perhaps indicates that the CITES figures are based on returned licences and not on numbers actually exported.

Felis pardalisOcelot (II except sspp. mearnsi,
mitis in I)

CA export	=	1 live to US *
		10 coats to JP (1 pre-CITES)
		1 garment to CH *
		544 skins to DE *
DD import	=	1 live from ? + (1 confiscated)
DE import	=	5,205 skins from GB ^x
		264 skins from <u>CO</u>
		7,233 skins from <u>PE</u>
		17 skins from <u>HN</u>
		62 skins from <u>BZ</u>
		178 skins from <u>PA</u>
		3,241 skins from <u>PY</u>
Total:		16,200 skins
DE export	=	2 live to NL
		1 live to DD +
		5 live to CH +
CH import	=	5 live from DE (captive bred) +
		6 skins, 3 garments (=c.41 skins) from DE *
		234 skins from AT/BE (re-imports)
		14 garments from GR
CH export	=	224 skins to AT
		88 skins to GB *
GB import	=	3 live from <u>PA</u>
		1,491 skins from <u>BR</u>
		2,912 skins from <u>SR</u>
		3,816 skins from DE * (279 origin <u>BR</u> , 3,537 origin S. America)
		2 coats from NO (origin S. America)
		10 tails, 69 kg. waste from CS (origin <u>BR</u>)
Total:		3 live, 8,219 skins, 2 coats, 10 tails, 69 kg waste.
GB re-export	=	21 skins to AU * (pre-CITES)
		323 skins, 1 coat to AT (24 & 1 coat pre-CITES, 269 origin S. America, 30 origin <u>SR</u>)
		242 skins to BE (41 pre-CITES, 14 origin ?, 43 origin S. America, 108 origin <u>SR</u> , 36 imported from DE)
		680 skins to IC (24 pre-CITES, 100 origin S. America, 556 origin <u>SR</u>)
		223 skins to DK (213 pre-CITES, 10 origin S. America)
		12 skins to FR (pre-CITES)
		269 skins to HK (113 pre-CITES, 36 origin ?, 48 origin S. America, 72 origin <u>SR</u>)
		140 skins to IL (78 pre-CITES, 62 origin S. America)
		793 skins to IT (12 origin S. America, 781 origin <u>SR</u>)
		140 skins to JP (32 pre-CITES, 108 origin S. America)

Felis pardalis (Continued)

GB re-export (Continued) 114 skins, 2 coats to NO (32 pre-CITES, 56 origin BR, 2 skins, 2 coats origin S. America, 24 origin SR)
433 skins to ES (319 pre-CITES, 12 origin ?, 78 origin S. America, 24 origin SR)
24 skins to CH * (pre-CITES)
7,985 skins to DE ^x (1,243 pre-CITES, 26 origin ?, 355 origin BR, 14 origin PY, 2,033 origin S. America, 4,262 origin SR, 52 imported from DE)
12 skins to NL (origin S. America)
14 skins to TR (origin SR)

Total: 11,425 skins, 3 coats

5 live specimens from the Federal Republic of Germany to Switzerland are recorded by both countries. The Federal Republic of Germany does not record the import of 544 skins from Canada, and a deficit of 2,780 skins from the United Kingdom; nor the export of 6 skins and 3 garments to Switzerland and 3,816 skins to the United Kingdom. Switzerland does not list the import of 1 garment from Canada and 24 skins from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom does not list 88 skins imported from Switzerland. Australia does not list 21 skins imported from the United Kingdom. Norway does not list 114 skins imported, and 2 coats imported/exported, from the United Kingdom. Peru does not list 7,233 skins exported to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Felis rufa

Bobcat

(II except sspp. escuinapae in I)

AU export = 1 live to NZ
CA export = 2 live to GB *
3 skins, 71 garments, 4 hats to GB *
1 live to US +
3,368 skins, 123 garments, 21 hats and scarves, 1,337 kg. of pieces of skin to US ^x
2 garments to AT
11 garments to BE
2 garments to FR
149 skins, 36 garments to IT
11 garments to JP
23 skins to LI
1 coat to MA
3 coats to SA
39 skins, 2 coats to ES
20 garments to SE *
352 skins, 205 garments to CH ^x
1,815 skins, 78 garments, 1 hat, 1 blanket to DE^x
Total: 3 live, 5,749 skins, 559 garments, 26 hats & scarves, 6 coats, 1 blanket, 1,337 kg. pieces of skin

