

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

Forty-first meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 8-12 February 1999

Issues relating to species

Elephants

DECISION 10.1 PART A

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

1. At its 10th meeting, the Conference of the Parties transferred the African elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe from Appendix I to Appendix II to allow experimental trade in declared stocks from these countries to Japan, subject to certain conditions. These conditions are specified in Part A of Decision 10.1 of the Conference, which is attached as Annex 1 to this document, and each condition is identified by a letter from a) to i).
2. Condition c) is that the Standing Committee agrees that the other conditions in Part A have been met. This is to be determined at the 41st meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
3. Condition b) is that the Secretariat has verified that the conditions have been met and this is the subject of the present document.
4. Compliance with conditions a), e) and f) were subject to verification during a mission by the Secretariat to Botswana, Japan, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the proposed trading countries, in November 1998. The Secretariat's draft report of its mission was sent for comment to the proposed trading countries and to the African regional members of the Standing Committee and their alternates. On 21 December 1998 the Management Authority of Botswana wrote to the Secretariat, giving details of work that had been undertaken to address the outstanding deficiencies. A copy of their letter is attached as Annex 3 (English only). The Secretariat has, however, been unable to verify the information in that letter. The Management Authorities of Namibia and Zimbabwe intimated that they were satisfied with the Secretariat's report. Minor alterations to the text of the report, but not its conclusions, were made at the request of the Management Authority of Japan. No comments were received from any other Party. The final report of the Secretariat is attached as Annex 2.
5. During its verification mission, the Secretariat observed that some tusks held in central ivory stores have been forfeited to courts at the conclusion of prosecution cases. It is aware that some legal systems demand that the proceeds resulting from any sale of forfeited items must be allocated to judicial funds. The Secretariat suggests that Parties take cognizance of this fact as it could prevent the use of some funds resulting from a buy-out pursuant to Decision 10.2 from being allocated to conservation trust funds.
6. Condition d) relates to the withdrawal of reservations on the inclusion of the African elephant in Appendix I. The Secretariat already reported at the 40th meeting of the

Standing Committee that Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe had withdrawn their reservations before the deadline. There is nothing to be considered at the present meeting.

7. Regarding condition g), at its 40th meeting, the Standing Committee already agreed a mechanism for halting the trade in ivory in certain circumstances. The mechanism envisages a recommendation from the Committee to Botswana, Japan, Namibia and Zimbabwe (as appropriate) to halt trade. The Secretariat now believes that this is not itself sufficient as it takes no account of any re-export trade by other Parties. The Secretariat suggests that, should such a recommendation prove necessary, it should be made to all Parties and should refer to the population of elephants concerned.
8. With respect to condition h), the Standing Committee already agreed at its 40th meeting that the precautionary measures referred to in Decision 10.1 relate to measures to be taken at the time of or after the proposed experimental ivory trade takes place. There is therefore nothing to be considered at the present meeting.
9. With respect to condition i), the relevant range States, the Secretariat and TRAFFIC have agreed to the following international systems for reporting and monitoring.
 - a) Regarding international trade
The system for reporting the legal trade is through direct reporting to the Secretariat (as described in the Ivory Trade Control Procedures Manual, which requires updating but is mentioned in Resolution Conf. 10.10) and through the production of annual reports. The system for reporting the illegal trade is, as agreed by the Conference of the Parties in Conf. 10.10, through ETIS (formerly called the TRAFFIC BIDS database). The information must be analysed by the Secretariat in collaboration with TRAFFIC.
 - b) Regarding illegal killing
A system for reporting and monitoring the illegal killing of elephants, called MIKE, is presented in document Doc. SC.41.6.3. Moreover, the Secretariat is currently monitoring illegal killing through its analyses of the incident reports and national reports that are received from the Parties.
10. In accordance with Annotation 604 of Appendices I and II, export of ivory will be permitted after 18 March 1999 from the States that the Standing Committee agrees have fulfilled conditions a), e) and f) of Part A of Decision 10.1.

