

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



Sixty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 7-11 July 2014

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

Elephants

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION, ILLEGAL KILLING AND IVORY TRADE

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. The annexes to the present document contain the reports of Cambodia and Japan in response to the letters from the Secretariat sent to "countries of importance to watch" in late February 2014, pursuant to Decision 16.80, as reported in paragraph 23 of document SC63 Doc. 42.1. The report from Cambodia (Annex 1) was received by the Secretariat on 10 June 2014, and the report from Japan (Annex 2) was received by on 11 June 2014. These reports could therefore not be taken into account in document SC65 Doc. 42.1. The reports are provided in the language in which it was received.

- (2) These tusks are either obtained before the listing of African elephants on Appendix I or imported afterward from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe according to the CITES authorization.

3. Control over worked ivory

LCES defines worked ivory as an industrial material, and all manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers who are engaged in commercial trade in worked ivory must register their names, addresses, locations of the facilities, stockpiles to the authorities. As of 8 May, 2014, 293 manufacturers, 537 wholesalers and 7570 retailers were registered in the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). LCES and the relevant Cabinet and Ministerial Orders impose the following duties on the registrant.

- (1) A duty to describe transaction details: volume, day, names and addresses of the transferors or the deliverers, and the balance of stockpiles after each transaction.
- (2) A duty to submit the inventory to MOE and METI once a year for the manufacturers and once in two years for the wholesalers and retailers
- (3) A duty to confirm the legality of worked ivories with the transferors.
- (4) A duty to accept inspection by MOE and METI

4. Public Awareness Campaigns

- (1) MOE and METI have run public awareness campaigns that include posting on the governmental online publication and on the website of MOE, briefing to the businesses, and dispersing leaflets.
- (2) Each registrant receives a warning card for consumers that describes in English and Japanese: “the export of ivories from Japan is prohibited in principle under CITES and the Japanese law”.
- (3) Ivory manufacturers may apply to receive individually numbered stickers to supply to customers that clearly show that the object being purchased is from legally-imported ivory and complies with the requirements of CITES.

5. Stockpiles of ivory

- (1) There is no government held stockpile of whole tusk or worked ivory, and

registered number and amount of privately-owned whole tusks are as follows.

As of 24 April 2014

	Total
Registered number of whole tusks	11,415
Total weight (kg)	136,135

(2) Notified amount of cut pieces and tips are as follows.

As of 8 May 2014

	Total weight (kg)
Cut pieces	203,063
Tips	1,410

(3) Notified number of products is as follows.

As of 8 May 2014

	Total number
Accessories and their parts	2,784,300
Sign seals	711,124
Musical instrument parts	41,281
Netukes	10,561
Others	157,795