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## **Foreword**

The issue of elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade has, for many years, been a major focus for the international community, including elephant range states, wildlife conservationists and Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

The issue has centred on the debate about the value of listing elephants on the CITES Appendices and the impact of CITES listings on the extent and volume of illegal trade in ivory and levels of elephant poaching.

This report contains information that sheds light on these difficult and sometimes contentious issues. At the outset, we note that the preparation of a report of this nature has been hampered by a lack of reliable data and, in many cases, a lack of consistent and timely reporting of seizure and poaching incidents by key government authorities. Nevertheless, we believe that this report represents one of the most complete pictures to date of poaching and ivory trade over the past two-and-a-half years.

The report includes information on the minimum amount of ivory seized during this period. This includes ivory seizure data from the recently published CITES report on the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), as well as additional information not included in the ETIS report, or incidents that occurred after the ETIS database was closed for the purpose of publishing the results.

This report also includes information on the minimum number of elephants that have been poached in Africa and Asia in the past two-and-a-half years. Since the CITES system that reports on elephant poaching levels, known as Monitoring the ILLEGAL KILLING of Elephants (MIKE), is not yet fully operational, the poaching figures in this report are the only ones currently available for consideration.

The Born Free Foundation would like to thank those agencies, NGOs and individuals who contributed data to this Report, which we believe will assist the Parties to CITES, and the public at large in gaining a better understanding of the realities facing elephants throughout Africa and Asia.

***Will Travers, Chief Executive Officer of the Born Free Foundation***

## **Acknowledgements**

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Members of the Elephant Working Group of the Species Survival Network who provided information for this report include:

Care for the Wild International  
[www.careforthewild.org](http://www.careforthewild.org)

David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation  
[www.davidshepherd.org](http://www.davidshepherd.org)

Environmental Investigation Agency  
[www.eia-international.org](http://www.eia-international.org)

Humane Society of the United States  
[www.hsus.org](http://www.hsus.org)

International Fund for Animal Welfare  
[www.ifaw.org](http://www.ifaw.org)

Japan Wildlife Conservation Society  
[www2.gol.com/users/chapa/cphomepage/jwcsfolder/newjwcs.html](http://www2.gol.com/users/chapa/cphomepage/jwcsfolder/newjwcs.html)

ProWildlife  
[www.prowildlife.de](http://www.prowildlife.de)

Save the Elephants  
[www.save-the-elephants.org](http://www.save-the-elephants.org)

Wildlife Protection Society of India  
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## **A Global Problem**

### **CITES History of the International Ivory Trade**

- After July 1975, when CITES came into force, the international trade in Asian elephant ivory was illegal
- Until January 1990 the international trade in African elephant ivory was legal
- In 1989, at the seventh Conference of the Parties (CoP7), all African elephant populations were listed in CITES Appendix I thereby banning all international trade in ivory; this became effective in January 1990
- Between 1990 and 1999 a full international ivory trade ban was in place
- In 1997, CITES transferred the elephant populations of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to Appendix II and approved an experimental one-off sale of ivory from these countries to Japan
- In April 1999 that sale, amounting to almost 50 tonnes, took place
- In 2000, proposals for further trade in ivory were submitted by Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe to CoP11 but were withdrawn. A proposal to transfer the elephant population of South Africa to Appendix II, with a zero quota for ivory, was adopted. A proposal by Kenya and India to transfer all African elephant populations then on Appendix II to Appendix I was withdrawn
- In June 2002, proposals for further trade in ivory were submitted by Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for consideration at CoP12 (November 2002). Zambia submitted a proposal to transfer its elephant population to Appendix II and to sell its ivory stockpile. Kenya and India submitted a proposal to transfer all African elephant populations on Appendix II to Appendix I

### **Summary of CoP12 Elephant Proposals**

Country	Initial Amount (kg)	Annual Quota (kg)	Unlimited Non-Commercial*	Hides and Leather	Live Animals
South Africa	30,000	2,000	No	Yes	Yes
Botswana	20,000	4,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Namibia	10,000	2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	10,000	5,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zambia	17,000	No	No	No	Yes
Kenya / India	None	None	No	No	No

## **Elephant Population Status**

### **Asian Elephant Population**

In 1996, the IUCN/SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group estimated there were between 38,000 and 51,000 Asian elephants in 13 range states (figures are approximate). According to a report by WWF-International (2000, Asian Elephants in the Wild), Asian elephant numbers have declined dramatically since 1990 in some range states. For example, the number of Asian elephants in Vietnam plummeted from 1,500-2,000 in 1990 to only 109-144 in 1998.

### **African Elephant Population**

Since 1979 the number of African elephants has declined by an estimated 62.5%.

1979	1,300,000*
1989	609,000*
1995	579,532 **
1998	487,345 **

\* Ivory Trade Review Group

\*\* African Elephant Specialist Group. These are combined figures for numbers of elephants in the Definite, Probable, Possible and Speculative categories. Without including the speculative category, the number of African elephants in 1998 was 418,749.

It is considered by many conservationists that the current figure for African elephants may be in the region of 420,000.

### **Rate of African Elephant Population Decline**

The CITES ivory trade ban has clearly benefited the conservation of African elephants.

In the ten years before the international ivory trade ban (1979-1989) the African elephant population declined *by approximately 53%*.

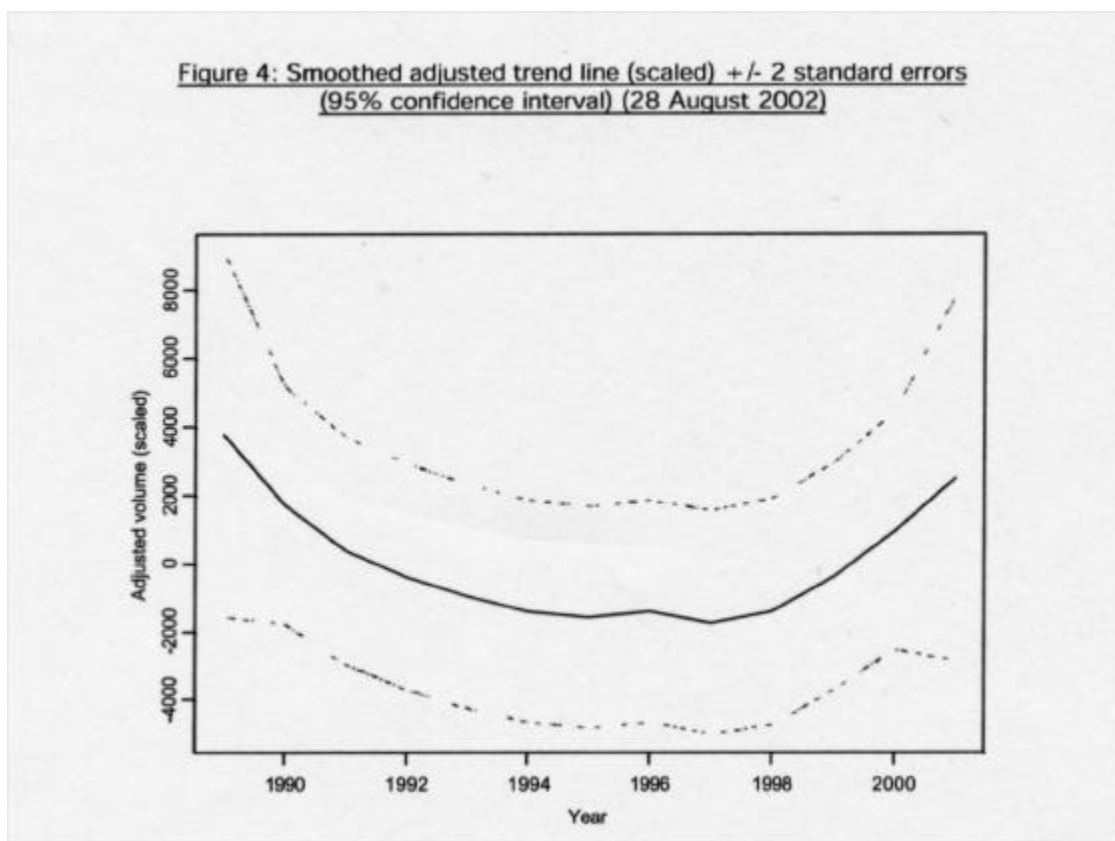
In the nine years after the international ivory trade ban (1989-1998) the African elephant population declined *by approximately 20%*.

As will be explained later in this Report, the illegal international trade in ivory and the flourishing domestic ivory markets in many countries around the world are, to a great extent, responsible for the continued decline of African (and Asian) elephant populations.

