

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of part the vicuña population of Vicugna vicugna of the Province of Parinacota, First Region (Tarapacá), Republic of Chile, identified in Table No. 1, for the exclusive purpose of permitting international trade in vicuña cloth made from wool obtained by shearing live animals, as expressly indicated in No. 2 litt. (a) of the draft resolution submitted by the Technical Committee of CITES.

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

WGR. TEC. 2.4

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

Second Meeting of the Technical Committee

Lausanne (Switzerland), 23 to 27 June 1986

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Trade in Vucuña Cloth

RECOGNIZING with the Governments of the La Paz Convention, that the vicuña is an animal species in danger of extinction and is rightfully included in Appendix I of the Convention;

AWARE that vicuña can be sheared alive and that this form of utilisation can, if properly controlled, benefit both the conservation of vicuña and the poor Andean people living in the territories occupied by the vicuña;

CONSCIOUS that the members of the Technical-Administrative Commission of the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Vicuna (Bolivia, Chile, Equador and Peru) agreed at their meeting in La Paz, Bolivia, in October 1985 that the vicuña should remain in Appendix I of the Convention but that they should seek the approval of the Parties to the Convention for the export of cloth containing vicuña wool derived from live sheared animals with strict marking controls in order to ensure the strict implementation of the substantial provisions of CITES;

RECOGNIZING that all commercial trade in vicuña products other than cloth derived from live sheared animals, such as wool, meat, viscera or bones would continue to be strictly prohibited;

AWARE that the peaceful ruminative nature of the vicuña lends itself to effective animal management;

AWARE also that the vicuña is perhaps the principal resource available to the local people and that the conservation of the vicuña can best be assured by giving the local people some benefit from its protection;

CONSIDERING the spirit and purposes of CITES, the context of its provisions and the fundamental need to ensure the achievement of its conservation aims,

CONSIDERING that the members of the Lima Convention have decided to continue to protect Vicugna vicugna and request that the species be maintained in Appendix I for general purposes;

THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

RECOMMENDS

- 1) that Vicugna vicugna must and shall remain in Appendix I, and that any form of commercial trade in specimens of the species, except the ones mentioned in this Resolution must be prohibited;
- 2) that the Vicugna vicugna living in the areas ... should be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II subject to the following conditions:
 - a) for the exclusive purpose of international trade in cloth made from wool sheared from live vicuña;
 - b) that such cloth be properly marked by and under the responsibility of the government or governments concerned in such a way that it be perfectly identifiable;
 - c) that the accompanying documentation carry the details of the marks and a statement that the shearing process has been in accordance with the commitment made by the governments concerned;
- 3) that the cloth should be properly marked and documented as follows: (using internationally recognized and registered wefts)* ...;
- 4) that trade in any other vicuña product such as wool sheared from dead animals for this purpose, meat, hides, viscera, bones under any kind of form including handicrafts shall continue to be strictly prohibited;
- 5) that a proposal to amend the Appendices to give effect to this Resolution should be prepared and approved as soon as possible.

* * *

2. AREA AND POPULATION COVERED BY THE PROPOSAL

As indicated in No. 2 of the draft resolution, the area proposed for the transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II lies in the Province of Parinacota and includes the management areas of Caquena (between latitudes 17°46'40"S and 18°91'37" and the National Reserve of Los Vicuñas (between latitudes and 18°15'52"S and 18°58'22"S).

The following Table No. 1 gives particulars of the area covered by the proposal and the estimated vicuña population therein:

* Added for the case of Chile.

Table No. 1

Area and vicuña population in the management areas covered by the proposed amendment

<u>Region</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Management area</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>	<u>Estimated population</u>
Tarapacá	Parinacota	Caquena	90,146	3,812
		Las Vicuñas National Reserve	265,786	7,948
		TOTAL	355,932	11,760

Source: Corporación Nacional Forestal, Ia Región, Genos 1986.

