

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II TO THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Inclusion of *Ursus americanus* in Appendix II.

B. PROPONENT

Denmark.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 11. Class: | Mammalia |
| 12. Order: | Carnivora |
| 13. Family: | Ursidae |
| 14. Species: | <i>Ursus americanus</i> |
| 15. Common names: | English: American black bear
French: ours noir
Spanish: |
| 16. Code Number: | ISIS 1412002006002001 |

2. Biological data

21. Distribution: *Historically*, the American black bear was distributed throughout much of North America except for the tundra areas of northern Canada and the hot deserts of the southwestern United States (Kolenosky and Strathearn, 1987). The range of the American black bear has declined substantially. The species no longer occurs in the Great Plains states and most of the Midwest; it has been extirpated from most of Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois. American black bears still occur in good numbers in Alaska, Canada (except Prince Edward Island), the western conterminous United States, the upper Great Lakes region, northern New England and New York, and parts of the Appalachians. Populations also survive in the Ozark Mountains, in coastal lowlands from the Dismal Swamp of Virginia to the Okefenokee of Georgia, in Florida, and in Louisiana (Nowak and Paradiso, 1983). American black bears also occur in the mountains of northern Mexico.
22. Population Trends, with Relevant Information on Population Biology: Population size and trend information for the United States and Canada is summarized in

Table 1. An estimate of the populations of American black bear in Alaska is 200,000, in the conterminous U.S. 170,000-185,000 and in Canada 285,000-295,000, for a total population of 655,000-681,000 bears. Most of the populations in 32 states, 9 provinces, and 2 territories are considered stable to increasing by the responsible state or provincial wildlife management agencies. Isolated populations in Louisiana have been proposed for threatened status under the ESA and populations in Florida are being considered for the same designation.

23. Habitat: The American black bear is a forest species (Kolenosky and Strathearn, 1987). Generally, mixed forest with a variety of tree and shrub species of varying ages provides the best food, water, cover and hibernation (Jonkel and Cowan, 1971; Kolenosky and Strathearn, 1987). Rolling terrain and gradients, different exposures (north- and south-facing slopes), and varying local moisture conditions offer a diversity of vegetation types. Eastern deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests also offer good habitat because of the wide variety of food available.

3. Trade Date

31. National Utilization: In North America, the American black bear is sport-hunted as a game animal in at least 28 states and 9 provinces. Sport-hunting animals are commonly mounted as trophies or the pelts used to produce rugs. Parts from American black bears are fashioned into handicrafts (claws, fur), used as medicine (gall bladder), or consumed as food items (meat, paws).

National utilization (sport hunting harvest) within the United States and Canada is summarized in Table 1. Legal annual kill in Alaska averages 1,500-1,600, in the conterminous United States approximately 18,000, and in Canada approximately 22,000, for a total annual legal kill of 41,000-42,000. Illegal kill also occurs in the form of poaching of parts and/or meat. No quantitative estimates of the overall illegal kill exist, but in some states illegal kill has been estimated to be as high as the legal kill (Reisner, 1987).

Trade of parts from black bears legally harvested during the sport hunting season or under depredation permits is legal in several U.S. states and Canadian provinces/territories (Table 2). In Idaho, where the bear trade is legal, Fish and Game records show 510 bear gall bladders were sold between November 1983 and December 1989. In June 1989, a shipment of 110 pounds of unskinned bear paws was shipped from Deary, Idaho to "an Oriental individual" in Anchorage, Alaska according to a report by an Idaho Fish and Game employee.

32. International Trade: United States imports and exports of *U. americanus* are summarized in Table 3. The principal trading partner of the United States for both imports and exports is Canada. By far the majority of trade consists of skins, trophies, and claws coming into the United States from Canada. Likewise, Canadian exports of *U. americanus* go primarily to the United States (C. Dauphine, Canadian Scientific Authority, personal communication).

Official trade statistics for bear parts are difficult to come by. According to Japanese Government trade statistics, in 1989 Japan imported 4 kg of American black bear gall bladders, valued at yen 4,508,000, from Canada. In 1990, Japan imported 6 kg of gall bladders, valued at yen 3,305,000, from Canada.