DECISION 10.1 OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Conditions for the resumption of trade in African elephant ivory from populations transferred to Appendix II at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Part A

Trade in raw ivory shall not resume unless:

- a) deficiencies identified by the CITES Panel of Experts (established pursuant to Resolution Conf. 7.9, replaced by Resolution Conf. 10.9) in enforcement and control measures have been remedied;
- b) the fulfilment of the conditions in this Decision has been verified by the CITES Secretariat in consultation with the African regional representatives on the Standing Committee, their alternates and other experts as appropriate;
- c) the Standing Committee has agreed that all of the conditions in this Decision have been met;
- d) the reservations entered by the range States with regard to the transfer of the African elephant to Appendix I were withdrawn by these range States prior to the entry into force of the transfer to Appendix II;
- e) the relevant range States support and commit themselves to international co-operation in law enforcement through such mechanisms as the Lusaka Agreement;
- f) the relevant range States have strengthened and/or established mechanisms to reinvest trade revenues into elephant conservation;
- g) the Standing Committee has agreed to a mechanism to halt trade and immediately re-transfer to Appendix I populations that have been transferred to Appendix II, in the event of non-compliance with the conditions in this Decision or of the escalation of illegal hunting of elephants and/or trade in elephant products owing to the resumption of legal trade;
- h) all other precautionary undertakings by the relevant range States in the supporting statements to the proposals adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties have been complied with; and
- i) the relevant range States, the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC International and any other approved party agree to:
 - i) an international system for reporting and monitoring legal and illegal international trade, through an international database in the CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC International; and
 - ii) an international system for reporting and monitoring illegal trade and illegal hunting within or between elephant range States, through an international database in the CITES Secretariat, with support from TRAFFIC International and institutions such as the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group and the Lusaka Agreement.

Part B

- a) If all of the conditions in this Decision are met, the Standing Committee shall make available its evaluation of legal and illegal trade and legal offtake pursuant to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 10.10 as soon as possible after the experimental trade has taken place.
- b) The Standing Committee shall identify, in co-operation with the range States, any negative impacts of this conditional resumption of trade and determine and propose corrective measures.

Report of the Secretariat's Mission to Verify Compliance with Decision 10.1, Part A
By Botswana, Japan, Namibia and Zimbabwe

This report was prepared by members of the Secretariat who visited Botswana, Japan, Namibia and Zimbabwe, to verify fulfilment of the conditions in Part A of Decision 10.1, in accordance with paragraph (b) of that Decision.

At the 40th meeting of the Standing Committee (London, United Kingdom, March 1998), reports were received from each of these four Parties, indicating the measures they had taken to comply with the conditions in Part A. At this meeting, the Standing Committee agreed that document Doc. SC.40.5.2.1 specified the deficiencies identified by the Panel of Experts in reviewing the proposals of the three proponent States, and indicated those that remained to be addressed.

After that meeting, the Secretariat received further reports from the four Parties, specifying the additional steps they had taken to rectify the deficiencies. The Secretariat then prepared a list of matters that remained to be dealt with and agreed to undertake verification missions to the four countries to confirm compliance *in situ*. These missions were undertaken from 9 to 27 November 1998. In each country, the Secretariat met with the Management Authority and addressed each of the conditions to be fulfilled. The Secretariat also interviewed other persons who could supply information relevant to the verification process. A list of all persons interviewed is annexed to this report.

The Secretariat examined conditions a), e) and f) of Part A of Decision 10.1. Its findings are reported below. Condition d) of Part A had already been complied with (see Doc. SC.40.5.2). The other conditions are matters for the 41st meeting of the Standing Committee or can only be addressed when trade resumes.

Botswana

Condition a) – deficiencies identified by the Panel of Experts

Ivory known to originate in Botswana not separated from other stocks

The Secretariat was already aware that TRAFFIC East and Southern Africa had assisted the Management Authority to determine the source of their ivory and, as a result, Botswana had notified the Secretariat that some 10,013.27 kg of ivory was separated as being either of unknown origin or as known to have come from outside Botswana. The Secretariat visited the central ivory store in Gaborone and noted that ivory known to be of Botswana origin was now stored in an area set apart from other stocks. TRAFFIC has provided a statement of the work it undertook in Botswana.