B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Chile.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

- 11. Class: Mammalia
- 12. Order: Artiodactyla
- 13. Family: Camelidae
- 14. Species: Vicugna vicugna (Molina, 1782)
- 15. Common Names: English: vicuña
French: vigogne
Spanish: Vicuña
German: Vikunja
- 16. Code Numbers: 19.123.2.1 V (RDB-1)
1.19.031.001 (FAO)
A.119.004.002.002 (I.D. Manual)

2. Introduction

The vicuña, a wild species peculiar to the South American plateau, is one of the four camelidae existing in Chile.

This animal was put to rational use by the Incas but, as a result of Spanish colonization, its numbers gradually diminished until the end of the 1960s, when a number of Andean countries adopted a multilateral convention for the protection of the species, well before the entry into force of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The measures taken pursuant to the above-mentioned multilateral convention, which was renewed in 1979, led to a significant recovery of the vicuña population making its management for economic purposes feasible nowadays.

While, in broad terms, the multilateral convention in question prohibits both foreign and domestic trade in vicuñas for the signatory countries, it specifies that trade in national products and manufactured articles derived therefrom is permitted under state control until 31 December 1989 so long as the level of the vicuña population permits a management for purposes of production of meat, entrails and bones as well as the conversion of hides into leather and of fibre into fabrics. In this respect, it must be stressed that CITES takes into account bilateral and multilateral conventions concluded for the purpose of conservation and management of wild species.

The utilization of vicuña products is justified by the need to find in this species an alternative economic production for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Andean uplands and, in turn, make these inhabitants participate in the conservation and development of the vicuña as a means of applying a genuine and concrete strategy for the survival of the species under conditions of freedom.

In the same way, this utilization is technically justified because the required conditions regarding the level of the populations in the management areas are now fulfilled and because of the experience gained in the management, capture and shearing for purposes of obtaining the fibre. These circumstances have made it possible for the member countries of the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña to show an increased interest in promoting its conservación with the purpose of incorporating it in the development of the upper Andean area.

The present document, which is submitted for the consideration of the Parties to CITES, has been prepared by the Republic of Chile. It sets forth a series of data in support of the proposal to transfer the Chilean vicuña population from Appendix I to Appendix II for the purpose of allowing the international trade in vicuña cloth prepared from fibre produced by shearing live animals, as organized by the state and under its control.

This proposal is the culmination of a series of steps taken by the countries signatories to the convention relating to the vicuña; the most recent step was that taken on behalf of those signatories by the Government of the Republic of Peru at the second meeting of the Technical Committee of CITES held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in June 1986, at which meeting a draft resolution to allow international trade in vicuña cloth under the above-mentioned conditions attracted the unanimous support of the 51 countries represented at the meeting, as well as that of the Commission of the European Communities and a number of non-governmental organizations.

3. Biological Data

31. Distribution:

311. Historical Distribution: Owing to the problems facing archaeologists when endeavouring to differentiate by their bone remains the various species of camelidae, it is

difficult to ascertain the historical distribution of the vicuña species. Some authors (Aranguren, 1930 and Cabrera, 1931 in Hofmann, 1983) maintain that vicuñas were already present in the Pleistocene era in the humid pampas of Buenos Aires (lat. 35°-38° S.), which presence is explained because the local race was adapted to life in the pampas and because of the profound changes in climate experienced by these pampas.

Chroniclers in Peru towards 1553 report having seen large numbers of vicuñas and guanacos when travelling between Quito and Turnebamba (lat. 2°15' S.) and also refer in this connection to the Sierras de Loja (lat. 4° S.) and the Peruvian territory of the Province of Huamachuco (lat. 7°45' S.).

The Spanish conquerors found more than 1 million vicuñas in what is now the territory of Peru alone (Brack, 1979). The Incas knew how to make use of these animals, their meat, hides and wool, and succeeded in maintaining a balance between their utilization as a productive resource and their conservation.