33. Illegal Trade: By its very nature, the illegal trade of bear parts is difficult to control, or even document. For example, dried gall bladders can be concealed very easily in hand luggage carried on an airplane and is light enough to be shipped through the mails. Packaged traditional medicines containing bear gall are difficult to identify because the labelling is often in a foreign language. There are no reliable estimates of the magnitude of illegal trade in American black bear parts, although law enforcement personnel suggest strongly that illegal trade is increasing.

In the U.S., American black bears have been and continue to be illegally poached for their gall bladders, which are used in oriental medicinal practices both in the United States and Asia. Poaching is to a lesser extent for paws and claws. The primary market for gall bladders is South Korea, but Japan and other Asian countries are also involved (see discussion under Country Information below). - Sale of bear parts is illegal in many states; some Canadian provinces apparently allow unrestricted exports.

Several recent undercover investigations by state and federal wildlife law enforcement agencies have revealed extensive poaching operation (Gavitt, 1989) in the United States. In 1981, California initiated a seven-month investigation into illegal commercialization of bear parts that focused on guides who hunted with dogs (Gavitt, 1989). Of 100 guides contacted during the investigation, virtually all were involved to some degree in illegal activity. Major buyers of bear parts were discovered in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and the state of Washington (Klein, 1982).

In another investigation, Arizona wildlife officers seized over 20,000 pills containing bear gall, valued at over \$25,000 (Smith, 1987). Two recent Fish and Wildlife Service investigations centred in and around Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks documented a substantial illegal commercial market for black bear parts (Gavitt, 1989). Undercover agents documented several hundred black bears that were killed for the commercial market during the three-year investigations that terminated in 1988. "Operation Smoky" has yielded more than 30 convictions and fines totalling well over \$100,000 (Nobbe, 1990).

In the northeastern U.S., people illegally sold parts from approximately 400 black bears to undercover agents from Massachusetts and New York (Gavitt, 1989). "Operation Berkshire" has resulted in over 30 arrests and \$25,000 in fines as of January 1990 (Nobbe, 1990).

34. Potential Trade Threats

341. Live Specimens: Investigations have revealed that some private zoos and game farms in the United States have been involved in

shipping live American black bears (that are either captive-bred or illegally trapped) overseas for the Oriental markets (Gavitt, 1989). This is particularly damaging to bear populations when females are shot in the den, and the cub removed for shipping overseas (Dicksons, 1986).

342. Parts and Derivatives: There is a continuing and, apparently, increasing threat of international trade of black bear parts, primarily to Asia. In 1987, an importer from China inquired about the legality of shipping 2,500 bear gall bladders to China, which would be collected from bear hunters throughout the U.S. (J. Gavitt, personal files, 1987, cited in Gavitt, 1989). While inquiring about bear gall bladders for sale, Mills and Servheen (personal communication) reported that Chinese medicine dealer in Singapore, Korea, and Hong Kong assumed that Mills and Servheen were selling galls rather than buying them. This lead Mills and Servheen to conclude that North Americans commonly visit these countries peddling bear parts. Mills and Servheen (personal communication) reported that a Singapore wholesaler, who was also affiliated with one of that city-state's largest traditional medical clinics, claimed that bear gall bladders from the United States were the galls of first preference among Singapore Chinese. Mills and Servheen saw what were reported to be bear galls from the United States for sale in Singapore for US\$ 33 per gram or well over US\$ 1,000 per gall bladder.

4. Protection Status

42. National: Individual states within the U.S. and provinces and territories in Canada regulate harvest and trade in black bears. Legal harvest is usually limited to sport hunting and depredation control. In several states the American black bear is considered an endangered species. U.S. state laws regarding harvest and trade in bears and bear parts are summarized in Table 2.
43. International: Asian laws regarding bears and bear trade are summarized in Table 4. Of 17 Asian countries that are important to the bear trade, 11 are signatories to CITES. Bears are protected by law in at least 11 Asian countries, including Korea, which is not a CITES signatory. However, only four of the 17 countries prohibit trade in bears and bear parts. Another five restrict trade via permit requirements, while the remainder apparently do not restrict the buying and selling of bears and bear parts at all. The most telling statistic is that, despite laws to the contrary, known trade in bears and bear parts exists in at least 12 of the 17 countries.