Felis rufa (Continued)

DE import	=	1,497 skins from CH *
		43 skins from DK
		930 skins from <u>CA</u> *
		4,078 skins from <u>US</u> *
	Total:	6,548 skins
DE re-export	=	20 skins to US * (origin CH)
		167 skins to IT (origin <u>US</u>)
		3 skins to AT (origin <u>CA</u>)
		2,249 skins to BE (1,824 origin <u>US</u> ,
		425 origin <u>CA</u>)
		2 coats, 2 jackets to CH * (2 coats &
		1 jacket origin <u>US</u> , 1 jacket origin <u>CA</u>)
	Total:	2,439 skins, 2 coats, 2 jackets
CH import	=	24 skins, 17 garments from DE *
		3,751 skins from IT
		267 skins, 58 garments from <u>US</u> *
		300 skins, 8 garments from GR (skins re-import)
		171 garments (= c. 1,625 skins + 277 bellies)
		from <u>CA</u> *
	Total:	4,342 skins, 254 garments
CH export	=	2,212 skins, 47 garments to DE *
		701 skins to GR
		2 garments to FR
	Total:	2,913 skins, 49 garments
US import	=	1 live from <u>CA</u> +
(May 23 - Dec.31)		595 skins, 25 coats, 7 hats from <u>CA</u> *
		6 coat collars from FI *
		78 skins from FR (origin <u>CA</u>)
		1 coat from DE * (origin <u>CA</u>)
	Total:	1 live, 673 skins, 26 coats, 7 hats, 6 coat collars
US export	=	
(May 23 - Dec.31)		114 skins, 2 coats to AT
		99 skins to BE
		452 skins to CA *
		2,950 skins to DK
		15 skins to FI *
		555 skins to FR
		6,021 skins, 19 coats to DE *
		180 skins to GB *
		34 skins, 14 coats to CH *
		701 skins, 3 coats to ?
	Total:	11,121 skins, 38 coats

A live specimen exported by Canada is also recorded by the USA but the United Kingdom does not list the import of two live ones from Canada. The Canadian export figures exceed the USA import figures by 2,733 skins, 98 garments, 14 hats and scarves and 1,337 kg. pieces of skin; the Swiss import figures by 352 skins, 34 garments; the Federal Republic

Felis temmincki Temminck's golden cat (I)

DE import	=	1 live from VE
CH import	=	2 live from NL (captive bred)
GB import	=	1 live from NL " "

This Asian species does not occur in Venezuela and is unlikely to be captive bred there.

Felis tigrina Oncilla (II except sspp. oncilla in I)

DE re-export	=	2,522 skins to CA * (origin <u>PY</u>)
		4,045 skins to GR (origin <u>AR</u>)
		2,166 skins to ES (origin <u>PY</u>)
		37 skins to CH * " "
		1,004 skins to AT " "

Total: 9,774 skins

GB import	=	1,746 skins from <u>BR</u>
		2,500 skins from DE * (1,000 origin <u>BR</u> , 1,500 origin <u>PY</u>)

GB re-export	=	600 skins to DE * (origin <u>BR</u>)
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Canada, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany do not record the import of any skins of this species, and the Federal Republic of Germany does not list any exports to the United Kingdom.