### **New Information from the CITES Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)**

TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce) has submitted a report to CoP12 on the results of ETIS (Doc. 34.1, Summary report on the Elephant Trade Information System) containing a new analysis of ivory seizure data that clearly demonstrates the link between CITES decisions and illegal international trade in ivory. (see Figure below, from Doc. 34.1, page 67):

<b>1989</b>	African elephants are transferred to Appendix I, a global ban on international ivory trade begins	Volume of seizures begins to decline
<b>1992</b>	Proposals to transfer some African elephant populations to Appendix II fail	Volume of seizures continues to decline
<b>1994</b>	Proposals to transfer some African elephant populations to Appendix II fail	Volume of seizures levels out
<b>1997</b>	Three African elephant populations transferred to Appendix II, CITES agrees to sale of 50 tonnes of ivory to Japan	Volume of seizures show slight increase
<b>1999</b>	Ivory export to Japan takes place	Volume of seizures increases sharply



TRAFFIC stated that the CITES ivory trade ban resulted in "a declining pattern of ivory trade volumes". However, oddly, TRAFFIC dismisses the most obvious reason for the increase in the volume of ivory seized after 1997 (that three elephant populations were transferred to CITES Appendix II and 50 tonnes of ivory were subsequently exported to Japan) for reasons, which are unclear. Instead, TRAFFIC points to the impact of China, which emerges as an important contributor to the volume of ivory seized after 1997. After 1997, China's share of global ivory seizures rose sharply from an almost negligible level, and continued to rise until 1999, when China's share reached 50% of the global total. TRAFFIC attributes this to an upturn in the Chinese economy.

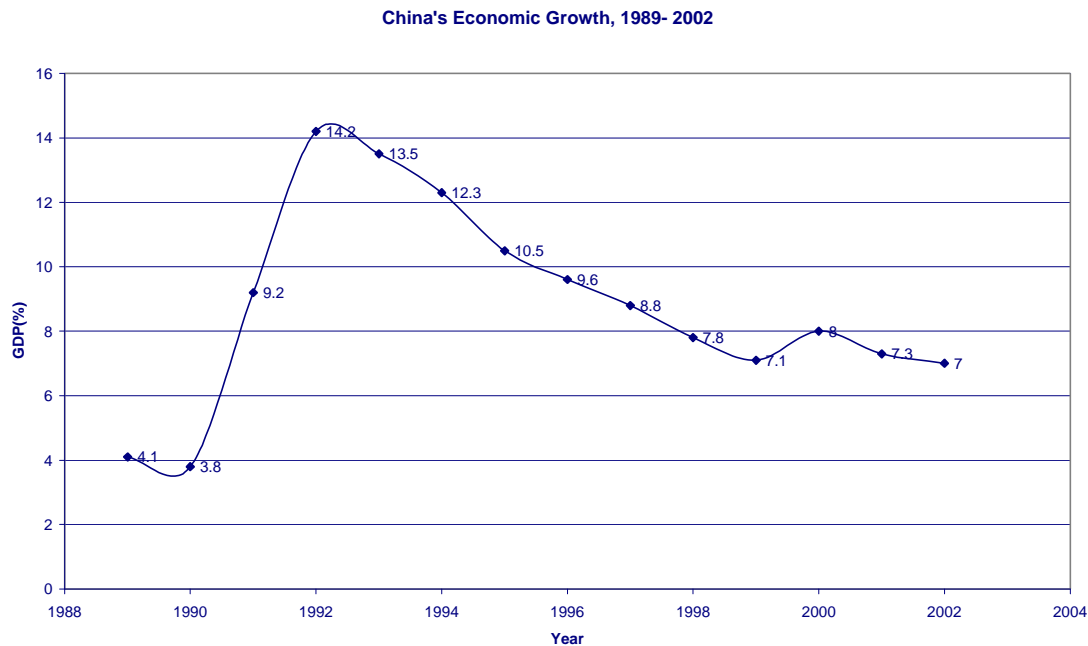
The CITES Secretariat, perhaps keying in on TRAFFIC's analysis of the ETIS results, has also suggested that CITES' decisions have not had a discernable negative impact on illegal trade:

"We're concerned that illegal trade in ivory is increasing," said Willem Wijnstekers, Secretary General of CITES. "At the same time, it is some consolation to note that this increase does not appear to be related to decisions taken under CITES, but rather potent and new economic forces in countries that traditionally value elephant ivory." (CITES Secretariat Press Release, 4 October 2002)

These views are at odds with that of the Chinese CITES Management Authority:

"... several factors may contribute to the increasing of illicit trade in elephant products, particularly the raw ivory (tusks are involved in all of the significant seizures) in China. The first factor is that the decision made by CITES, which allows one-off sale of ivory to Japan. Many Chinese people misunderstood the decision and believe that the international trade in ivory has been resumed. The second is that the sale and export of ivory and ivory products for personal effects is legal in a few elephant range countries. This gives a wrong signal to the Chinese people working or touring in those countries that the international and internal trade in ivory and ivory products is permitted. The third is that the demand in some countries for ivory products made in China is still in existence." (Chen Jianwei. Executive Director General CITES Management Authority of China, letter to TRAFFIC 14 October 2002)

TRAFFIC's suggestion that the sudden rise in the volume of seizures in China is connected to economic growth in that country does not stand up to scrutiny. China's economic growth pattern does not fit the ETIS curve. The figure below shows China's economic growth 1989-2002 (Source: China Statistical Yearbook):



The sharp increase in economic growth in China occurred in 1990, several years earlier than TRAFFIC suggests. By 1998, when TRAFFIC claims that economic conditions in China were directly connected to the increase in the volume of ivory seized, the rate of China's economic growth was well into a steep and sustained decline.

It is important to note that while ETIS is not a scientific experiment that could lead to definitive conclusions about cause and effect, clearly, the most parsimonious explanation for the increase in volume of illegal ivory trade after 1997 is the transfer of three elephant populations to Appendix II and the subsequent export of ivory to Japan.

It is likely, as the Management Authority of China has suggested, that the 1997 CITES' decision contributed to the sudden increase in China's share of the global illegal trade, creating a powerful incentive for the smuggling of ivory from newly-poached elephants and from the stockpiles of ivory that are to be found all over the world.



### **Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)**

At CoP10, CITES established a system called Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), which seeks to gather data and monitor trends relating to the illegal killing of elephants. MIKE was intended to establish whether there is a correlation between any changes in these trends and CITES listing decisions.

Implementation of MIKE has been somewhat erratic. In some regions, such as Central and Southern Africa, data-gathering has commenced. In others, such as West Africa and Asia, MIKE has not begun operating. The overall process has been affected by a lack of consistent funding. MIKE is an expensive undertaking with estimated costs of at least \$US13 million. In addition, the difficulties involved in an undertaking of this scale may have been underestimated.

The director of the MIKE programme, Mr Nigel Hunter, has conceded that MIKE will not be able to provide the Parties with reliable data at CoP12, but has advised that there may be data by CoP13.

However, even in the absence of data from MIKE, it is clear from evidence gathered from the field and from law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, CITES and others that poaching of elephants in both Africa and Asia is of serious concern in many elephant range states.

### **Independent Data-Gathering and Analysis**

In addition to the official CITES monitoring protocols, considerable independent effort has also been directed at data-gathering.

### **Save The Elephants**

Save The Elephants (STE), a non-governmental organization based in Kenya and the United Kingdom, has commissioned in-depth research on domestic ivory markets in both Africa and Asia. This work was undertaken by the well-respected authors, Dr Esmond Bradley Martin and Dr Daniel Stiles. According to Dr Iain Douglas-Hamilton, Chairman of Save the Elephants, these reports are evidence that there is still a strong demand for ivory.

In 2000 STE published *The Ivory Markets of Africa* (Martin and Stiles, 2000). The report presented an assessment of the nature and volume of ivory trading, both current and historical. Data were gathered on the price of both raw and worked ivory, the number of ivory craftsmen, the number of retail outlets and the number of ivory items displayed in them.

Some of the key findings were:

- 110,000 items of ivory were on sale in 657 outlets in 15 African countries.
- The main retail buyers appeared to be tourists from France, Spain and Italy as well as diplomats and foreign military, and United Nations personnel.
- About 600 ivory carvers were estimated to be working in more than 70 workshops.

Earlier this year STE published *The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets* (Martin and Stiles, 2002). The report presented an assessment of the nature and volume of ivory trading, both current and historical. Data were gathered on the price of both raw and worked ivory, the number of ivory craftsmen, the number of retail outlets and the number of ivory items displayed in them.