No information on source of ivory at Gaborone

During its inspection of the central ivory store, the Secretariat noted that the majority of forms (Gen 12) used to record tusks and ivory pieces delivered to the store indicated the source as either, problem animal control, poached, confiscated or seized,

or picked up (presumed natural mortality). It noted, however, that Gen 12 forms are only available for the period from 30 October 1996. It appeared that all paper records in the central store prior to that date had been destroyed following computerization of the recording system. It had been intended that the computerized database, created for the Management Authority by TRAFFIC using Dbase IV computer software, would replace those records. Whilst evidence was available to show that the work of computerizing the records had been carried out, it emerged during the mission that a substantial amount of information (possibly amounting to several thousand records) could not be found in the database. It appears these data were erased as a result of an unfortunate mishap. The Secretariat was consequently unable to verify the origin of any of the ivory in the stock that had been held before the above date.

Inadequate ivory recording system

The organization of ivory arriving in the storeroom appears to be haphazard, creating some difficulties in determining where any individual tusk had been stored. Moreover, there is a lack of clarity in recording ivory in the central store and no running total of the entire stock is maintained or easily calculable. Three different recording methods exist.

Gen 12 forms continue to be received with each delivery of ivory. These are filed chronologically in a ring binder and a unique serial number, preceded by the letter 'X', should be given to each tusk or piece of ivory. In practice, it appears that the forms are not always annotated with the 'X' numbers in a chronological manner. This results in confusion, leading to the risk of duplication in 'X' numbers and occasional gaps in the series of numbers. It was noted that, occasionally, gaps occurred in the numbers allocated by field stations to the tusks and ivory pieces when they completed Gen 12 forms. It appeared that no systematic examination of the numbers took place in the central store and, consequently, no follow up enquiry at field stations was initiated.

The database TRAFFIC designed could be used to record deliveries to the central store as it has fields for the information on Gen 12 forms, the 'X' number allocated and, where appropriate, the proposed final use (commercial trade or buy-out). The Secretariat was unable to assess how fully staff had utilized this database but noted that they lacked confidence in using the computer.

The Secretariat observed that the vast majority of ivory stocks had been die-stamped in a manner in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.10. It was shown a further stock record created using Microsoft Excel, which it understands was compiled during the marking process. No deliveries of ivory since 30 October 1996 had been entered into this system.

From its observations, the Secretariat can not describe current practices as adequate.

Form for Certificate of Ownership of Ivory and amendment of Regulations

The Secretariat was provided with a copy of draft of new regulations to amend the Act that implements CITES, the Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992. The draft regulations include a form for Certificate of Ownership of Ivory. Responsibility for progressing this issue now lies with the Attorney General's office and the Secretariat will be unable to verify compliance until such time as the regulations are enacted. The Management Authority has requested that, in future, changes to the CITES appendices be gazetted so that they may come within the terms of the Act of 1992. This matter also now rests with the Attorney General's office.

No central records of ivory held by carvers

The Secretariat confirmed that information had been collected by the Management Authority relating to ivory carvers. The number of companies involved had fallen to only two since the review by the Panel of Experts. An inventory of their stocks had been completed and is held by the Management Authority. These companies have been informed that they may not trade in ivory or elephant products and that their premises will be inspected from time to time. The Secretariat is satisfied that this issue has been addressed satisfactorily.

No formal moratorium

A formal prohibition on the export of ivory, other than hunting trophies and the ivory to be traded commercially, is still being considered by the Management Authority. The Secretariat is satisfied however that, in practice, the Management Authority already had such controls in place through its procedures for issuance of permits.

Condition e) – International Co-operation in Law Enforcement

The Director of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks informed the Secretariat that Botswana is still considering whether to become a signatory to the Lusaka Agreement. Botswana has participated in discussions to prepare a draft law-enforcement protocol being designed by the Southern African Development Community. He indicated that Botswana could demonstrate its commitment to co-operation in law enforcement at international and regional levels through its involvement in other programmes. The Secretariat awaits documentary evidence of this but is satisfied that Botswana is committed to international co-operation in law enforcement.