The fall of the Inca empire brought about the decline of the vicuñas because it signalled an indiscriminate hunting which continued for many years. Reports going back to the sixteenth century indicate that approximately 80,000 specimens were hunted annually (Jungius, 1972). This led to the gradual depletion of the vicuña population, with the result that in the 1950s it was estimated at some 250,000 specimens, the lowest point being the period between 1965 and 1969 with a total population of little more than 10,000 for Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru (Cardozo and Nogales, 1979).

- 312 Present Distribution: The vicuña is distributed at present in the upper Andean tablelands of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru which extends approximately from lat. 6°32' S. to lat. 29°10' S.

The following is a more precise indication for each of these countries:

Argentina: In the North-West region of the country, Provinces of San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy. The area covered is approximately 9,198,400 ha between lat. 22°10'2" and 29°10' S. and long. 67°30' and 69°20'2" W. (Cajal and others, 1985).

The largest population is to be found in the San Guillermo National Reserve, with 6,397 specimens (Cajal and others, 1979).

Bolivia: In the South-West region of the country, departments of La Paz, Oruro and Potosí, covering an approximate area of 14,170,000 ha between lat. 14° and 22° S. (INFOL, 1984).

The largest population is to be found in the Ulla-Ulla National Reserve with 2,347 specimens (INFOL, 1984).

Chile: The North-East area of the country, in the regions of Tarapacá, Antofagasta and Atacama. Approximately between lat. 17°30' and 28° S. covering an area of some 4,716,815 ha (Rodríguez and others, 1982).

The largest populations are to be found in the Lauca National Park and in the Las Vicuñas National Reserve with 6,148 and 7,948 specimens respectively.

Peru: South of the country, in the departments of Ancash, Ayacucho, Puno, Huancayo, Arequipa and Cuzco. Peru is the country with the largest population of this camelid, covering an area of nearly 4,813,068 ha situated approximately between lat. 6° 32' and 17°34'56" S. (Hoces and Sánchez, 1983).

The largest concentration of the species is to be found in Pampa Galeras National Reserve with 59,457 specimens in 1984 (Peru, 1986).

Figure No. 1 shows the general distribution of the vicuña in South America.

32. Population: During the second half of the 1960 decade, the vicuña population in the whole area of its distribution totalled approximately 10,000 specimens. A comparison of this figure with historical data shows that the species was obviously in danger of extinction. The measures of protection undertaken by the countries possessing the species have brought about, since that period, a sizable and sustained growth of the vicuña populations.

Table No. 2 gives the most recent data for the total number of vicuñas, broken down by countries:

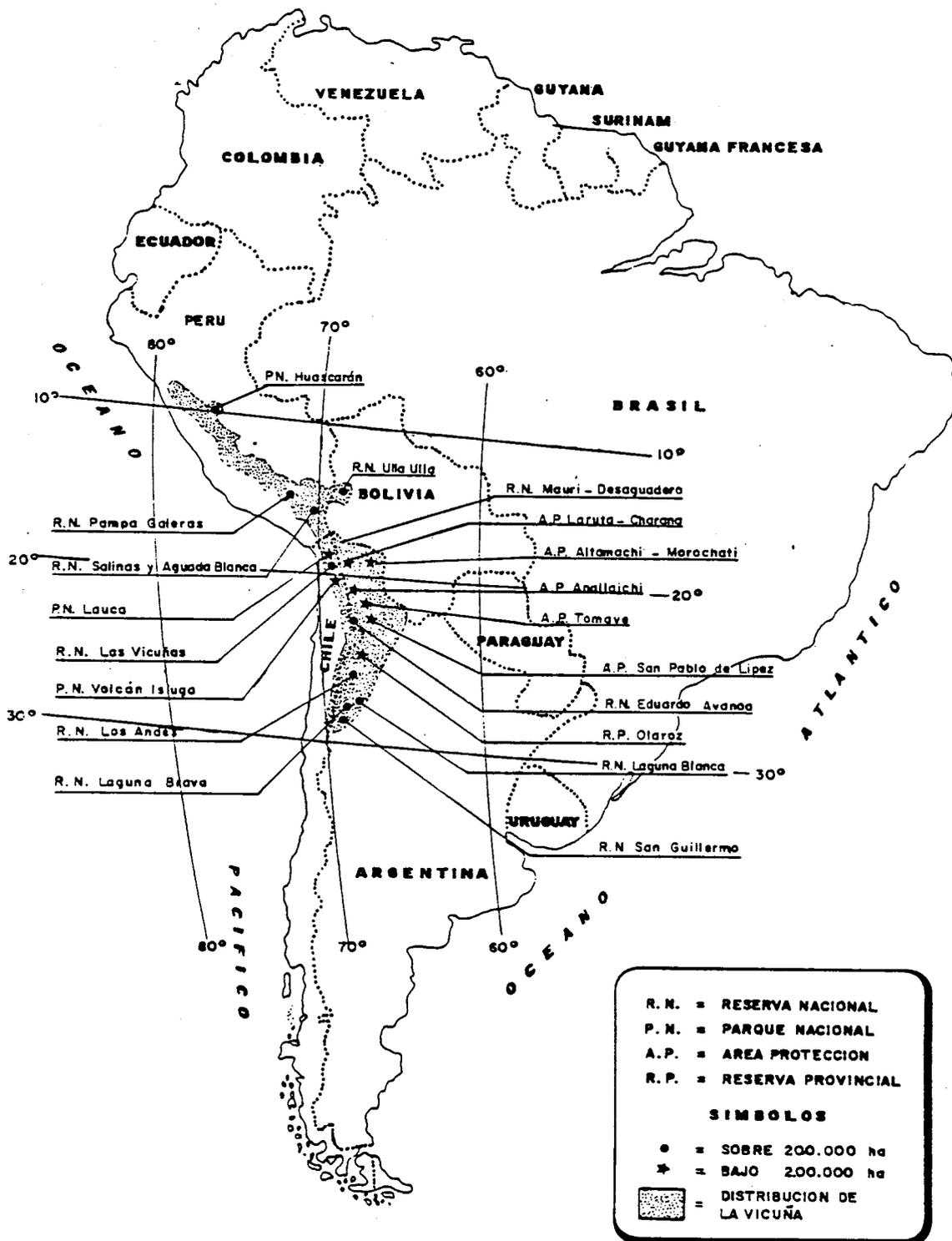
Table No. 2

TOTAL VICUNAS BROKEN DOWN BY COUNTRIES			
<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of vicuñas</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Argentina	13,000	1984	Cajal and Amaya, 1985
Bolivia	11,490	1983	INFOL, 1984
Chile	21,956	1986	CONAF, 1986
Peru	<u>90,033</u>	1985	Peru, 1986
T o t a l	<u>129.529</u>		

Annual growth rates have been different in each of the various countries, owing mainly to migration factors. Besides, in the first years following the introduction of protection measures, different census methods were introduced into the various countries, with the result that the figures obtained for the populations did not always reflect the real situation.

FIGURA Nº 1

DISTRIBUCION DE LA VICUÑA EN SUDAMERICA Y LAS AREAS DONDE ESTA PROTEGIDA



Subject to these reservations, it can be said that most of the vicuña populations are in a phase of exponential or logarithmic growth.

A few examples of annual growth are given below:

Argentina: San Guillermo National Reserve: 11.3% (Cajal and Sánchez, 1979).

Bolivia: Ulla-Ulla National Reserve: 33.1% (Cardozo and López, 1981).

Peru: Pampa Galeras National Reserve; 19.0 % (Norton-Griffiths and Torres, 1980).

In the special case of Chile, it must be pointed out that the end of 1973 saw the commencement of the project on the conservation and management of the vicuña species administered by the National Forestry Authority in parallel with the project on the Management and Development of the Lauca National Park.