Some of the key findings were:

- Over 105,000 ivory items were found for sale in the 521 shops visited in 17 cities in eight Asian countries.
- By far the largest source of ivory imported into the eight countries was China.
- Between the 1980s and 2001, the wholesale price of raw ivory rose in all the countries surveyed, thus increasing the pressure on dwindling populations of wild Asian elephants.
- No country has adequate control over the ivory trade within its borders.
- African ivory is smuggled into Thailand in large quantities.
- There has been a marked decline in the quality of worked ivory items. At least 85% of ivory sold in Thailand consists of jewellery that requires little skill and no artistry.
- The number of foreign tourists and business people visiting south and south-east Asia, currently 20 million per year, has been increasing at a rate of more than one million per year. Tourists (from Europe, Japan, other Asian countries and the United States) are one of the main buyers of ivory, at least in Thailand.

In October 2002 STE published preliminary findings from a new report, *The Ivory Markets of East Asia* (Martin and Stiles. October 2002). The report represented an assessment of the nature and volume of ivory trading, both current and historical. Data were gathered on the price of both raw and worked ivory, the number of ivory craftsmen, the number of retail outlets and the number of ivory items displayed in them.

Some of the key findings were:

- Over 51,600 ivory items on sale in 354 outlets in 7 cities in 4 countries.
- Between 1996 and the end of September 2002 approximately 45 tonnes of ivory was seized by authorities destined for China.

### **The TRAFFIC Online Series**

This series of reports on ivory trading in a number of Asian countries reveals that most of the trade in these countries depends on illegal sources of ivory, mainly for the production of curios. Domestic regulation of ivory trading is poor in most of the countries surveyed.

Some of the key findings were:

#### China

- China is a significant consumer of illegal ivory, although the exact volume of illegal trade is difficult to quantify, owing to deficiencies in the seizure reporting system
- Only vendors who registered in 1989 are permitted to sell ivory, but traders are not required to have a specific permit to do so, and it is therefore impossible to determine whether ivory for retail sale is from stocks registered in 1989 or whether it is recently imported – and therefore illegal
- Between January 1998 and September 2001, a minimum of 30 - 45 tonnes of ivory were seized, destined for, or entering, China
- The majority of ivory in China's markets is believed to be from African elephants. Seizures of illegally imported ivory from Chinese expatriates returning from Africa and sent by post are common
- While the state-run ivory carving industry has declined since the international trade ban in 1989, it is likely that much of the ivory-carving industry now operates through private, and illegal, family operations
- The principal buyers of ivory are believed to be Chinese nationals, who tend to buy items priced at the lower end of the market, such as jewellery, name-seals and chopsticks

- There is a significant illegal trade in elephant skin. A seizure of hides reported to be equivalent to 20 elephants and believed to have originated in Myanmar, was made in 2000
- In 2001, 10 tonnes of elephant skin, originally from a 15-tonne stock purchased in 1993, were seized in Guangzhou. The 15 tonnes were believed to represent 260 elephants

### Myanmar

- Myanmar's legislation allows trade in products derived from domesticated elephants, thus providing a loophole, which appears to be exploited by traders. The products of wild-caught elephants from Myanmar, as well as from other countries, can be passed off as having come from domesticated elephants
- Enforcement agencies are unable to determine the actual source of such products, and are therefore unable to take action
- Traders openly acknowledge that ivory is being imported from India and other source countries
- Myanmar's increasing popularity as a destination for both business and leisure tourists has provided the country with a broad base of potential ivory buyers.
- Exports of worked ivory are known to be routed out of Myanmar into Thailand
- The majority of worked ivory items are sold to foreign buyers in the form of carvings, jewelry, chopsticks and name seal blocks. Buyers from Japan, Taiwan, China, Italy, and Germany, in addition to Thailand, are among the biggest purchasers of ivory in Myanmar
- Enforcement at official border crossings between Myanmar and India, China, Thailand, Bangladesh and Laos PDR is severely lacking, and is not believed to operate at all for the more informal border crossing points.

### Taiwan

- An investigation in 1999 surveyed a total of 22 curio/souvenir shops, 17 name-seal carving shops, and six stalls selling ivory in three major cities in Taiwan. It was found that, since the previous survey in 1997, the retail market for ivory in Taiwan has declined to some extent, although ivory seals, small ivory carvings and jewelry were still found to be common

- People still engage in smuggling and illegal trade in ivory. Many of those involved in ivory trading, whether legal retailers, illegal retailers or the general public, do not fully understand the current international or national regulations governing trade in ivory
- Seizures of illegal ivory have increased in recent years, but this may be a result of increased enforcement effort and the surrounding publicity.

### Vietnam

- In spite of a prohibition on trading in elephant products, these products continue to be sold in souvenir shops in big cities and at popular tourist destinations
- Whole tusks are usually smuggled out of the country because of the risk of confiscation by the enforcement agencies
- However, ivory products are easily found in souvenir shops in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Da Lat. The ivory is sold in the form of statues, chopsticks, pipes and combs
- Illegal ivory is usually imported from Laos and Cambodia, although it is not clear whether the original source of the ivory is Africa or Asia
- Laws prohibiting poaching and trading in elephants and elephant products are too weak to serve as a deterrent and seizure of ivory and other elephant products is rare
- As there are few workers skilled in the processing of ivory in Vietnam, raw ivory is transported to China for processing and the finished products are re-imported into Vietnam
- Enforcement agencies rarely investigate the market and enforcement officers at border crossings (road, airports and seaports) do not specifically look for elephant products and are unable to distinguish them from similar-looking items
- Elephant products are sold mainly to Asian tourists from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea.

### **The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)**

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has studied the large and poorly-regulated domestic market for elephant ivory in the USA. Domestic ivory trade laws of the USA are riddled with loopholes that allow a domestic ivory trade to flourish. As a result, the USA is an important end-market for ivory.

A recent report on worldwide ivory seizures, issued in preparation for the November CITES meeting, demonstrated that more elephant ivory seizures take place in the USA than in any other country. USA domestic laws allow the commercial import of elephant ivory that is antique (more than 100 years old). However, it is generally impossible to tell the age of ivory without using forensic techniques, a fact that calls into question the enforceability of this aspect of the law. Domestic law also allows import of ivory that was acquired before Feb. 4, 1977. However, it is easy to provide fraudulent information and some individuals who have sold ivory in the USA have offered to create documents testifying that the ivory object they are offering for sale is antique or was imported prior to 1977.

In addition, for African elephants only, ivory from a sport-hunted trophy may be imported but may not be sold; over six hundred such tusks are imported annually.

Any legally-imported ivory can be freely sold on domestic markets in the USA and authorities do not regulate the domestic trade in any way (that is, ivory carvers and retailers do not have to be registered with or report to the authorities, for example).

Each year, the USA allows the legal import of thousands of elephant ivory objects, mostly in the form of carvings. Between 1997 and 2001, the value of ivory legally imported into the United States was \$164.8 million per year. This includes individual carvings imported by some US museums, some of which were valued at more than \$1 million each. Of all the ivory objects cleared by Customs during the same period, 64% originated in Great Britain. Britain was the source of over 77% of all ivory carvings imported legally into the USA. Other leading exporters to the US include France, Canada, and Japan.

Thousands more elephant ivory objects - again, mostly carvings - are seized, abandoned or re-exported. During the 1997-2001 period, the value of seized ivory averaged \$235,000 per year. The most valuable single item seized was an ivory carving imported from France and valued at \$17,500. Most seized ivory originated in Hong Kong (21.9% of the total for the period). Other leading countries of origin of seized ivory were Nigeria, Great Britain, Japan and Cameroon. Seized ivory carvings originated mainly from Hong Kong and Britain. Seized ivory jewelry originated mainly from African countries, including Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania. The countries of origin of most seized items described as "ivory pieces" were Nigeria and Japan.

Ivory sold on the USA domestic market is either already in the USA, or is acquired legally from antique dealers overseas, as well as from illegal imports including carvings from Hong Kong, and raw tusk pieces or whole tusks directly from Africa. In addition, a surprising source of raw ivory for USA-based carvers is tusks imported as sport-hunted elephant trophies from Africa. The market for such tusks is strong, with middlemen offering high prices and bidding against one another in their effort to acquire them. Middlemen are either carvers themselves, or sell the ivory on to carvers who turn out

products that feed the domestic US market. This consists primarily of art shops, Asian retail shops in major cities (such as New York City and San Francisco), gem and jewellery outlets and exhibitions, gun and knife handle makers, and arts and crafts makers (such as decorative basket makers and model ship builders).

In addition, the internet, particularly the US-based internet auction company, eBay, provides an easy means by which ivory can be bought and sold. eBay is a place where anonymous people in unknown locations can buy and sell ivory without fear of prosecution. Each day, about one thousand ivory objects are offered for sale on eBay. Most eBay buyers and sellers of ivory appear to be US-based, although some are located in other countries as well. Many people offering ivory for sale on the eBay admitted, when asked, that they did not know the origin of the ivory they were offering for sale. Some eBay sellers offered to forge documents - usually purporting to show that the ivory was antique - to get around the law.