Enforcement of laws regarding bears and bear trade in Asian countries is apparently almost nonexistent. Thailand, for example, has laws protecting bears and restricting trade, yet Mills and Servheen (personal communication) were able to locate bears to buy in public markets and from wildlife dealers listed in the Yellow Pages. Bear parts were readily available at Chinese apothecaries, and at

Singapore conservation officers told Mills and Servheen that CITES and domestic laws concerning the sale of bear parts are not enforced because, among other reasons, it is impossible to distinguish galls from protected bears from those of unlisted species.

5. Information on Similar Species

Official CITES and governmental trade statistics make it appear that international trade in bears and bear parts is an isolated and relatively rare activity, that Korea and Japan are the only consumers, and the number of bears being traded is inconsequential. However, additional data collected by the TRAFFIC Network indicate that the bear trade is much more extensive than official government statistics show, and that much of the trade is illegal. The level of international trade in bears and bear parts has been so extensive that, in conjunction with ongoing habitat loss, most of the Asian bear species are threatened with extinction. To combat the trade threat, most of the Asian bear species have already been listed in Appendix I of CITES, including Asiatic black bear (*U. hibernatus*), sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*), sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), and certain populations of the brown bear (*U. actros*).

International trade of bears and bear parts is focused in eastern Asian, where bear gall bladder is considered a powerful medicine in many traditional medicinal practices, predominantly those of China, Korea and Japan. Bear gall is prescribed for acute illnesses of the liver, gall bladder, spleen and stomach - usually after other herbal remedies in the category of "cold" medicines have failed to "cool the heat" of the disease. (Defined in terms of western medicine, "cold" drugs are those that are anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and antimicrobial.) For practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, food also is an important line of defense against disease. Chinese folklore says bear meat, especially that of the paw, is a good "tonifying" food for general health. Bear paw is still a common menu item in many restaurant in Asia.

Illegal trade continues to flourish, partially because of poor enforcement and partially because parts from listed species are "laundered" by labelling them as unlisted species. Parts, especially gall bladders, from listed and unlisted species cannot be physically distinguished in trade. This is where the American black bear's unlisted status plays a major role in the illegal trade. Since parts from black bears (obtained both legally and illegally) have been entering international trade in increasing numbers, unscrupulous traders routinely claim that the parts they have are from American black bear and therefore not subject to CITES regulation. Management Authorities have difficulty enforcing cannot distinguish between parts from the unlisted black bear and parts from listed species. And since no CITES paperwork is required for black bear parts in trade, Management Authorities have no way of confirming the legality of the parts. In addition, some Management Authorities have chosen not to enforce CITES regulations because they claim that parts available for sale are from black bears and therefore not subject to CITES.

While inquiring about bear gall bladders for sale, Mills and Servheen (personal communication) reported that Chinese medicine dealers in Singapore, Korea and Hong Kong assumed that Mills and Servheen were selling galls rather than buying them. This led Mills and Servheen to conclude that North Americans commonly visit these countries peddling bear parts.

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Country Information

People's Republic of China: Illegal and uncontrolled trade in wildlife continues to flourish throughout China. Bear gall bladder is still a common and valued ingredient of many traditional medicines which are produced commercially. Some of these medicines are sold on the international marketplace, including the United States. An unquantified amount of illegal gall bladders from the United States most likely reach China. In 1987, an importer from China inquired about the legality of shipping 2,500 bear gall bladders to China, which would be collected from bear hunters throughout the U.S. (J. Gavitt, personal files: 1987, cited in Gavitt, 1989). Thus it is entirely possible that gall bladders from bears poached illegally in the United States make their way to China where they are used in traditional medicines which are subsequently exported to the United States.

Korea: According to Mills and Servheen (personal communication) bear gall bladder in the Republic of Korea is "worth more than its weight in gold," selling per gram at more than 14 times the price of that precious metal. The largest of what they felt were authentic bear galls sold in Seoul was priced at US\$ 9,800, or US\$ 164 per gram. They also found bear's paw on the printed menus of some of Seoul's most prestigious restaurants, priced at several hundred U.S. dollars per serving.

Hong Kong: Mills and Servheen found what were purported to be bear gall bladders displayed in front windows and prominent display cases in Chinese apothecaries throughout Hong Kong's finest shopping districts. Prices ran as high as US\$ 1,600 each. Merchants claimed the galls came from various Asian countries, including China, Malaysia, India and the Soviet Union. Conservation officials in Hong Kong reported that they were aware of American black bear paws being imported into the colony for the restaurant trade, according to Mills and Servheen.