The first census counts effected for the purpose of making estimates of the population were carried out in 1973 and 1974 but it was only as from 1975 that, with improved methods and better qualified personnel, it was possible to obtain reliable results. In addition, the area covered by the census increased as from 1975 so that in 1980 it covered 100 % of the area of the habitat of the species in the Parínacota Province (486,481 ha).

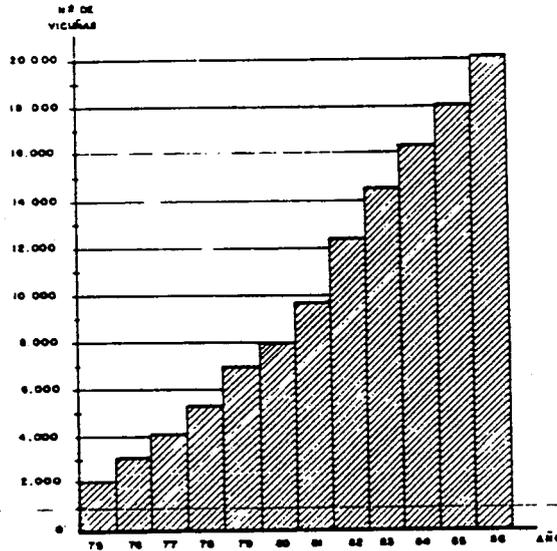
Table No 3 shows the results of the censuses carried out in the Parínacota Province between 1975 and 1986.

Table No. 3

THE VICUÑA POPULATION IN THE PARINACOTA PROVINCE 1975-1986. CONAF, 1986	
YEAR	No. OF VICUÑAS
1975	2,176
1976	3,057
1977	4,080
1978	6,233
1979	7,003
1980	7,990
1981	9,762
1982	12,403
1983	14,617
1984	16,382
1985	18,114
1986	20,219

Figure No. 2 shows the growth indicated by Table No. 3.

FIGURA 2 VARIACION DE LA POBLACION DE VICUÑAS
EN LA PROVINCIA DE PARINACOTA



The results of the censuses show an average rate of growth for the Parinacota Province from the year 1980 to this date of some 15.7 %, which can be considered as significant.

The vicuña populations of the regions of Antofagasta and Atacama number 1,570 and 167 respectively (Rodríguez and others, 1982) for an area of 953,834 ha and 197,710 ha respectively.

33. Habitat: The vicuña lives in the Andean tablelands at an altitude of 3,200 to 4,600 metres above sea level, in an area which coincides with the biogeographical province of Puna.

Climatically, this area has a regime of summer rains, a long dry period, great daily temperature variations, low humidity and prevailing winds which make for increased dryness and cold. The vegetation growth period covers mainly January and February, being less in December and March.

The geological substrata shows the liparitic and andecitic formations of the Middle Tertiary era and more recent basalt and andecite layers. Volcanic phenomena are apparent throughout this area, and altitudes of 5,000 and 6,000 metres are common.

The soils of alluvial plains are of recent formation and can be described as grey to brown-grey soils.

In the marsh areas, the soils are organic and drainage is very poor.

In the volcanic structures, rocky surfaces are to be found, with poorly developed stones and soils that are thin or of moderate thickness, consisting of volcanic gravel and sand.

The dominant vegetation is steppe grass and shrub but there are also clusters of Polylepis trees. Despite the considerable variations of climate, the vegetation is quite uniform in its composition and many of the species are to be found throughout the province. The most important species are Parastrephia, Lampaya, Chersodoma, Lophopappus and Werneria among others.

From the zoological standpoint, the province is also marked by a similar uniformity.