There is no real disincentive to smuggling ivory into the USA. Although large-scale smugglers can be fined and imprisoned, small-scale ivory smugglers are usually required only to forfeit the ivory objects. The HSUS study points out the need for the USA to urgently address its flourishing and largely unregulated domestic ivory market.

### **The Born Free Foundation**

Since 1998, the Born Free Foundation (BFF) has been gathering data from Customs authorities, CITES Management Authorities, contacts in the field and newspaper articles from around the world on both elephant poaching and ivory seizures (see Table at the end of this Report).

While some of these data are recorded in the ETIS database, significant quantities are not. For example, the ETIS report shows that between 1997 and 2001 a total of 27 customs seizures involving ivory took place in France. No information is currently available as to how many items this involved or what these items weighed. Information held on the BFF/SSN-EWG database, supplied directly by French Customs and covering the same period, verifies that in fact, at least 809 confiscations took place, involving 18,248 ivory items weighing 4,101.5 kg.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

While different data have been gathered for these various reports and while some of the data are incomplete and significant discrepancies exist, there are some key conclusions upon which, it would appear, the various authors tend to concur:

1. The CITES ivory trade ban was effective slowing the illegal ivory trade in many countries.
2. Illegal ivory trading has been on the increase since 1997.
3. China appears to be the largest importer of illegal ivory in the world.
4. The ivory markets of Africa, east Asia, south and south-east Asia have large quantities of ivory on open display in retail outlets, and the buyers are frequently tourists.
5. Large volumes of predominantly African illegal ivory are entering the markets of China, Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam and other countries to satisfy the demand for curios.
6. European and United States citizens are often among the most frequent end buyers for ivory, along with citizens from China, Japan, Taiwan (province of China), Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia.
7. There are very few regulations governing domestic ivory trading within key individual countries and the few that do exist are routinely flouted.

However, there remain some significant differences of opinion.

The Born Free Foundation, a member of the Elephant Working Group of the Species Survival Network, remains unconvinced by the argument advanced by TRAFFIC, to the effect that the increase in the global volume of seized ivory can be attributed solely to China's role in the illegal ivory market. We believe that the most likely explanation for the increased volume of ivory seizures after 1997 is the decisions taken by CITES in 1997, and the subsequent export of ivory to Japan. The pattern shown by the increase in the volume of illegal trade mirrors CITES events too closely for any reasonable analysis to ignore.

While disagreements regarding the cause of any increase in elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade are likely to continue, one thing is clear: the "cause" of elephant poaching and illegal trade in ivory is the demand for ivory. As long as ivory markets exist in Asia, Europe, Africa, North America and elsewhere, elephants will be poached for their ivory, and ivory will flow into these markets.



Demand for ivory, as all the recent reports have shown, has not diminished since the ivory auctions of 1999, despite 50 tonnes of ivory being put into the market place. The question is, how much ivory would need to be legalised before the apparently insatiable demand for it is fulfilled? Given the experience of the 1980s, when over 90% of ivory in international trade came from poached elephants, despite a legal trade in ivory, the answer to that question is likely to be that the demand will continue until there are no longer enough elephants left to supply it.

***Born Free urges CITES delegates to oppose proposals to re-open the international ivory trade. To do so would only fuel the existing market for ivory, leading to more poached elephants.***

***Born Free also urges CITES delegates to recommend that domestic markets in ivory be closed, as CITES has, in the past, recommended in the case of markets for tiger products. The existence of large, unregulated markets for ivory in numerous countries all over the world is contributing significantly to the global problem of illegal trade in ivory and, ultimately, to the illegal killing of elephants.***

## Elephant poaching and ivory seizure summary

The following table presents details of all the elephant poaching cases, illegal ivory seizures and illegal ivory markets seen, that have been uncovered by or reported to the Born Free Foundation between January 2000 and October 2002.

The following is a summary of this data:

### **Elephant Poaching**

A minimum of **3,641** elephants reported poached between January 2000 and October 2002

This does not include:

- up to another 500 elephants poached in DRC between 1999 and 2002 (range 500 – 1000) to allow for the fact that some of the report period falls outside of the study timeframe;
- up to 800 elephants poached per year in Zambia, which may be duplicated in figures already included;
- 2 unconfirmed poachings in Cambodia;
- 12 elephants poached since 1997 in Burkina Faso, as we are not able to confirm exact dates;
- 400 elephants poached in CAR along the border with DRC as we are unable to confirm exact dates;
- 9 elephants poached in the last 4 years in Liberia, as we are not able to confirm exact dates;
- up to an extra 100 elephants in Congo, figure of 400 used (range 400 – 500)
- any duplication within countries where there is possibility of overlap that we have not been able to identify and exclude. In these cases the higher number has been used and all possible overlapping reports discarded.

### **Seizures of ivory**

#### **Elephant Range States**

2,780 tusks

1,630 raw pieces + 66.3 kg of raw pieces of unspecified number of pieces

6,148 pieces of unspecified type

5,773 carved items + 136.81 of carved ivory of unspecified number of pieces

8,958.85 kg of ivory where only weight is given, (type or number of pieces is unspecified)

Total weight of seizures where a weight is given (includes some seizures where number and/or type is also known) = 35,798.11 kg

#### **Non-Range States**

930 tusks

1,041 raw pieces

9,336 pieces of unspecified type

45,491 carved items

3,040.55 kg of ivory where only weight is given, (type or number of pieces is unspecified)

Total weight of seizures where a weight is given (includes some seizures where number and/or type is also known) = 13,339,48 kg

### **Global total**

3,710 tusks

2,671 raw pieces + 66.3 kg of raw pieces of unspecified number of pieces

15,484 pieces of unspecified type

51,264 carved items + 136.81kg of carved ivory of unspecified number of pieces

11,999.4 kg of ivory where only weight is given, (type or number of pieces is unspecified)

Total weight of seizures where a weight is given (includes some seizures where number and/or type is also known) = 49,137.59 kg

### **Additional considerations**

It is worth noting that this data is only what has been uncovered by, or reported to the Born Free Foundation between January 2000 and October 2002. Therefore it is likely that it represents only a percentage of the actual amount of ivory that is in illegal trade around the world.

United States General Accounting Office (1994) states that the US Fish and Wildlife Service estimates "it is detecting less than 10% of the violations associated with declared shipments (of wildlife) and a much lower percentage of undeclared shipments"<sup>1</sup>

Although interception rates may vary from country to country, it would not be reasonable to expect the United State's figures to be substantially lower than that of other countries. Further more, the majority of the total ivory seized in non-Range States has occurred in countries which have a comparable economic situation to the United States. It would *not*, however, due to the nature of ivory detection and confiscation methods in *Range States*, seem reasonable to apply the same extrapolation to seizures made in these countries.

Therefore the figures for seizures intercepted in non-Range States may be less than one tenth the actual figure.

<sup>1</sup>United States General Accounting Office: *Wildlife Protection: Fish and Wildlife Service's Inspection Program Needs Strengthening*, December 1994

Notes:

ETIS: Data from the Summary Report on the Elephant Trade Information System (COP12 Doc. 34.1) is included in the table under the column titled ETIS. This figure indicates the number of seizures, it does not indicate magnitude or type of seizure(s). Where a '0' is entered it means that ETIS recorded that there were no seizures made during 2000, 2001 or January to October 2002. Where there is nothing entered under ETIS for a country it indicates that ETIS has no entry for this country between 1989 and October 2002.