While selling bear parts is against local law and CITES regulations, conservation officer claimed they could do nothing about the blatant violations of those laws in the

colony. Sellers of bear parts avoid prosecution by claiming their wares come from a bear species which is not listed under CITES, according to officials of Hong Kong's Agriculture and Fisheries Department (Mills and Servheen, personal communication). Because there is no way to distinguish parts of a protected bear from those of unprotected species such as American black bear, Hong Kong officials said they cannot enforce domestic or international laws. They, therefore, made little effort to stop this trade.

Singapore: Mills and Servheen reported that a Singapore wholesaler, who was also affiliated with one of that city-state's largest traditional medical clinics, claimed that bear gall bladders from the United States were the galls of first preference among Singapore Chinese. Mills and Servheen saw what were reported to be bear galls from the United States for sale in Singapore for US\$ 33 per gram or well over US\$ 1,000 per gall bladder.

Mills and Servheen also reported Chinese apothecaries in Singapore, like those in Hong Kong, selling bear gall bladders allegedly from the Soviet Union. One apothecary reported receiving regular shipments of bear galls containing several kilogram each from the Soviet Union. Other apothecaries reported the origin of their bear galls as India, China and Southeast Asia. Prices per gall bladder ranged to US\$ 2,000 and higher.

Singapore conservation officers told Mills and Servheen that CITES and domestic laws concerned the sale of bear parts are not enforced because, among other reasons, it is impossible to distinguish galls from protected bears from those of unlisted species.

Malaysia the quality of law enforcement in Malaysia has been described as minimal by a representative of World Wide Fund for Nature Malaysia (Mills and Servheen, personal communication). Malaysia prohibits trade of bears and bear parts but Mills and Servheen were able to find parts for sale in at least 13 shops in Kuala Lumpur, Sabah and Borneo. Mills and Servheen reportedly visited one large Chinese apothecary in Kuala Lumpur specializing in bear gall, deer antler and other animal medicinals from the Soviet Union.

Thailand: Thailand has laws protecting bears and restricting trade, yet Mills and Servheen (personal communication) were able to locate bears to buy in public markets and from wildlife dealers listed in the Yellow Pages. Bear parts were readily available at Chinese apothecaries, and at least one Bangkok travel agent makes a business of booking live bear feasts for Korean tourists.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

7. Additional Remarks

Adding the black bear to Appendix II of CITES under the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention will close a major loophole in international efforts to curtail the illegal trade of Appendix-I Asian bear species. The black bear qualifies for Appendix II listing because: 1) several species of Asian bear are threatened by international trade of parts, principally gall bladders, and therefore have been listed in Appendix I of CITES, and 2) parts from listed bear species and *U. americanus* are

indistinguishable in trade, thus the unregulated status of *U. americanus* contributes directly to the continuing illegal trade of Appendix-I listed bear species.

8. References

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- Servheen, C., 1990. The status and conservation of the bears of the world. Intl. Conf. Bear Res. and Manage. Monogr. Series No. 2. 32pp.
- Smith, J., 1987. Paper presented to the Colorado chapter of The Wildlife Society, Fort Collins, Colorado, 29 January 1987.

TABLE 1. Population size and trend estimates, annual kill, and protection status of Ursus americanus in the United States and Canada. For U.S. data, the top row is from Servheen (1989) and the bottom row is from LaPointe, in litt. Canadian data are from Servheen (1989). Question marks indicate either that the information was not provided or that the information does not exist.