The mammals most commonly found are the South American camelidae: the vicuña and the guanaco (Lama guanicoe) are the wild species and the llama (Lama glama) and alpaca (Lama pacos) are the domestic species. There are also carnivorous species like the puma (Felis concolor) and the Culpeo fox (Canis culpaeus). The most important birds are the suri or nandu (S. American ostrich) (Pterocnemia pennata tarapacensis), the puna partridge (Tinamotis pentlandii), the condor (Vultur gryphus), the coot (Fulica) and flamingoes (Phoenicopterus chilensis and Phoenicoparrus).

4. Trade Data

41. National Utilization: In Chile, there is no trade in fibres or in any other vicuña product because hunting and trade are completely prohibited by the law.
42. Legal International Trade: There is no authorized international trade in vicuñas. Pursuant to the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña export is permitted to the member countries of the convention but only for purposes of research or reintroduction of the species.

There is some demand for specimens for zoological gardens but such exports are not made from Chile.

43. Illegal Trade: In Chile, there has not been for many years any illegal trade in vicuñas and their products.

At the international level there is evidence of trading in vicuña fibre and cloth in North American, European and Asian markets.

According to data published by the Traffic Bulletin of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1984, there were in the United Kingdom 1,643.08 kg. of fibres in January 1981 and 1,144.5 kg of fibre and 134.33 kg of cloth in June 1983.

Furthermore, the CITES Annual Report on Exports of Wild Fauna by the European Economic Community in 1984 shows the following exports: France, 75 m of cloth; United Kingdom, 5,000 m of cloth, 1,200 kg of fibre and 3,774 shawls and Belgium 10.05 m of cloth.

44. Potential Trade Threats: Historically, the drastic reduction in the number of vicuñas was due to the killing of animals for the purpose of obtaining the hides and subsequently shearing them for wool.

With the protection measures taken, this practice has been reduced to insignificant levels.

It is not expected that any significant threat will arise if trading is legally allowed because, with the exception of the cloth made from the wool of live specimens, no part of the animal or material derived therefrom may be traded in.

It must also be stressed that, in accordance with the provisions of the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña any economic utilization made of the species must take place under strict state control, thereby minimizing any possible danger.

Lastly, the legislative provisions which protect the species and the monitoring of its area of distribution will be maintained.

441. Live specimens: Traditionally, there has not been any pressure to permit trade in live specimens; this situation is expected to continue unchanged since trade in live specimens will continue to be prohibited in accordance with the draft resolution prepared by the Technical Committee of CITES.

The vicuña convention prohibits the export of live vicuñas to countries which have not acceded to the Convention, except for sterilized animals. Export to countries parties to the convention is permitted solely for scientific and for repopulation purposes.

442. Parts and Derivatives: Historically, there has been trade only in hides; for this reason, no pressure is expected for trade to be allowed in other parts and derivatives.

With regard to the fibre, and although only international trade in cloth is to be allowed, problems may arise, because of the external resemblance in texture and colour with the fibres of other South American camelidae and also because of possible dyeing of the original fibre.

Some general measures will have to be taken to prevent these occurrences; they are indicated in the chapter on "Additional Protection".

5. Protection Status

51. National: Thus, protected areas have been created in locations with high density of the species and a conservation and management project has been developed for the vicuña. These important measures have been completed with a series of legal provisions, either national or international, which protect the species directly or indirectly.

511. Conservation and Management Project for the Vicuña: The project, managed by the Corporación Nacional Forestal, an institution under the Ministerio de Agricultura, was created in March 1973 in the Paricanota Province, Tarapacá Region, and its main objective is to protect the major vicuña population existing in the country, in order to see its numbers recovering and to be able to utilize it for the benefit of the local communities.

During recent years, the project has started to be implemented in the Autofagasta and Atacuma Regions, more in the South of the country, in areas where important populations of vicuñas still occur, which are quantified and protected.

The results of the project are reflected in the continuous increase in vicuña numbers, in particular in the Tarapacá Region where it has been working for almost 13 years.

512. Creation of State Protected Wild Areas: The establishment of State Protected Wild Areas is a fundamental aspect of the protection of a wild species. In 1965 the first unit was created in the Tarapacá Region to protect the vicuña, the Lauca Forest Reserve. Later on, in 1970, it was changed to become the Lauca National Park, which has the fundamental objective to protect the vicuña, one of its most important fauna species.