Data for overseas territories, departments, special administrative regions, independent economic regions, or dependencies that fall within the bounds of a CITES Party are included within figures for that Party

NP next to a country name indicates that this country is not a Party to CITES

## Range States

Country	Elephants Killed	Seizures		Ivory Markets	Reference/Notes
		BFF Investigations (quantities and n° cases)	ETIS (n° cases)		
Angola	<b>30</b> ; between July and Sept 2000 in Bicular NP				Institute for Forest Development/PNA, 11 <sup>th</sup> September 2000
Bangladesh			0		
Benin			0		
				Carvings seen on sale, Sheraton, Cotonou. March 2001	Pers comm: Ian Redmond, 2001
Bhutan					
Botswana	<b>160</b> ; January 2000 – August 2002, including the following: <b>16</b> ; Chobe NP, October + November 2001				Confidential source, Botswana, October 2002
					Pers comm: Dr Paula Kahumbu, February 2002 <i>All outside MIKE area</i>

	<b>4;</b> Chobe NP, June 2002				Wildlife Co-ordinator Kasane Molothanyj/Botswana Press Agency, 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2002
	<b>39;</b> Chobe NP, May 2001				MIKE Aerial Patrol Chobe NP, 28 <sup>th</sup> + 29 <sup>th</sup> May 2001
		<b>2 tusks;</b> Chobe Forestry Reserve, 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2001	2000: 4 2001: 7 2002: 0		Kasane Police/ Botswana Daily News Online, 19 <sup>th</sup> September 2001
Brunei Darussalam			0		
Burkina Faso	<b>12;</b> since 1997				Country Report to Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
Cambodia			0		
	<b>26;</b> Koh Kong Province, between May 2000 and October 2001				"Tiger, Elephant and other large mammals killed in three regional tiger conservation units, May 2000 to October 2001", Cat Action Treasury, December 2001
	<b>2;</b> Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary, 4 <sup>th</sup> August 2001				Pursat Department of Environment/ Phnom Penh Post, 28 <sup>th</sup> September
	<b>2;</b> (unconfirmed) Phnom Samkos Wildlife Reserve,				Pursat Department of Environment/ Phnom Penh Post, 28 <sup>th</sup> September
			0		
					The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
Cameroon		<b>55 tusks;</b> 2002	2000: 9 2001: 1 2002: 0	<b>1773 items;</b> including carved tusks, found in 59 shops in 2 towns, March 2001	Pers comm: Dr Paula Kahumbu/ notes from Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002

			<b>2 tusks;</b> Yokadouma, 2000			Cameroon Forest Dept/ Chicago Tribune, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2000 Pair were less than 1 metre long
			<b>42 tusks;</b> Lobeke NP, 2000			WWF Guards & MINEF/The Independent, Bangladesh, 13 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2000
			<b>2 tusks;</b> Lobeke NP, 2000			WWF Guards & MINEF/The Independent, Bangladesh, 13 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2000
Central African Republic	<b>200;</b> year 2001					Pers comm: Pierre Pfeffer, June 2002
	<b>30;</b> Jan to June 2002					Pers comm: Pierre Pfeffer, June 2002
	<b>400;</b> CAR/DRC border, between 1997 and 2002					Karl Ammann/The Guardian, 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
Chad			<b>20 tusks;</b> Adama		0	The Guardian, 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
	<b>15;</b> year 2000					Country Report, Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
	<b>11;</b> year 2001					Country Report, Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
	<b>22;</b> year 2002					Country Report, Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
	<b>50*;</b> Zakouma NP, April to August 2001					Country Report, Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
						Pers Comm: Pierre Pfeffer, October 2001 <i>*some of these may be included in the 11 for the country report</i>
					0	
China <b>Macau SAR</b>			<b>10 pieces/91.95 kg;</b> Macau SAR, 10 May 2001		2000: 19 2001: 10 2002: 0	Macau Customs Service, 20 August 2002 <i>Came from Thailand</i>
			<b>67 pieces/4.9 kg;</b> Macau SAR, 3 March 2002			Macau Customs Service, 20 August 2002 <i>Came from Zhuhai, China</i>

<b>Taiwan ROC</b>		<b>332 raw tusks + various pieces/ 2160 kg;</b> Keelung, Taiwan, 5 May 2000		SWAN Newsletter, June 2000
		<b>3 tusks/ 26 kg;</b> Keelung, Taiwan,		<i>Origin: Douala, Cameroon</i> SWAN Newsletter, June 2000
<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>		<b>49.13 kg in 9 cases;</b> Hong Kong, year 2000		Customs and Excise Department of Hong Kong, 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
		<b>1.97 kg in 3 cases;</b> Hong Kong, year 2001		Customs and Excise Department of Hong Kong, 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
<b>China, mainland</b>		<b>517 kg in 4 cases;</b> Hong Kong, year 2002, including: <b>506 kg,</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> October		Customs and Excise Department of Hong Kong, 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
		<b>507 kg;</b> Shenzhen, 16 May 2000		Legal Daily/Xinhua May 23 2000
		<b>5,400 pieces/ 12,400 kg;</b> Beijing, year 2001		Chinese MA, 'A Preliminary review on the management of trade in elephant products in China', October 2002
		<b>295 raw pieces/2612.5 kg;</b> Qingdao, year 2001		Chinese MA, 'A Preliminary review on the management of trade in elephant products in China', October 2002
		<b>373 pieces/50 kg in 13 cases;</b> Hangzhou, June, July & August 2001		Hangzhou Customs/Xinhua, 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2001 <i>Most found in posted parcels from Africa</i>
		<b>251 pieces / 33.6 kg in 3 cases;</b> Wenzhou, June 2001		Wenzhou Customs/People's Daily Online, 9 <sup>th</sup> July 2001 <i>Found in posted parcels</i>
		<b>303 tusks + 408 pieces/ 3334.6 kg;</b> Shanghai, 28 <sup>th</sup> August 2002		Shanghai Customs/China Daily, 27 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 <i>Came from Kenya</i> <i>Biggest case in China since 1949</i>

		<b>95 kg;</b> Guangzhou, August 2002		EIA, October 2002
		<b>34 raw pieces + 48 carved pieces + 120 kg in 12 cases;</b> Shanghai Pudong Airport, year 2000		Chinese MA, 'A Preliminary review on the management of trade in elephant products in China', October 2002 <i>Origin countries include: Zambia, Nigeria</i>
		<b>39 raw pieces + 4,700 carvings in 58 cases;</b> Shanghai, between Jan and September 2001, including: 269 carvings, May		People's Daily Online, 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2001
		<b>45 raw pieces + 655 carved pieces in 16 cases*;</b> Shanghai Pudong & Hongqiao, year 2001		Chinese MA, 'A Preliminary review on the management of trade in elephant products in China', October 2002 <i>Origin countries include: South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Guinea, Nigeria, Liberia</i> * There may be cross-over between these 16 cases and the cases given in the entry above, however due to lack of data they cannot be cross referenced
		<b>8 raw pieces + 126 carved pieces in 7 cases;</b> Shanghai Pudong & Hongqiao, Jan - Sept 2002		Chinese MA, 'A Preliminary review on the management of trade in elephant products in China', October 2002 <i>Origin countries include: Namibia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire</i>
		<b>45 cases;</b> Shanghai, between January and September 2002,		Shanghai Police/ China Daily, 27 <sup>th</sup> September 2002



Congo	<b>400 – 500</b> ; April 2000 – August 2002					Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting, August 2002
	<b>26</b> ; February 2000					JWCS, Oct 2002
	<b>12</b> ; January- March 2002					JWCS, Oct 2002
	<b>4</b> ; August 2002					JWCS, Oct 2002
		<b>223 tusks</b> ; year 2000		0		Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
Cote d'Ivoire		<b>64 raw pieces</b> ; year 2001				JWCS, Oct 2002
		<b>35 tusks</b> ; Jan - Aug 2002				Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
				0		
					Ivory offered for sale on road near Petite Guiglo, May 2002	Per comm: Jana Rist, May 2002
					Ivory for sale at Tai village market, May 2002	Per comm: Jana Rist, May 2002
Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>500 –1000</b> ; CAR/DRC boarder region, 1999 - 2002					Karl Ammann/Report to Save the Elephants, 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2002
	<b>300</b> ; Kahuzi Biega NP, 2001					Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation/PNA, 7 <sup>th</sup> March 2001
	<b>2</b> ; Okapi Faunal Reserve, August 2000					Prop. 12.11
		<b>3000 kg</b> ; Isiro, April 2000		2000: 3 2001: 0 2002: 0		Report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC, 2001
		<b>2000 kg</b> traced in Bukavu area in late 2000				
		<b>800 kg</b> ; Garamba Park, August 2000				