Felis wiedii Margay (II except sspp. nicaraguae, salvinia in I)

CA import	=	1 purse from US ^x
CA export	=	1 coat to BE
		1 coat to ES
DE import	=	3,274 skins from GB ^x
		101 skins from <u>CO</u>
		17 skins from <u>HN</u>
		7,279 skins from <u>PE</u>
		90 skins from <u>BZ</u>
		131 skins from <u>PA</u>
		4,873 skins from <u>PY</u>

Total: 15,765 skins

CH import	=	2 live from BE (captive bred)
		2 garments (= c.30 skins) from DE *
GB import	=	1 live from <u>PY</u>
		750 skins from <u>BR</u>
		2,107 skins from <u>SR</u>
		2,425 skins from DE * (365 origin <u>BR</u> 1,320 origin S. America 740 origin <u>SR</u>)
Total:		1 live, 5,282 skins

Felis wiedii (Continued)

GB re-export = 188 skins to AU * (168 origin BR,
20 imported from DE)
140 skins to AT (31 origin BR,
40 origin S. America,
69 pre-CITES)
2,019 skins to BE (556 origin S. America,
1,309 pre-CITES,
98 origin BR,
56 imported from DE)
979 skins to IC (origin SR)
512 skins to DK (432 origin S. America,
80 imported from DE)
227 skins to FI * (20 origin SR
207 imported from DE)
2,741 skins to HK (328 pre-CITES, 1,069 origin BR,
80 origin S. America 770 origin SR, 494 im-
ported from DE)
143 skins to IL (40 origin BR, 40 origin S. America,
63 origin SR)
264 skins to IT (origin S. America)
144 skins to JP (60 origin S. America,
84 origin SR)
60 skins to LU (origin S. America)
16 skins to ZA * (origin BR)
1,190 skins to ES (origin S. America)
3,680 skins to DE * (274 origin AR,
3,366 origin S. America,
40 imported from DE)

Total: 12,303 skins

The Federal Republic of Germany does not record the import of 406 skins from the United Kingdom, nor the export of 2 garments to Switzerland, and 2,425 skins to the United Kingdom. Neither Australia nor Finland nor South Africa records the import of any skins of this species. Peru does not list 7,279 skins exported to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Felis yagouaroundi Jaguarundi (II except sspp. cacomitli,
fossata, panamensis,
tolteca in I)

DE export = 1 live to DK
CH import = 2 garments (=c. 65 skins) from ?

Neofelis nebulosa Clouded leopard (I)
GB import = 1 live from IE (captive bred)
2 live from NL (1 captive bred, 1 origin TH)

<u>Panthera leo persica</u>		Asiatic lion	(I)
<u>IN</u> export	=	2 live to DD +	
DD import	=	2 live from ? +	
DD export	=	2 live to ?	
<u>Panthera leo</u>		(African) lion	(II)
AU export	=	4 live to NZ 37 live to JP	
CA import	=	1 skin & skull from <u>ZM</u> 21 live from US * (temporary, for circus)	
CA export	=	3 live to US *	
DE import	=	1 live from MA	
DD import	=	6 live from ?	
SE import	=	3 skins from DK 1 skin from <u>ZM</u>	
CH import	=	4 live from ? 1 live from IT (captive bred) 3 trophies from <u>BW</u> 6 trophies from <u>KE</u>	
CH export	=	2 live to IT (captive bred) 5 skins to DE *	
GB import	=	6 live from FR (bred in UK)	
GB export	=	2 live to IE	
US import (May 23 - Dec. 31)	=	1 skull from <u>KE</u> 2 trophies from <u>ZA</u> * 2 skins & 1 skull from <u>BW</u>	

The USA does not list the import or export of any live specimens,
and South Africa does not record the export of 2 trophies to the USA.

<u>Panthera onca</u>		Jaguar	(I)
AU import	=	2 live from NZ	
CA import	=	1 skin from <u>GY</u>	
CA export	=	1 coat to JP (pre-CITES)	
DD import	=	1 live from ? ^x	
DE import	=	2 live from CH * 6 live from <u>BR</u> 3 live from AT 1 skin from ? (re-import) 1 trophy from ES 1 trophy from TH	

Panthera onca (Continued)

DE export	=	3 live to CH ⁺ 1 live to IT (origin DD)
DE import (then subsequent export to DD ^x)	=	2 live from CH *
CH import	=	3 live from DE ⁺ (captive bred)
CH export	=	1 live to IT (captive bred) 2 live to RO " " 1 coat to AT
GB re-export	=	2 skins to ZA * (pre-CITES) 20 skins to ES (5 pre-CITES, 15 origin <u>BR</u>) 5 skins to CH * (origin <u>BR</u>) 18 skins to BE (pre-CITES)

2 live specimens exported from the Federal Republic of Germany are also recorded by the importing country - Switzerland. However, Switzerland does not record the export of 4 live specimens nor the import of 5 skins. South Africa does not record the import of any animal products.