UNITED STATES

State	Population Est.	Legal Annual Kill	Status	Trend
Alaska	??	1,642 (1986)	Game	Stable
	200,000	1,500-1,600 (avg)	Game	??
Arizona	3,000	255 (1981-86 avg)	Game	Stable
	no estimate	200-250 (avg)	Game	Stable
Arkansas	??	??	??	??
	2,000	10-30	Game	??
California	15,000	1,449 (1987)	Game	Static
	15,000	1,359 (1988)	Game	??
Colorado	15,000	539 (1987)	Game	??
	no estimate	580 (avg)	Game	??
Connecticut	10-40	0	Protected	Increase
	15-30	0	Protected	Increase
Florida	1,000	50	Game & Threatened	Stable to slight increase
	no estimate	40-50	Game & Threatened	??
Georgia	1,500	30-40	Game	Stable to increase
	1,500	75	Game	??
Idaho	20-25,000	1-2,000	Game	Stable
	20-25,000	1,500	Game	??
Kentucky	100	0	Threatened	Increase
	??	??	??	??
Louisiana	300	1	Game	Stable
	350	0	No hunting	??
Maine	21,000	2,175 (1986-87 avg)	Game	Stable
	??	??	??	??
Mass.	450-500	14.4 (1982-86 avg)	Game	Stable
	700-750	20 (avg)	Game	??

Michigan	?? 6-9,000	1,000 1,400 (approx)	Game Game	Stable ??
Minnesota	9,000 10,000	1,260 (5 yr avg) 1,509 (1988)	Game Game	Increase ??
Missouri	?? no estimate	0 0	?? Full Protection	?? ??
Montana	?? no estimate	1,674 (1986) 1,241 (1988 est.)	Game Game	Stable ??
Nevada	150 200+	0 0	Game ??	Stable ??
New Hamp.	2,000 no estimate	211 (10 yr avg) 212 (10 yr avg)	Game Game	Increase kill ??
New Jersey	150 250+	0 0	Game No hunting	Increase ??
New Mexico	3,300 2,900-3,300	233 (1978-85 avg) 282 (1988-89)	Game Game	Stable ??
New York	4,100 4,100	641 (1977-86 avg) 755 (1988 est.)	Game Game	Stable ??
N. Carolina	3,000 3-4,000	550 468 (5 yr avg)	Game Game	Increase ??
Oregon	25,000 20-25,000	1,300 (6 yr avg) 900 (avg)	Game Game	Static to slow increase ??
Penna.	7,500 7-7,500	1,560 1,614	Game Game	Stable Stable to slow increase
S. Carolina	?? 125	1-10 5	Game Game	Stable ??
S. Dakota	?? ??	0 ??	Threatened ??	"Critically Rare" ??
Tennessee	?? 1,000	?? 88 (1988)	?? Game	?? ??
Texas	?? no estimate	0 0	Endangered Endangered	?? ??

Utah	750	32 (10 yr avg)	Game	Stable to
	800-1,000	100	Game	slow increase ??
Vermont	3,000	305	Game	Stable
	2,000-2,500	250-300 (avg)	Game	??
Virginia	2,500	480 (1983-87 avg)	Game	Stable to
	2,500-3,000	579 (1988)	Game	increase ??
Washington	19,000	1,143 (1986)	Game	Stable
	20,000	864 (1988)	Game	Increase
W. Virginia	2,000+	90 (avg)	Game	Increase
	2,000+	492 (1988)	Game	??
Wisconsin	5,860	837 (1987)	Game	Increase
	5,800	1,125 (1988)	Game	??
Wyoming	??	216	Game	Stable
	??	??	??	??
SUBTOTAL	169,340-185,505 ¹	19,559-19,789		

¹ This total excludes Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, and Alaska; the total with Alaska would be 369,340-385,505.

CANADA

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population Est.</u>	<u>Legal Annual Kill</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Trend</u>
Alberta	48,700 (1987)	2,800	Game	Stable
B. Columbia	63,000+(1987)	3,500-4,000	Game	Stable
Manitoba	??	1,500-1,750	Game	Stable
New Brunswick	??	973	Game	Stable to decrease in some counties
Newfound.	6,000 (1987)	103	Game	Stable
NW Territories	??	??	Game	Stable
Nova Scotia	3,000 (1987)	500	Game	Stable
Ontario	65-75,000 (1987)	8,701 (1986)	Game	Stable
Quebec	60,000 (1987)	2,000	Game	Stable
Saskatchewan	30,000 (1987)	1,674	Game	Stable
Yukon Terr.	10,000 (1987)	103	Game	Stable
<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	295,700-295,700	21,854-22,604		
<u>TOTAL</u>	655,040-681,205 ²	41,413-42,393		
² This total includes Alaska but not the other states mentioned above.				

TABLE 2. State laws regarding bear trade in states with bear populations. Based on informal survey by TRAFFIC USA.