Indonesia			<b>39 raw tusks + 83 raw pieces + 50.8 kg raw + 7 carved items + 51 kg carved + 2 seizures of carved ivory (unknown quantity);</b> in 22 cases, year 2000	2000: 17 2001: 11 2002: 1		
			<b>6 raw tusks + 18 raw pieces + 15.5 kg raw + 865 carved items + 85.81 kg carved;</b> in 29 cases, year 2001			
			<b>1 raw tusk + 10 kg raw + 88 carved items + 1.4 kg carved;</b> in 8 cases, January – June 2002			
				0		
	Indonesia				Department stores in Jakarta display ivory carvings	San Diego Union-Tribune, 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2002
Kenya		<b>41;</b> year 2000				KWS, October 2002
		<b>57;</b> year 2001				KWS, 21 <sup>st</sup> February 2002
	"KWS expects to find only 15% of poached elephants"	<b>5;</b> Amboseli NP, 2001				AERP, December 2001 <i>These 5 are poached and are not included in KWS figures for 2001</i>
	The Observer, 28 April 2002 Poacher shot in Tsavo in March 2002 had a notebook detailing	<b>4;</b> Maasai Mara, 2001				Community Based Conservation, December 2001 <i>These 4 were snared, and are not included in the KWS figures for 2001</i>
		<b>71;</b> January – October 2002, including the following 2:				KWS, 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2002

notebook detailing previous operations. A Somali man was part of a network that makes regular incursions into Kenya. Nation Media Group, 23 April 2002	<b>10</b> ; Galana Ranch, Tsavo East NP. 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2002				KWS, 2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2002 18 tusks recovered 4 poachers killed 1 rifle, 216 rounds of ammunition & 1 rifle launch grenade recovered
	<b>5</b> ; Samburu District, 18 <sup>th</sup> February – 18 <sup>th</sup> April 2002				KWS Press Release, 18 <sup>th</sup> April 2002
				2000: 32 2001: 31 2002: 3	KWS, 21 <sup>st</sup> Feb 2002
		<b>868.75 kg</b> ; in 74 seizures during 2000, 2001 including:			KWS/Christian Science Monitor, 5 <sup>th</sup> July 2001
		<b>700 kg raw tusk</b> ; Nairobi Airport, 2000			KWS/PanAfrican News Agency, 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2000
		<b>16 tusks</b> ; Angata, December 2000			The Nation, 9 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2001 Seized from Senior UN Peacekeeping officer stationed in Rwanda
		<b>4 tusks, 21 carved items</b> ; Nairobi Airport, Feb 2001			LATF/The East African Standard, 12 <sup>th</sup> April 2002 LATF said most of the ivory had been poached from Kenya and Tanzania
		<b>Over 1000 kg raw</b> ; April 2002			Baringo District Commissioner/Daily Nation, 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2002
		<b>4 tusks</b> ; Amaya, July 2002			The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>NP</sup>					<b>1424 items</b> ; including carved tusks, found in 63 out of 182 shops surveyed in 2 towns, January 2001

Liberia	<b>9</b> ; last 4 years					Country Report Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002 <i>Poaching increased in last 4 years</i>
		Customs reports no seizures	0			Customs & Excise, 6 <sup>th</sup> September 2002
Malawi			0			
Malaysia		<b>27 carved pieces</b> ; shops in Equatorial Hotel, Park Royal Hotel & Shangri-la Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, 13 March & 2 April 2002	2000: 0 2001: 2 2002: 0			TRAFFIC Bulletin 19/1 2001 <i>Both dealers later appeared to have ivory returned to them</i>
Mali			0			
Mauritania			0			
Mozambique	<b>560</b> ; year 2000					Pers Comm: Mark Jenkins, Senior Warden, Meru NP, Kenya <i>It is believed that only 5% of carcasses are found</i>
	<b>87</b> ; January – July 2001					
	<b>20</b> ; Niassa region, late August 2002					Pers comm: Charlie Mayhew/TUSK, September 2002
Myanmar			0			
			0			
					<b>5801 items</b> ; including carved tusks, found in 53 out of 421 shops surveyed in 3 towns, February 2001	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
Namibia	<b>1</b> ; Khorixas, 11 February 2002					Namibian Police Protected Resources Unit, April 2002
	<b>2</b> ; year 2000					Prop. 12.7
	<b>2</b> ; year 2001					Prop. 12.7
		<b>47 tusks/286.6 kg</b> ; year 2000	2000: 19 2001: 19			Prop. 12.7
		<b>41 tusks/219.7 kg</b> ; year 2001	2002: 5			Prop. 12.7

		<b>8 tusks + 4 raw pieces;</b> January – April 2002				Namibian Police Protected Resources Unit, April 2002
Nepal				0		
					<b>1,546 items;</b> found in 57 shops in Kathmandu in February 2001	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
Niger				0		
Nigeria	No poaching for ivory				Ivory sold in domestic markets, 95% of which does not come from Nigeria sources	Country Report, Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
				0		
Rwanda	<b>1;</b> July 2002					Pers comm: confidential, July 2002
				2000: 1 2001: 0 2002: 0		
					<b>139 carved items/ 60 kg</b> (est); for sale at tourist kiosks in Kigali, 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2000	Ian Redmond, Congo Boom Gorilla Bust, January 2000
					<b>243 carved items;</b> on sale at Kigali Airport, 5 <sup>th</sup> October 2000	Ian Redmond, Congo Boom Gorilla Bust, June 2001
					<b>41 carved items;</b> on sale at Kigali Airport, 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2001	Ian Redmond, Congo Boom Gorilla Bust, June 2001
Senegal	No seizure for 10 years			0	Thousands of carved items for sale and active carving seen in the main tourist market of Dakar, June 2002	Born Free Foundation, June 2002
Sierra Leone				0		
Somalia				0		

South Africa	<b>5 recent incidents (2002);</b> 1 of these was in the Kruger National Park					Dr Paula Kahumbu, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting, August 2002
		<b>8 tusks;</b> Pretoria, September 2000	2000: 3			ESPU/Pretoria News, 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2000
		<b>26 tusks;</b> Vryburg, 23 March 2001	2001: 3 2002: 2			ESPU/Pretoria News, 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2001 <i>Origin: Botswana</i>
		<b>22 tusks/ 140 kg;</b> Pietersburg, 10 October 2001				Northern Province Police/Africa news Service, 11 <sup>th</sup> October 2001
		<b>1 tusk/ 54.8 kg;</b> Polokwane, April 2002				Polokwane Police/News24, 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2002 <i>Tusk cut from a carcass near Shingwedzi</i>
		<b>7 tusks/ 90 kg, Pretoria;</b> 7 April 2002				ESPU/The Citizen, 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2002 <i>Origin: Botswana</i>
						Danish Customs, 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2002
						XWE African Wild Life & Research Centre, 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2002 <i>Items small and medium sized</i>
Sri Lanka						XWE African Wild Life & Research Centre, 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2002
		Customs reports no seizures	0			Sri Lanka Customs





		<b>136 raw pieces;</b> Dar es Salaam, 21 February 2002				Regional Police Commander/ Daily News, 23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2002
Thailand	<b>7;</b> Huay Kha Kaeng wildlife sanctuary, found March 2001					Forestry Chief/Bangkok Post, 6 <sup>th</sup> April 2001 <i>Carcasses discovered in March 2001 and most appeared to be old but at least one was recent</i>
		<b>112 raw pieces/ 490 kg;</b> Bangkok Airport, 28 April 2000	2000: 1 2001: 0 2002: 0			Thai Customs/AP, 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2001 <i>Origin: Zambia</i>
		<b>30 tusks/ 203 kg;</b> Bangkok Airport, 7 November 2001				Bangkok Post, 8 <sup>th</sup> November 2001 <i>Origin: Kenya</i>
		<b>116 pieces/ 400 kg;</b> Bangkok airport, May 2002				Ananova, 21 <sup>st</sup> May 2002 <i>Came on Gulf air flights</i>
					<b>88,179 items;</b> including carved tusks, found in 194 shops in 3 towns, February & March 2001	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
					Ivory products sold in 80% of 18 border points and 189 hotels in Bangkok surveyed	WWF, 2001 <i>99% of ivory in local market (Bangkok) was from African elephants</i>
Togo			0			
Uganda	<b>1;</b> Queen Elizabeth National Park, late 2000					Pers comm: Michael Kegwin, 2001
		<b>91 raw pieces/ 213 kg;</b> Entebbe Airport, 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2001	2000: 0 2001: 1 2002: 0			URA/ New Vision, 2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2001 Destination: Thailand via Ethiopia
		<b>150 raw pieces;</b> January - August 2002, including: <b>80 pieces,</b> March 2002				URA/ New Vision, 11 <sup>th</sup> August 2002



		Ivory and ivory products worth US\$10,000 were seized, Lusaka, April 2000			ZAWA/Xinhua, 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2000 <i>Raided an ivory manufacturing factory, 4 men arrested</i>
		<b>14 pieces</b> ; Mumbwa, 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2000			ZAWA/ Times of Zambia, 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2000
		<b>93 tusks</b> ; October – December 2000			ZAWA/ The Post (Lusaka), 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2001
		<b>19 tusks</b> ; January – March 2001			ZAWA/ The Post (Lusaka), 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2001
					Prop 12.10
Zimbabwe	<b>35</b> ; year 2000				
	<b>43</b> ; year 2001				
	<b>92</b> ; January 2000 – April 2002				Dept NPWM/The Daily News, 13 <sup>th</sup> June 2002 <i>All had died either from poaching, natural mortality, intraspecific fights or unknown causes</i>
	<b>502</b> ; January – July 2002				Confidential Government source, August 2002 <i>Confirmed poached</i>
	<b>13*</b> ; Hwange, March 2002				SAVE Foundation of Australia, 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2002 <i>Poacher killed and tusks recovered</i> <i>*these may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>
	<b>8*</b> ; Kariba + Chewore areas, March + April 2002				The Herald, Harare, 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2002 <i>*these may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>