Condition f) – Revenues for Conservation

The Secretariat was given a copy of Cabinet Memorandum No. 25(B)98 which stipulates how revenue from both the sale of ivory and the donor buy-out will be managed. It states that a trust fund shall be established and that proceeds from ivory sales shall be apportioned 70 per cent to elephant conservation and 30 per cent to community development activities. The Secretariat is satisfied that Botswana has taken action to establish mechanisms to reinvest trade revenues into elephant conservation.

Namibia

Condition a) – Deficiencies identified by Panel of Experts

Improvement of ivory record keeping and checking adherence to agreed procedures

The Secretariat examined the central ivory store in Windhoek and the recording procedures used by the Management Authority. The ivory destined for commercial sale and the ivory declared for the buy-out have been separated from each other and from other stocks. A particularly rigorous security system is in place and the storerooms are under 24 hour surveillance by the Police.

Documentary records were found to be adequate to allow ready auditing of stocks. A detailed computerized database is also in place, containing information on every tusk and piece of ivory in the storerooms. The Secretariat was shown a draft form for use

by field stations which will simplify recording there and at the Management Authority offices.

The Secretariat noted that although some forms arrive from field stations not fully completed, the strict control exercised at the central ivory store ensured that all the required information was obtained and recorded at the time of receipt of the tusks.

The Secretariat also inspected the ivory store and recording system at the field station at Okaukuejo in Etosha National Park.

The Secretariat is satisfied that Namibia has complied with this condition.

Condition e) – International Co-operation in Law Enforcement

The Secretariat was told that for a variety of reasons the Government of Namibia is unlikely to become a Party to the Lusaka Agreement. Namibia has participated in discussions to prepare a draft law-enforcement protocol being designed by the Southern African Development Community. It has engaged in a number of bilateral agreements establishing joint commissions on defence and security with neighbouring countries. Namibia undertook to provide a list of the countries with which it has signed such agreements. The Namibian Police provide information on ivory seizures and illegal killing of elephants to Interpol. Namibia is a member of the Rhino and Elephant Security Group of Southern Africa, which is a forum for addressing problems of common concern related to these species.

The Secretariat is satisfied that Namibia has demonstrated its commitment to international co-operation in law enforcement.

Zimbabwe

Condition a) – Deficiencies identified by the Panel of Experts

DNPWLM finances and organization

In July 1996, the Department became a fund with parastatal status and no longer returns any of its revenue to central government. It no longer receives funds from central government for its operating expenses but can apply for grants for development purposes. The Secretariat has examined a copy of the statement of income and expenditure of the DNPWLM for the period July 1997 – September 1998, which shows that the Department has a surplus in excess of nine million Zimbabwean dollars for this period.

Staff from the office of Comptroller and Auditor General were interviewed and confirmed that DNPWLM had been subjected to external audit for 1997. However, the report of the audit had not been certified at the time of the mission and could not be released. DNPWLM agreed to ask that a copy be made available to the Secretariat prior to the 41st meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Secretariat observed that DNPWLM has restructured its approach to both budgeting and management. Both have been de-centralized, providing greater autonomy to provincial wardens who are given imprest accounts with authority to spend funds that have been advanced to them to meet the needs of everyday operational activities. These accounts are supplemented as and when demand requires, provided expenditure has been justified.

From its observations, and subject to confirmation by the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Secretariat considers DNPWLM to be well-managed and in a healthy financial state.

Anti-poaching resources weak

The Secretariat learned that for several years DNPWLM was not allowed to fill vacancies among its staff that had arisen through natural wastage. Consequently, staffing levels of the Department fell below its previously authorized establishment. This impacted upon the number of staff that could be deployed on anti-poaching work and also affected morale, particularly since no promotions were made to replace persons leaving the Department.

In 1998, the Department started to fill the posts that were previously frozen and was actively engaged in recruiting and training new staff.

In the meantime, and as part of its now standard approach to anti-poaching operations, DNPWLM created Intensive Protection Zones. These areas of national parks and conservancies are identified as those most at risk from activity by poachers and, in turn, receive priority in terms of resources and patrols. Foot patrols are reinforced by reaction teams on standby at field stations and by helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft from the DNPWLM air support fleet. The Zimbabwe Police, Army and Air Force, by Presidential Decree, also co-operate in enforcement actions.