Panthera pardus

Leopard (I)

AU export	=	2 live to ID
CA import	=	1 mounted, 1 skin + skull from <u>BW</u> 3 artifacts from US * 1 skin + skull from <u>ZM</u> 13 live from US * (temporary, for circus)
CA export	=	1 coat, 1 mounted to JP (pre-CITES) 2 skins to US *
DD import	=	1 live from ? ⁺
DD export	=	4 live to ? ^x
DE import	=	4 trophies from <u>ZA</u> ^x 13 trophies from <u>ZM</u> 4 trophies from <u>BW</u> 1 trophy from <u>MZ</u> 1 trophy from <u>TH</u> 2 trophies from <u>NA</u> 1 live from DD ^x
DE export	=	5 live to CH ^x 2 live to SU 2 live to IT (origin DD) ^x 1 live to DD ⁺
<u>ZA</u> export	=	1 full mount to DE ^x 2 full mounts to VE 1 mounted to CH ⁺ 1 rug mount to NZ 2 skins, 1 skull to CA * 2 skins to AU * 1 skin to US *

Panthera pardus (Continued)

CH import	=	2 live from DE ^x (captive bred)
		1 live from TR " "
		1 live from ?
		29 skins from BE (re-import)
		1 skin from <u>ZA</u> *
		1 full mount, 1 trophy from <u>ZA</u> + *
		1 skin from US *
		1 full mount from <u>MZ</u>
		1 full mount from GB * (captive bred)
CH export	=	1 live to AT (captive bred)
		4 live to IT " "
		1 live to US * " "
		3 skins to DE * (including 1 confiscated skin sent to DE authorities)
GB import	=	1 live from IE (captive bred)
		2 live from NL " "
		1 skin, 1 skin + skull from <u>KE</u>
		2 skins from NZ (origin <u>IN</u>)
		1 skin from <u>TZ</u>
		15 coats from DE * (origin <u>LK</u>)
GB export	=	2 live to BE
		2 live to IT
		1 live to PL
GB re-export	=	1 skin to FR
		42 skins to Channel Is. (origin <u>BI</u>)
		21 skins to JP
		2 mounts to FR (pre-CITES)
		1 mount to ES " "
		1 mount to DE * " "

A mount exported by South Africa is also recorded by the importing country - Switzerland. However, South Africa does not record a skin and a trophy that were also apparently exported to Switzerland, and the mount they exported to the Federal Republic of Germany does not tally with the 4 trophies the Federal Republic of Germany imported from them. Switzerland records only 2 of the 5 live specimens exported to them by the Federal Republic of Germany. Neither Canada nor Australia records any imports of this species from South Africa and the United Kingdom does not list a full mount from Switzerland. The Federal Republic of Germany does not record the import of 3 skins from Switzerland and a mount from the United Kingdom; nor the export of 15 coats to the United Kingdom. The USA does not list the import of 2 skins from Canada, 1 skin from South Africa and a live specimen from Switzerland; nor the export of 13 live specimens and 3 artifacts to Canada, and 1 skin to Switzerland. The USSR does not list 2 live specimens imported from the Federal Republic of Germany.

<u>Panthera tigris</u>		Tiger	(I except sspp. <u>altaica</u> II)
AU import	=	4 live from GB *	
CA import	=	33 live from US *	(temporary for circus)
CA export	=	16 live to JP	
		7 live to DE x	
DE import	=	4 live from AT	
		3 live from CA x	
		7 live from DD x	
		7 live from GB +	
		1 trophy from GB x	
		1 trophy from <u>TH</u>	
		1 trophy from ZA *	
		1 trophy from SG	
DE export	=	2 live to DK	
		2 live to DD x	
DE re-export	=	20 live to JP (origin CA)	
DD import	=	4 live from ? x	
DD export	=	8 live to ? x	
CH import	=	1 trophy from PK (heritage)	
		1 trophy from GB * "	
CH export	=	2 live to AT (captive bred)	
		1 live to FR " "	
GB import	=	1 skin from NZ (origin <u>IN</u>)	
GB export	=	15 live to NL	
		14 live to JP	
		2 live to ES	
		7 live to DE +	
		1 live to CU	
GB re-export	=	3 skins, 3 mounts to DE x	(pre-CITES)