	<b>33*</b> ; Kariba area, Midlands Conservancy, 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2002 – June 2002				Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force/Wildlife Notice Board, 12 <sup>th</sup> June 2002 <i>*these may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>
	<b>1*</b> ; Chewore, April 2002				The Herald, Harare, 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2002 <i>*these may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>
	<b>3*</b> ; Wafa-Wafa, Zambezi Valley, April – August 2002				NPWMA/Zimbabwe Department of State for National Security, Defence and Security Brief for His Excellency The President for the period 19 <sup>th</sup> August – 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 ZNA personnel implicated in poaching activities in the area <i>*these may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>
	<b>5*</b> ; Save Valley Conservancy, 2001				Zimbabwe's Conservancies – A Report, Jenny Sharman, 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2001 <i>*may be included in the 43 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>

	<b>9*</b> ; Mashonaland West, 2001				National Parks Provincial Officer/ Pawtucket Times, 12 <sup>th</sup> August 2002 <i>*may be included in the 43 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>
	<b>2*</b> ; Hwange NP, 23 & 30 August 2001				DART Update August 2001 <i>*may be included in the 43 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>
	<b>14*</b> ; Zambezi Valley, August 2000				The Herald, 29 <sup>th</sup> April 2002 <i>*may be included in the 35 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>
	<b>1*</b> ; Save Conservancy, 11 August 2000				Independent, 12 <sup>th</sup> August 2000 <i>*may be included in the 35 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>
	<b>2*</b> ; Humani Ranch, Save Conservancy, April –July 2000				Sydney Morning Herald, 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2000 <i>*may be included in the 35 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>
	<b>1*</b> ; Humani Ranch, Save Conservancy, July 2000				Sydney Morning Herald, 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2000 Tusks confirmed removed <i>*may be included in the 35 cited in Prop 12.10, unable to cross reference due to lack of data in proposal</i>

		<b>30 tusks;</b> January – July 2002	2000: 12 2001: 6 2002: 0		Confidential Government source, August 2002
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## Non-Range States

Country	Seizures		Ivory Markets	Reference/Notes
	BFF Investigations (quantities and n° cases)	ETIS (n° cases)		
Afghanistan <sup>NP</sup>		0		
Albania <sup>NP</sup>				
Algeria		0		
Andorra <sup>NP</sup>				
Antigua and Barbuda		0		
Argentina		0		
Armenia <sup>NP</sup>				
Australia		0		
Austria		0		
Azerbaijan	Customs reports no seizures			State Customs Committee, 15 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
		0		
Bahamas		0		
Bahrain <sup>NP</sup>				
Barbados		0		
Belarus		0		
Belgium	<b>Over 800 items;</b> Brussels, May 2002	2000: 2 2001: 1 2002: 0		EIA, October 2002 Origin: DRC, destination: China
	<b>9.5 kg;</b> June 2002, Brussels			EIA, October 2002 Origin: DRC

	<b>45 raw tusks + 29 worked tusks + 405 items/150 kg;</b> Zaventem Airport, June 2001			Kim Howell, African Regional report to 18 <sup>th</sup> Animals Committee meeting, April 2002 <i>Origin: Mali, destination China</i>
	<b>230 carved pieces of elephant and hippo ivory;</b> Brussels, October 2000			TRAFFIC Bulletin 19/1, 2001
Belize		0		
Bolivia		0		
Bosnia & Herzegovina <sup>NP</sup>				
Brazil		0		
Bulgaria		0		
Burundi		0		
Canada	<b>4,400 carved pieces;</b> Halifax, November 2000	2000: 9 2001: 22 2002: 0		Canada Customs/Halifax Herald 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2000
Cape Verde <sup>NP</sup>				
Chile	<b>2 tusks;</b> Iquique, March 2001	0		Prop. 12.11
	<b>8 pieces;</b> Los Angeles, June 2000			Prop. 12.11
Colombia		0		
Comoros		0		
Cook Islands <sup>NP</sup>				
Costa Rica		0		
Croatia		0		
Cuba		0		
Cyprus	<b>27 carved pieces;</b> Larnaca Airport, 26 <sup>th</sup> Airport 2000	0		Department of Customs and Excise, 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2002 <i>Flight came from Zambia</i>
Czech Republic		0		

Denmark	<b>4 tusks</b> ; 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2000	0		Ministry of Taxation Central Customs and Tax Administration, 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 <i>Tusks were bought dock side in Durban Harbour where local population offered a large amount of ivory for sale</i>
	<b>2 tusks + 1 carved piece</b> ; Billund, 15 <sup>th</sup> February 2001			Ministry of Taxation Central Customs and Tax Administration, 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 <i>Route was Bangkok-Frankfurt-Denmark</i>
	<b>Chess board with ivory chess pieces</b> ; Copenhagen Airport, 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2002			Ministry of Taxation Central Customs and Tax Administration, 25 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 <i>Set was bought in a large shop in South Africa</i>
Djibouti	<b>16 pieces</b> ; Djibouti-ville, 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2001	2000: 0 2001: 1 2002: 0		MHUEAT/Kim Howell, African Regional report to 17 <sup>th</sup> Animals Committee meeting, July 2001
			Reports suggest that Djibouti is still market for large quantities of ivory	Kim Howell, African Regional Report to 17 <sup>th</sup> Animals Committee meeting, July 2001
Dominica		0		
Dominican Republic		0		
East Timor				
Ecuador		0		
Egypt	<b>4 pieces/ 10 kg</b> ; 3 <sup>rd</sup> January 2000	2000: 8		Prop. 12.11
	<b>2 pieces</b> ; 26 <sup>th</sup> January 2000	2001: 1		Prop. 12.11
	<b>7 pieces/ 30 kg</b> ; 8 <sup>th</sup> February 2000	2002: 2		CITES MA/Pachyderm No 28, 2000
	<b>35 pieces</b> ; 13 <sup>th</sup> February 2000			CITES MA/Pachyderm No 28, 2000
	<b>2 pieces</b> ; 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2000			CITES MA/Pachyderm No 28, 2000
	<b>78 pieces/ 137.4 kg</b> ; Aswan, 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2000			CITES MA, 13 <sup>th</sup> November 2001



	<b>2 pieces/ 8 kg; 1<sup>st</sup> April 2000</b>			CITES MA/Pachyderm No 28, 2000
	<b>1441 pieces/1576.25 kg; Kom Ombo, 8<sup>th</sup> July 2000</b>			CITES MA <i>origin Sudan</i>
	<b>2 pieces; 15<sup>th</sup> August 2000</b>			CITES MA
	<b>2 pieces; 15<sup>th</sup> September 2000</b>			Prop. 12.11
	<b>230 tusks/850 kg; Aswan, 10<sup>th</sup> November 2001</b>			CITES MA, 13 <sup>th</sup> November 2001
	<b>3000kg; 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2002</b>			LATF/IFAW, October 2002
	<b>1 piece/ 4 kg; Cairo Airport, 20<sup>th</sup> May 2002</b>			CITES MA/ENS 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2002
	<b>42 pieces/63 kg; Misr El Kadima (Cairo), June 2002</b>			CITES MA/ENS 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2002
	<b>212 pieces/103.3 kg; 3 shops in Khan El Khalili, June 2002</b>			CITES MA/ENS 10 <sup>th</sup> June 2002
				Pers Comm: Orny Ferrari, April 2001
El Salvador		0		
Estonia	Customs reports no seizures	0		Estonian Customs Board, 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
Fiji		0		
Finland	Customs reports no seizures	0		National Board of Custom, Finland, 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
France	<b>2942 items/370.5 kg; in 139 seizures, year 2000</b>	0		French Customs, 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2002
	<b>2327 items/350 kg; in 111 seizures, year 2001</b>			French Customs, 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2002
Gambia		0		
Georgia		0		
Germany		2000: 43 2001: 22		