The Secretariat interviewed several staff members engaged in anti-poaching operations and found them to be dedicated and committed to their work. Morale was high, with what appeared to be excellent relations between ground staff and their supervisors.

Although room for improvement remains, particularly in relation to the recruitment of new staff and increase in equipment (see below), the Secretariat is satisfied that DNPWLM takes the protection of its wildlife very seriously and devotes appropriate resources to that end.

Field staff allowances and equipment

The Secretariat had the opportunity to interview members of a foot patrol in the field and found their equipment and uniforms to be adequate for the task. The staff stated that the process for payment of allowances had been dramatically improved and they also understood that the allowances themselves were under review and they were hopeful that these would be increased.

The Secretariat noted that some items of equipment, particularly the standard issue footwear, were of only average quality and it was assured by DNPWLM that a review of purchasing was in hand. Patrol staff also stated that they wished to see a greater issue of personal equipment, rather than the current system in which many items are drawn from a central pool at field stations. Nonetheless, the scouts were all motivated and satisfied that they did have the essential items required to enable them to engage in anti-poaching work.

Cumbersome system of checking ivory movement

The Secretariat visited the central ivory store in Harare and inspected the stocks and recording systems. Data regarding all ivory tusks and pieces in the storeroom have been

computerized (in a Dbase IV system), including information about the source. The Secretariat conducted random checks to verify the accuracy of the information stored. Documentary records of the ivory were also inspected and found to be in order.

The Secretariat also inspected the ivory store and recording systems at Mana Pools field station.

The Secretariat is satisfied that the ivory recording systems used by Zimbabwe are adequate.

Ivory carving records inaccurate

Overall, monthly returns from ivory carvers appear satisfactory and provincial offices and staff from DNPWLM headquarters carry out regular inspections. The filing of these returns requires some improvement, as does the follow up action when returns are not submitted.

The Secretariat is, however, satisfied that the deficiency identified by the Panel of Experts has been rectified.

Export controls on ivory as personnel effects not implemented

The Secretariat inspected DNPWLM records relating to the export documents (NP/CITES Form 1) that are now required by domestic law and found a very high level of control by Customs. A trader who the Secretariat visited observed, however, that the majority of tourist customers, despite complying with Zimbabwean law, continue to have their purchases confiscated on their return to their home countries.

The Secretariat is satisfied that Zimbabwe now exerts strict control over exports.

Export controls for non-ivory elephant products

Domestic law requires the holding of a Trophy Dealer's Licence to engage in trade in hides. Inspection of export permit records at DNPWLM headquarters demonstrated a very high standard of control by Customs.

The Secretariat is satisfied that Zimbabwe has proper control of exports.

Unclear mechanism for allocation of ivory revenues

Weekly ivory sales take place to domestic traders from the central store in Harare. When tusks or pieces sold originate in District Council areas, the proceeds are passed on to the Council and thereafter to the village area where the ivory was picked up. As a way of checking on the mechanism for allocating funds from any future commercial export of ivory, the Secretariat reviewed documents and correspondence relating to the use of funds derived from the sale of elephant hides. From this it is quite clear that approval from the Government was sought, and provided, to allocate the funds in full to two projects of benefit to conservation of elephants (as well as other species), approval being required because the amounts were over and above the budgetary allocation of the DNPWLM for 1998.

Condition e) – International Co-operation in Law Enforcement

The Secretariat was told that, for a variety of reasons, the Government of Zimbabwe is unlikely to become a Party to the Lusaka Agreement. Zimbabwe has participated in discussions to prepare a draft law-enforcement protocol being designed by the Southern African Development Community. It has engaged in a number of bilateral agreements establishing joint commissions on defence and security with neighbouring countries. Zimbabwe undertook to provide a list of the countries with which it has signed such agreements.

The Secretariat is satisfied that Zimbabwe has demonstrated its commitment to international co-operation in law enforcement.

Japan

Condition a) – Deficiencies identified by the Panel of Experts

Controls on parts of tusks and carved pieces need improvement

Japan has introduced legislation that will require all traders, manufacturers and retailers to maintain ledgers recording all stock and use of ivory, regardless of its nature. The Order will come into effect on 18 March 1999. Annual returns from ledgers must be submitted to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Environment Agency (EA). Additionally, the Japan Wildlife Research Centre (JWRC) database records the details associated with any application for certification seals for individual carved items.