A fairly substantial trade in live (presumably all captive bred) specimens. Seven exported by the United Kingdom are also recorded by the importing country - the Federal Republic of Germany. However, the Federal Republic of Germany lists only 3 of the 7 live ones apparently exported to them by Canada and only one trophy as opposed to 3 skins and 3 mounts from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom does not list any live exports to Australia or a trophy to Switzerland and South Africa does not record the export of any trophies of this species. The USA does not list the temporary export of 33 live tigers to Canada.

Panthera tigris altaica Siberian tiger (II)

DE export	=	1 live to CH *
SE import	=	2 live from FI *
CH import	=	1 live from FI + (captive bred)
GB import	=	3 live from FR (bred in GB)
FI export	=	1 live to CH +

Panthera uncia Snow leopard (I)

CA import	=	1 live from US *
GB import	=	1 live from FI * (captive bred)
		1 live from US * " "

Felidae spp.

CA import	=	17 live from US * (temporary, for circus)
CA export	=	4 coats to JP
DE import	=	800 skins from GB *
		1,500 skins from SU
		1,826 skins from AR
		43 skins from BZ
		64 skins from PA
		3,903 skins, 38 coats from US *
		1,000 skins from PY
		3,000 skins from IN *
		250 skins from SD
		739 skins, 1 coat from AT
		1 coat from GR
		3 coats from CA *

Total: 13,125 skins, 43 coats

DE import (then
subsequent
export to DD) = 501 products

The items from the United Kingdom, Canada and the USA may be included in the specifically identified exports from those countries, but India does not list the export of any skins. A comparison of CITES data and official Customs data for the Federal Republic of Germany is given on next page.

PART II: 1. Comparison of CITES data and Customs data (raw wild cat skins)
for 1977, Federal Republic of Germany

	Import from		Export to	
	CITES all species	Customs	CITES all species	Customs
Argentina	1,977	13,246	-	-
Austria	739	-	1,007	-
Belgium	1,950	-	3,240	11,180
Belize	195	642	-	-
Bolivia	-	7,580	-	-
Brazil	-	75,262	-	-
Canada	1,442	3,725	2,522	6,278
Colombia	365	4,456	-	-
Denmark	43	-	-	3,000
France	-	-	-	126
Greece	-	-	4,045	-
Honduras	34	899	-	-
India	3,000	8,880	-	-
Italy	-	-	167	1,024
Mexico	-	12,125	-	-
Nicaragua	-	687	-	-
Panama	373	1,349	-	-
Paraguay	11,251	103,693	-	-
Peru	14,512	13,624	-	-
Spain	-	-	2,166	6,352
Sudan	250	-	-	-
Suriname	-	6,358	-	-
Switzerland	2,502	-	111	9,701
U.K.	10,479	-	-	4,810
U.S.A.	9,343	30,314	20	811
USSR	1,500	10,014	-	-
Venezuela	-	515	-	-
?	-	7,506	-	522
Total:	59,955	300,875	13,278	43,804

The lack of correlation of the import data may be partly explained if the Customs figures refer to Country of Origin rather than Country of Consignment. However, this does not apply to the export data.

PART II: 2. Discrepancies between HM Customs import statistics and DoE * licensed imports
United Kingdom, Felidae Skins 1977