		2002: 0		
Greece		0		
Grenada		0		
Guatemala		0		
Guinea-Bissau		0		
Guyana		0		
Haiti <sup>NP</sup>				
Honduras		0		
Hungary	<b>1 raw piece</b> ; Budapest Airport, 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2001	2000: 2		Customs and Finance, September 2002
	<b>32 pieces carved jewellery</b> ; Budapest Airport, 30 <sup>th</sup> July 2001	2001: 1		Customs and Finance, September 2002
	<b>5 pieces</b> ; Budapest Airport, 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2002	2002: 1		Customs and Finance, September 2002
Iceland	No seizures	0		Directorate of Customs, 4 <sup>th</sup> September 2002
Iran		0		-
Iraq <sup>NP</sup>				Irish Customs, 28 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
Ireland	Customs reports no seizures	0		
Israel		0		
Italy	2000: no data available	0		Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002
	<b>10 pieces</b> ; Verona, May 2001			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Benin</i>
	<b>5 pieces</b> ; Ancona Airport, 5 <sup>th</sup> June 2001			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Mozambique, transited via South Africa</i>
	<b>0.75 kg</b> , Verona Airport, 11 <sup>th</sup> October 2001			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Namibia, transited via Germany</i>

	<b>2 pieces;</b> Firenze Airport, 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2002			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Ivory Coast, transited via France</i>
	<b>18 pieces;</b> Firenze Airport, 5 <sup>th</sup> April 2002			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Ivory Coast, transited via France</i>
	<b>5 pieces;</b> Firenze Airport, 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2002			Agenzia Delle Dogane, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Ivory Coast, transited via Netherlands</i>
Jamaica		0		
Japan	<b>132 raw peices/500 kg;</b> Kobe, April 2000	2000: 6 2001: 4 2002: 0		Japan Wildlife Conservation Society, May 2000 <i>Recipient, Mr Yoichiro Ishida, was at the time a senior officer in the Tokyo Ivory Arts and Crafts Association Shipment came via Singapore</i>
Jordan	<b>8 tusks/20 kg;</b> Ramtha Crossing boarder, April 2000	0		Customs Department, 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2002 <i>Tusks contained cocaine</i>
Kazakhstan		0		
Kiribati <sup>NP</sup>				
Korea, Democratic People's Republic (North) <sup>NP</sup>				
Korea, Republic of (South)		0		
Kuwait				
Kyrgyzstan <sup>NP</sup>	Customs reports no seizures			State Customs Inspection, 25 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
Latvia		0		
Lebanon <sup>NP</sup>				
Lesotho <sup>NP</sup>				

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya <sup>NP</sup>					
Liechtenstein		0			
Lithuania	Customs reports no seizures	0			Customs Criminal Service, 10 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
Luxembourg		0			
Macedonia, FYRO	Customs reports no seizures	0			Macedonian Customs, 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2002
Madagascar <sup>NP</sup>		0			
Maldives <sup>NP</sup>					
Malta		0			
Marshall Islands <sup>NP</sup>					
Mauritius	Customs report no seizures	0			Government of Mauritius, Customs & Excise Department, 14 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
Mexico		0			
Micronesia <sup>NP</sup>					
Moldova, Republic of		0			
Monaco		0			
Mongolia		0			
Morocco		0			
Nauru <sup>NP</sup>					
Netherlands	<b>39 seizures</b> ; year 2000	2000: 27 2001: 3 2002: 0			CITES MA/ Biennial Report 1999-2000 <i>Most jewellery and small carved objects</i>
	<b>2 worked tusks + 1 bradlet + 1 necklace</b> ; Schiphol Airport, October 2001				Kim Howell, African Regional report to 18 <sup>th</sup> Animals Committee meeting, April 2002
New Zealand	<b>6 pieces + 21 carved items</b> ; in 7 cases, year 2000	0			Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service, 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
	<b>2 tusks + 61 carved items</b> ; in 22 cases, year 2001				Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service, 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
	<b>25 carved items</b> ; in 9 cases, January – July 2002				Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service, 16 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
Nicaragua		0			

Niue <sup>NP</sup>						
Norway		2 tusks/17 kg; December 2001	0			Directorate of Customs and Excise, 14 <sup>th</sup> August 2002
		2 tusks; February 2000 surrendered by Norwegian Prime Minister				PM Spokesman/PlanetArk news, 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
Oman <sup>NP</sup>						
Pakistan			0			
Palau <sup>NP</sup>						
Panama			0			
Papua New Guinea			0			
Paraguay			0			
Peru			2000: 0 2001: 1 2002: 0			
Philippines			0			
Poland			0			
Portugal						
			0			
Qatar			0			
Romania		Customs reports no seizures	0			General Customs Directorate, 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
Russian Federation			0			
St Kitts and Nevis			0			
St Lucia			0			
St Vincent and the Grenadines			0			
Samoa <sup>NP</sup>						
San Marino <sup>NP</sup>						
Sao Tome and Principe			0			
Saudi Arabia			0			
Seychelles			0			

Singapore	<b>532 raw tusks + 40,810 carved pieces/ 6000 kg;</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> June 2002	0		Interpol, July 2002 LATF, July 2002 40,810 carved items were Japanese style blank Hankos ready for further carving. Shipment originated in Zambia, transited through Malawi and South Africa before being intercepted in Singapore. Destination was Japan Sources indicate this route had been used 15 previous to this seizure.
			<b>2700 items;</b> including carved tusks, found in 23 out of 158 shops surveyed, November 2000 & January 2001	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants, 2002
			<b>20 bangles;</b> on sale in one shop for S\$89 each, January 2002. Vendor gave assurances that the ivory was new	Will Travers, February 2002
	<b>4 tusks;</b> April 2002	0		Customs Directorate, 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2002 Originated in Botswana, transited through South Africa, Germany and Czech Republic
Slovakia				Slovenian Customs, 17 <sup>th</sup> October 2002
Slovenia	Customs reports no seizures	0		
Soloman Islands				
Spain		0		
			Small shop at Mini Hollywood, near Mojacar selling tusks, May 2001	Pers Comm: February 2002
Suriname		0		
Sweden	<b>1 tusk + 1 bracelet*;</b> 2001 <b>3 medallions;</b> January – August 2002	2000: 0 2001: 1 2002: 0		Swedish Customs, 29 <sup>th</sup> August 2002 * both ancient and from Nigeria

Switzerland	<b>20 tusks/72 kg + 3.7 kg carved pieces;</b> Zurich Airport, 24 Sept 2001	2000: 0 2001: 1 2002: 0		Swiss Customs/Neue Luzerner Zeitung, 22 <sup>nd</sup> March 2002 <i>Origin: Kenya, Destination: China</i>
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>NP</sup>				
Tajikistan <sup>NP</sup>				
Tonga <sup>NP</sup>				
Trinidad and Tobago		0		
Tunisia				
Turkey		0		
Turkmenistan <sup>NP</sup>				
Tuvalu <sup>NP</sup>				
Ukraine	<b>1 carved piece;</b> Kiev Airport, 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2001	0		State Customs Service, 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2002 <i>Ivory was found to be antique</i>
United Arab Emirates		0		
			Ivory items openly for sale in Dubai and Sharjah markets. One trader saying he "could provide unlimited ivory pieces". Another trader said that his ivory came from Kenya	Gulf News, 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2001
United Kingdom	<b>31 items</b> (18 worked, 13 raw), 15 of which weighed a total of 37.48 kg; in 18 seizures, year 2000 <b>57 items + 471.6 kg;</b> in 17 cases, year 2001, including: <b>445 kg raw ivory,</b> London Gatwick Airport, April 2001 <b>26.6 kg,</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> July 2001 <b>76 items</b> in 23 cases, January – October 2002	2000: 1 2001: 1 2002: 0		HM Customs and Excise, March 2001
				HM Customs and Excise, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 <i>Origin: Kenya Destination: China</i>
				HM Customs and Excise, 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2002
United States of America	<b>940 items,</b> in 101 cases, 2001 including:	2000: 227 2001: 153		UFFWS LEMIS 2001

	<b>36 tusks + 444 raw pieces/118 kg;</b> Los Angeles Airport & Hollywood, April 2001	2002: 0		USFWS, 3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2001
	<b>57 carved pieces;</b> JFK New York Airport, 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2000			<i>Origin: Nigeria</i>
	<b>72 pieces;</b> JFK New York Airport, January 2000			TRAFFIC Bulletin 19/1, 2001 <i>Origin: Ivory Coast</i>
	<b>Additional 298 items;</b> in 98 cases, 2000			TRAFFIC Bulletin 19/1, 2001 <i>Origin: Ivory Coast</i> UFFWS LEMIS 2001
			Legally imported ivory into the USA was valued at US\$164.8 million per year, on average between 1997-2001	An Investigation of Ivory Markets in the United States/HSUS, October 2002 <i>Most cleared ivory objects originated in Great Britain (64% of the total for 1997-2001)</i>
Uruguay		0		
Uzbekistan		0		
Vanuatu	<b>67 tusks;</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2000	2000: 1 2001: 0 2002: 0		Vanuatu Maritime Authority, 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2000
Vatican City <sup>NP</sup>				
Venezuela		0		
Yemen		0		
Yugoslavia		0		