State	Bear Hunt	Legal Status of Sale of Bear Parts Taken Through Sport Hunting	Known Trade in Bears/ Bear Parts	Prosecutions for Illicit Trade in Bears & Bear Parts*
Alaska	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Illegal	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	No	Illegal	No	No
Florida	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Illegal**	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Legal	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	Legal***	No	No
Louisiana	No	Illegal	No	No
Maine	Yes	Legal	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Illegal	Yes	No
Missouri	No	Illegal**	No	Yes
Montana	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Nevada	No	Illegal	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Legal	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	Illegal	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes

State	Bear Hunt	Legal Status of Sale of Bear Parts Taken Through Sport Hunting	Known Trade in Bears/ Bear Parts	Prosecutions for Illicit Trade in Bears & Bear Parts*
New York	Yes	Legal	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	No	Illegal	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Texas	No	Illegal	No	No
Utah	Yes	Illegal	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Legal	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	Legal	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Legal	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Illegal	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Legal	No	No

* Some prosecution conducted federally under the Lacey Act.

** Trade in bears indigenous to state is illegal, however, it is legal to trade in bears or bear parts from states where trade is legal, such as Idaho.

*** Trade in bears indigenous to Kentucky is illegal, however it is legal to trade in inedible bear parts from states where the bear was legally taken

TABLE 3. United States imports and exports of Ursus americanus, 1985-89. Data provided by Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to TRAFFIC USA, under the Freedom of Information Act.

U.S. Exports of U.S.-origin Ursus americanus

<u>Item</u>	<u>Year</u>				
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Live	0	2	5	5	6
Rug	1	2	1	0	13
Skin	0	0	0	0	100
Skull	2	1	0	0	21
Trophy	10	12	6	6	0
Garment	0	0	0	0	0
Fur Pieces	0	0	0	0	0
Partial Skin	0	0	30	0	36
Claw	0	0	0	40	55
Carcass	0	0	1	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	104
<u>TOTAL</u>	13	17	43	51	335

U.S. Imports of Canadian-origin Ursus americanus

<u>Item</u>	<u>Year</u>				
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Live	7	8	6	8	12
Rug	30	395	38	88	92
Skin	158	230	82	240	1121
Skull	0	4	6	1	39
Trophy	92	125	146	109	101
Garment	0	1	0	0	6
Fur Piece	0	0	0	0	0
Partial Skin	5	0	0	14	4
Trim	0	2	0	0	10
Claw	4225	930	1200	921	10749
Jewelry	0	0	0	4	0
Feet	0	0	52	140	4000
Carcass	0	4	0	0	0
Meat	0	1	33	0	1
Medicinal	0	23	0	9	76
Biological	0	0	9	0	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	4517	1727	1572	1535	16211

Summary:

- 36 states surveyed.
 - 28 states have bear hunts.
 - 27 states prohibit trade in bear parts.
 - 9 states allow trade in bear parts.
 - 25 states report known trade in bear parts.
 - 22 states have prosecuted cases of illicit trade in bear parts.
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TABLE 4. Laws regarding bears and bear trade in Asian countries that are important to the bear trade. Based on World Wildlife Fund's "Wildlife Trade Laws of Asia and Oceania," communication with in-country officials and/or first-hand observations.

Country	CITES Signatory	Bear Status	Legal Status of Trade in Bears	Known Trade in Bears
Bhutan	No	Protected (only in reserved forests)	Unrestricted	?
Brunei	No	Unprotected	Unrestricted	?
China	Yes	Protected	Prohibited	Yes
Hong Kong	Yes	Protected	Restricted	Yes
India	Yes	Protected	Prohibited	?
Indonesia	Yes	Unprotected	Unrestricted	Yes
Japan	Yes	Unprotected/Pest	Unrestricted	Yes
Korea	No	Protected (indigenous bears only)	Unrestricted (except domestic bears)	Yes
Laos	No	?	Prohibited	Yes
Macau	Yes	?	?	?
Malaysia	Yes	Protected	Prohibited	Yes
Myanmar (Burma)	No	Protected (in reserves & sanctuaries)	Restricted	Yes
Nepal	Yes	Protected	?	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Protected	Restricted	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes	Protected	Restricted	Yes
Taiwan	No	Protected	Prohibited	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Protected	Restricted	Yes

? = insufficient information.