Country (and indigenous species of Felidae where relevant) (see key p.288)	Imports only recorded by HM Customs				Imports only recorded by DoE
	Type	No.	Av. wt. (kg)	Av. Val. (£)	No.
Argentina					500 <u>Felis geoffroyi</u>
Austria	<u>F. pardalis</u> Raw	1,000 1,000	0.32 0.20	78 (origin Brazil) 18 "	
		(cf. 1,000 <u>F. tigrina</u> licensed by DoE from FRG)			
Belgium	Treated	355 66 66	0.17 0.82 0.41	6 46 166	
Bolivia (8,9,10,13,19, 28,29,32)	<u>F. pardalis</u> Raw	3,501 1,309	0.29 0.30	73 (via FRG) 16 "	(cf. imports from FRG (origin S. America))
Botswana (1,6,18,23, 24,31,33)	Treated	1	26.00	535 (via S. Africa)	(probably <u>Acinonyx</u> or <u>Panthera pardus</u>)
Brazil (8,9,10,26, 28,29,32)	<u>F. pardalis</u> Raw	995 1,000 1,000 1,000	0.36 0.32 0.20 0.26	29 ← 78 (via Austria) 18 " 9	→ 1,491 <u>Felis pardalis</u> (496 not recorded by HM Customs) 279 <u>Felis pardalis</u> (via FRG) (1,746 <u>Felis tigrina</u> (750 <u>Felis wiedii</u> (365 <u>Felis wiedii</u> (via FRG) (1,861 not re- corded by HM Customs)
Canada (9,14,22)	Raw Treated	7 20	2.86 0.25	83 (via US) 19 (presu- mably mainly <u>Felis lynx</u> and <u>F. rufa</u>)	

* DoE Department of Environment
(CITES Management Authority)

Country (and indigenous species of Felidae where relevant) (see key p.288)	Imports only recorded by HM Customs				Imports only recorded by DoE
	Type	No.	Av. wt. (kg.)	Av. Val. (£)	No.
China (4,5,7,14,15, 24,25,27,30, 33,34,35)	Raw	160	0.78	116	(could be <u>Felis lynx</u> ?) (probably all <u>Felis bengalensis</u>)
		100	0.81	226 (via US)	
	Treated	200	0.40	71)	
		130	0.62	43)	
		200	0.40	70)	
		400	0.41	48)	
		400	0.40	101)	
		200	0.43	82)	
		300	0.40	81)	
France	Raw	2	13.00	235 (probably <u>Panthera tigris</u> ?)	
	Treated	42	0.60	42	
Germany Fed. Rep.of	<u>F. pardalis</u>	3,501	0.29	73 (origin Bolivia)	3,537 <u>Felis pardalis</u> (origin South America) (36 not recorded by HM Customs)
	Raw	1,309	0.30	16 "	279 <u>Felis pardalis</u> (origin Brazil)
	Treated	612	0.29	28	1,320 <u>Felis wiedii</u> (origin South America)
		2	0.50	185	(11 not recorded by HM Customs)
		9	2.44	778	365 <u>Felis wiedii</u> (origin Brazil)
					1,000 <u>Felis tigrina</u> (origin Brazil) (cf. 1,000 raw skins from Austria(origin Brazil) recorded by HM Customs)
Greece	Treated	10	1.40	100	
		5	1.40	69	
Hong Kong	Treated	142	0.15	3	
		16	0.13	87	
India (4,6,7,14,15, 17,21,24,25,27, 30,31,33,34,35)	Raw	11,810	0.31	2	2 <u>Panthera pardus</u> (via NZ) (cf. 2 im- ported from S.Africa via NZ)
				(perhaps mainly <u>Felis chaus</u> ?)	1 <u>Panthera tigris</u> (via NZ)

Country (and indigenous species of Felidae where relevant) (see key p.288)	Imports only recorded by HM Customs				Imports only recorded by DoE
	Type	No.	Av. wt. (kg.)	Av. Val. (£)	No.
Kenya					1 <u>Panthera pardus</u> (skin and skull)
New Zealand					1 <u>Panthera tigris</u> (origin India)
Nigeria					5 <u>Felis serval</u>
Pakistan (4,6,7,14,15, 16,24,27,33,35)	Raw	15,900	0.38	2	(perhaps mainly <u>Felis chaus</u>)
Paraguay (8,9,10,19,26, 28,29)	Raw	336	0.84	9	(perhaps <u>Felis concolor</u>)
South Africa	<u>P. pardus</u>	2	9.50	88 (via NZ)	
	(cf. 2 <u>P. pardus</u> licensed by DoE from India via NZ)				
	Treated	1	26.00	535 (origin Botswana)	
South America					3,537 <u>Felis pardalis</u>) 1,320 <u>Felis wiedii</u>) (cf. FRG & Bolivia)
Suriname (9,19,26,28, 29,32)	<u>F. pardalis</u>	8	0.75	52	
		2,075	0.33	55	
		829	0.34	59 (should be via Ceuta and Melilla)	
	Raw	2,103	0.12 (? very small for <u>F. wiedii</u>)	16 ← → 2,107 <u>Felis wiedii</u> (4 not recorded by HM Customs)	
Tanzania					1 <u>Panthera pardus</u>
USA (9,14,22)	Raw	3,591	0.44	43	(presumably mainly <u>Felis lynx</u> and <u>F. rufa</u>)
		100	0.81	226 (origin China)	
		7	2.86	83 (origin Canada)	