The Secretariat inspected examples of such records in the offices of MITI and JWRC and during visits to traders, carvers and retailers. It is satisfied that the deficiency identified by the Panel has been rectified.

JWRC database software needs improvement

The Secretariat inspected the database and found that the software had been improved. The fields now include records of whole tusks, cut-pieces and small cut-pieces. New data entered in the database are compared automatically with existing records and a warning message is displayed if any incompatibility is detected (for example, if the number of carvings derived from a registered tusk exceeds what is considered reasonable). In such a case, a follow-up enquiry is made by MITI.

The Secretariat is satisfied that the JWRC database allows accurate tracking of use of ivory by the traders and manufacturers who participate in the voluntary system of certification seals. It notes, however, that there is no clear link between the database and the mandatory ledger system, although MITI and EA inspectors use the database as a reference tool. The Secretariat believes that it would be preferable to computerize the information from the ledgers, the maintenance of which is mandatory, rather than the information relating to a voluntary system of recording, which is linked to the applications for certification seals.

Retail trade controls inadequate to identify any illegal ivory

From 18 March 1999, it will be mandatory for ivory retailers to maintain ledgers of their stocks and sales. Annual returns must be made to MITI and EA. The Secretariat visited two retailers and found them supportive of the certification seal system. Promotional

material was also on display to the public relating to the scheme. Certification seals were supplied with items on sale, although the size of these seals makes them unsuitable for attachment to a large proportion of the ivory goods sold.

The Secretariat is satisfied that the legal requirement to maintain ledgers that is now imposed upon ivory dealers, manufacturers and retailers provides a sufficient basis for identifying any ivory of illegal origin in trade.

More inspections needed, including stockpiles

The Secretariat was advised that MITI and EA have increased their rate of inspections and the new legislation will extend these further. The Secretariat also viewed the file of reports of inspections. Visits to the premises of ivory dealers, manufacturers and retailers are supplemented by a review of the annual ledger returns submitted to MITI and EA. The JWRC database then acts as a further check on ivory use and transfers. The Secretariat's visits to traders and manufacturers confirmed that such inspections are being conducted and that ledgers are being maintained in a proper and accurate fashion. It noted, however, that the ledgers are not marked by the inspectors to show that they have been inspected.

The Secretariat is satisfied that MITI and EA are maintaining an efficient overview of the ivory trade in Japan. It recommends, however, that inspectors sign or otherwise mark the ledgers of ivory dealers that they have been inspected, to show which pages have been checked.

Method to verify scraps needed

Before the visit of the Secretariat, further research had been conducted on the proportion of each tusk that is used to produce different types of articles, and on the remaining scraps and waste. The research indicated that, as an example, when a tusk is used for the production of inzais ('blanks' for making signature stamps, called 'hankos') in most cases about 70 per cent of an average tusk is used for this purpose. Based on this result, 60 per cent has been set as a benchmark and incorporated as the automatic check in the JWRC database. When JWRC receives an application for certification seals for hankos, the information about the original registered tusk and the weight of the objects produced must be provided. These data are computerized and, if the weight of hankos is more than 60 per cent of the weight of the original tusk, this is indicated by the computer and an investigation is initiated. Ledger inspections also take this figure into account. The Secretariat believes that, if a database is to be maintained, it would be better to computerize the information from the ledgers, the maintenance of which is mandatory, rather than the information relating to a voluntary system of recording, which is linked to the applications for certification seals.

The Secretariat believes that the combination of the database and checks of the ledger can be used to detect attempts to declare more finished products than the raw material could produce.

Whilst the full range of controls envisaged by Japan will not actually take effect until 18 March 1999, the Secretariat is satisfied that MITI and EA are already capable of controlling and overseeing domestic use of ivory and has rectified the deficiencies identified by the Panel of Experts.