Country (and indigenous species of Felidae where relevant) (see key below)	Imports only recorded by HM Customs				Imports only recorded by DoE
	Type	No.	Av.wt. (kg.)	Av. Val. (£)	No.
USSR (1,4,6,7,14,15, 16,24,33,34,35)	Raw	1,200	0.35	7 (probably <u>Felis silvestris</u> ?)	
	Treated	21	0.29	102 (probably <u>Felis bengalensis</u> ?)	
Zambia (1,6,23,24,31, 33)	Raw	1	15.00	90 (probably <u>Panthera pardus</u> ?)	

List of species of Felidae

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Acinonyx jubatus</u> | 19. <u>Felis pardalis</u> |
| 2. <u>Felis aurata</u> | 20. <u>Felis planiceps</u> |
| 3. <u>Felis badia</u> | 21. <u>Felis rubiginosa</u> |
| 4. <u>Felis bengalensis</u> | 22. <u>Felis rufa</u> |
| 5. <u>Felis bieti</u> | 23. <u>Felis serval</u> |
| 6. <u>Felis caracal</u> | 24. <u>Felis silvestris</u> (inc. libyca) |
| 7. <u>Felis chaus</u> | 25. <u>Felis temmincki</u> |
| 8. <u>Felis colocolo</u> | 26. <u>Felis tigrina</u> |
| 9. <u>Felis concolor</u> | 27. <u>Felis viverrina</u> |
| 10. <u>Felis geoffroyi</u> | 28. <u>Felis wiedii</u> |
| 11. <u>Felis guigna</u> | 29. <u>Felis yagouaroundi</u> |
| 12. <u>Felis iriomotensis</u> | 30. <u>Neofelis nebulosa</u> |
| 13. <u>Felis jacobita</u> | 31. <u>Panthera leo</u> |
| 14. <u>Felis lynx</u> | 32. <u>Panthera onca</u> |
| 15. <u>Felis manul</u> | 33. <u>Panthera pardus</u> |
| 16. <u>Felis margarita</u> | 34. <u>Panthera tigris</u> |
| 17. <u>Felis marmorata</u> | 35. <u>Panthera uncia</u> |
| 18. <u>Felis nigripes</u> | |

Those underlined require an Endangered Species Act licence for the import/export of their skins.

PART III:

SUMMARY OF WORLD TRADE IN FELIDAE, 1977

Note:

The figures compiled in the table which follows on pages 290-293 were derived by totalling the figures from those CITES annual reports for 1977 which included data on trade in Felidae. These are compared with official 1977 Customs statistics of the countries concerned, where available. It should be recalled, however, that most Customs statistics are not sufficiently differentiated according to species, and may include species not currently covered by national legislation implementing the Convention.

Figures given in brackets are the imports/exports listed in the annual CITES report of the country concerned.

Key to symbols:

- + CITES Parties having submitted an annual report for 1977.
- x CITES Parties not having submitted an annual report due for 1977.
- CITES Parties from whom an annual report was not due for 1977.
- * 1 CA: Customs statistics of F. lynx exports only.
- * 2 DD: CITES statistics not differentiated by countries.
- * 3 DE: See table on page 284 above.
- * 4 NL: Customs statistics not differentiated by countries.
- * 5 GB: See table on pages 285-288 above.
- * 6 US: ESSA estimates for F. rufa exports only.

Country	CITES						CUSTOMS			
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	live	skins	products	live	skins	products	raw skins	worked skins	raw skins	worked skins
Afghanistan						1				
Argentina					5,408	1	131		16,177	
+ Australia	6	212 (0)		44			2,895	209		
Austria	3	1,955	8	7	856	1	3,935	4,685		
Belgium	2	6,036	16	2	2,096		13,788	819		416
Belize					195				642	
Bolivia									12,390	
- Botswana				2	2	10				1
x Brazil				6	3,987				79,257	
+ Canada * 1	90(88)	3,531 (1)	21 (8)	43	14,109	1,399 + 1,739 kg	7,387	462	20,722	20
Canary Islands		1,946						1,184		
Channel Islands		42								
China						200			260	2,030
Colombia					365				4,456	
Cuba	1									
Czechoslovakia						10 + 69 kg		1,668		
- Denmark	3	4,149		3	46		3,013	742		

Country	CITES						CUSTOMS			
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	live	skins	products	live	skins	products	raw skins	worked skins	raw skins	worked skins
+ Finland		242 (0)		4 (1)		10 (4)	90	362		
- France	2	880	7	11	78	2	6,691	626	2	42
+ German Demo- cratic Rep.* 2	19	2,340	501	23	784					
+ Germany, Fed.* 3 Republic of	71 (67)	69,600 (59,955)	1,227 (578)	58 (57)	19,642 (13,278)	655 (506)	300,875	91,802	43,804	30,882
x Ghana							102			
Greece		4,746	371 kg		321	35		2,398		15
- Guyana					1					
Honduras					34				899	
x Hong Kong		3,098						3,642		
Hungary							680			
+ India				2	3,000 (0)	50 (0)			20,690	
- Indonesia	2									
Ireland	2		12	2			105			
Israel		283						169		
Italy	15	1,994	48	1	3,752		5,059	276		
Japan	87	757	439					647		
- Kenya					1	9				1
Korea Rep.								40		
Kuwait							67			
Liechtenstein		36								
Luxembourg		60								
Malta								443		

Country	CITES						CUSTOMS			
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	live	skins	products	live	skins	products	raw skins	worked skins	raw skins	worked skins
Mexico									12,125	
x Morocco			2	1						
Mozambique						2				
Namibia				21		2				
x Nepal								8		
Netherlands* ⁴	20	20		10			11,753	1,804	2,801	431
New Zealand	5	1	1	2	3					
- Nicaragua								687		
x Nigeria					5					
+ Norway		114 (0)	2 (0)		9?	2 (0)	2	91		
+ Pakistan				1 (0)		1 (0)			15,900	
- Panama				3	373				1,349	
x Paraguay				9	11,251				105,529	
+ Peru					14,512 (0)				13,624	
Poland	1			2						
Romania	2									
Saudi Arabia			4							
Singapore			1			1				
+ South Africa		18 (0)		7	9 (7)	14 (7)		7	2	
Spain	2	3,877	404		22	13	6,689	1,912		

Country	CITES						CUSTOMS			
	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	live	skins	products	live	skins	products	raw skins	worked skins	raw skins	worked skins
Sudan					250					
Suriname					5,019				10,544	
+ Sweden	2	6 (4)	51 (0)				39			
+ Switzerland	36 (31)	7,293 (4,969)	849 (796)	21 (17)	4,693 (3,989)	73	11,862	4,572		
Tanzania					1					
Thailand						3				
+ Tunisia	2 (0)									
Turkey		14		1	24					
+ United Kingdom * 5	47 (34)	23,801 (23,229)	341 & 69 kg (228 & 69 kg)	63 (53)	31,334 (30,406)	1,013 (1,010)	51,215	6,308	79,267	30,289
+ USA * 6	17 (3)	10,203 (3,673)	242 1,368 kg (71)	89 (0)	18,480 (13,412)	267 (101)	15,685	176	96,000	
+ USSR	2 (0)			4 (0)	3,919(373)				13,260	
- Venezuela			2	1					515	
Zambia					1	15			1	