Annex 1

Persons interviewed during the Secretariat's verification mission

BOTSWANA

Government Officials

Mr Ebi Elias, Assistant Wildlife Warden, DWNP
Mr Michael Mannathoko, Senior Wildlife Ranger, DWNP
Mr Joe Mathlare, Deputy Director, DWNP
Mr Sedie Modise, Director, DWNP
Mrs Poppy Monyatsi, Principal Game Warden, Licensing, DWNP
Dr Chris Thouless, Senior Biologist, DWNP

NAMIBIA

Government Officials

Mr Andre Burger, Warden of Okaukuejo, Etosha National Park
Mr Peter Erb, Acting Chief Warden, Etosha National Park
Mr Tangeni Erkana, Permanent Secretary, MET
Ms Ndina Imasiku, Warden, MET
Dr Malan Lindeque, Deputy Director, Specialist Support Services, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Dr Pauline Lindeque, Chief Conservation Scientist, Specialist Support Services, MET
Mr Leon van Rooyen, Deputy Director, Directorate of Resource Management, MET

ZIMBABWE

Government Officials

Mr Tapera Chimuti, DNPWLM
Mr Moses Choto, Deputy Director, DNPWLM
Ms. O. Ganga, Deputy Director of Audit, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
Brig. E. W. Kanhanga, Deputy Director, DNPWLM
Mr Peterson Kagoro, Warden, Marketing, DNPWLM
Mr Steven Kanyemba, Scout, DNPWLM
Ms Paty Kateketa, Senior Ranger, Permits, DNPWLM
Mr Patrick Makawa, Anti-Poaching Co-ordinator (Mana Pools), DNPWLM
Mr Willas Makombe, Director, DNPWLM
Mr Ray Makwehe, Helicopter Pilot, DNPWLM
Mr Chris Mandaza, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Finance Division, DNPWLM
Mr Harvey Marumsa, Scout, DNPWLM
Mr Jerry Matsika, Acting Warden, DNPWLM
Mr D.S. Moyo, Director of Audit, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
Mr Noboth Mukome, Finance Division, DNPWLM
Mr Lovemore Mungwashu, Provincial Warden, DNPWLM
Mr Paul Muzonda, Scout, DNPWLM
Ms C.L. Mwarewangepo, Senior Auditor, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
Mr M. Nyanyeni, Executive Officer, Personnel, DNPWLM
Ms Shirley Nzunga, Senior Ranger, DNPWLM
Mr Glen Tatham, Chief Warden, DNPWLM

Mrs Marian Rigava, Senior Ranger, DNPWLM
Mr Tendai Shadaya, Personnel Clerk, DNPWLM

Other persons

Mr Jason Cambitzis, Managing Director, Space Age Products (Pvt) Ltd
Mr Makumi, proprietor ivory-carving company
Mr Dick Pittman, Zambesi Society
Mr Russell Taylor, WWF

JAPAN

Government Officials

Mr Kazuhiko Kokubu, Global Issues Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ms Maki Koyama, National Parks and Wildlife Office, Environment Agency
Mr Akinari Maejima, Deputy Director, Wildlife Protection Division, Environment Agency
Mr Yasuo Miyamura, Deputy Director, Consumer Goods Division, MITI
Mr Kojiro Mori, Director, Wildlife Protection Division, Environment Agency
Mr Hiroshi Nagasawa, Consumer Goods Division, MITI
Mrs Fumiko Nakao, Assistant Director, Wildlife Protection Division, Environment Agency
Mr Osamu Narumiya, Director, Consumer Goods Division, MITI
Mr Hoshino Tetsuya, Environment Agency
Mr Takashi Yamaura, Import Division, MITI

Other persons

Mr Yasuhiro Ibaragi, JWRC
Mr Tamotsu Ishibashi, President, Japan Federation of Ivory Arts and Crafts Associations
Ms Akiko Ishihara, TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan
Dr Yoshio Kaneko, Global Guardian Trust
Mr Ichiro Kanemaki, IWMC World Conservation Trust
Ms Hisako Kiyono, TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan
Dr Makoto Komoda, JWRC
Mr Maruyama, retailer of hankos
Mr Marcus Phipps, TRAFFIC
Mr Ryoshu Miyazawa, Vice President, Japan Ivory Sculptors' Association
Mr Motohashi, Ivory Dealer, Tokyo
Mr Masayuki Sakamoto, Japan Wildlife Conservation Society