The Park has been designated as Biological Reserve by UNESCO due to the significant resources it is protecting.

There is an important number of park guards, who are supported by an adequate facility constituted by modern buildings and equipped with radio and vehicles. As it is a National Park, there is no vicuña utilization.

The National Reserve Las Vicuñas is another well established protected wild area also located in the Tarapacá Region. It has an area of 265,786 ha with 7,948 vicuñas. It is one of the areas where the species will be managed.

Lastly, the Salar de Surire National Monument and the Volcán Isluga National Park, both in the Tarapacá Region are also inhabited by the species and possess a few specimens each. There are guards in both areas, but in fewer numbers than in the others previously mentioned.

513. Legal Provisions: Both the provisions of national legislation and those of international instruments have likewise the status of laws of the Republic of Chile; they are, however, separately set out in the list below, mainly for didactic purposes or for the sake of orderly presentation:

a) Establishment of the Lauca Forestry Reservation

Supremo Decreto No. 284 of April 1965 issued by the Ministerio de Agricultura.

b) Establishment of the Lauca National Park

Decreto Supremo No. 270 of August 1970 issued by the Ministerio de Agricultura. This decree protects one of the most important vicuña populations in Chile and takes as basis the Lauca Forest Reserve.

c) Regulations of the Ley de Caza

Decreto Supremo No. 40 of February 1972 issued by the Ministerio de Agricultura. This decree prohibits the hunting, transport, marketing, possession or industrial utilization of the vicuña, among other species of wild fauna.

d) Setting of New Limits for the Lauca National Park

Decreto Supremo No. 29 of March 1983 issued by the Ministerio de Agricultura. This decree lays down new limits for this park and sets up the Las Vicuñas National Reserve primarily for the purpose of enabling the rational management and utilization of the species and incorporating it into the production system of the Andean area.

52. International Measures

521. Convención para la Conservación de la Vicuña: The critical situation of the vicuña population led to the conclusion in 1969 of the Convención para la Conservación de la Vicuña by the Governments of Peru and Bolivia in August of that year. Subsequently, Argentina acceded to that convention in 1971 and Chile in 1973; Chile enacted it as a law of the country through Decreto Supremo No. 63 of 1973 issued by the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

The success of this convention, which had a duration of 10 years, materialized with the setting up of national reserves in Argentina and the promulgation of a number of special laws in all the signatory countries for the purpose of prohibiting the hunting and possession of and the trade in the species.

522. Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña: The Governments of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, acting with the aim of continuing to promote the conservation and management of the vicuña, and taking into account the experience gained with the implementation of the earlier Convention, agreed to conclude a new convention entitled "Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña", which was signed at Lima in December of 1979. Chile adopted it as a law of the Republic through Decreto Ley No. 3530 of 1980 and Decreto Supremo No. 212 of 1981 issued by the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

This new treaty embodies the concept of the rational utilization of the species and lays down regulations for its conservation and management. Furthermore, with the aim of evaluating the observance of the convention, keeping the parties thereto informed and recommending solutions for the problems raised by its application, the signatory Governments agreed to set up a technical-administrative commission of the convention consisting of representatives of each of the countries concerned.

523. Setting up of State Protected Wild Areas: Since the date of the entry into force of the first Convención para la Conservación de la Vicuña there has been a remarkable

increase in the number of national reserves and parks which protect the species and its typical habitat in the Andean region.

Taken together, these reserves and parks protect a total area which rose from 248,000 hectares in 1985 to over 8 million hectares at the present time, an increase which guarantees a promising future for the efforts being made to achieve the final conservation of the species.

This area may yet be increased in the near future, because Chile is carrying out studies for the establishment of protected wild areas in the regions of Antofagasta and Atacama (Rodríguez, 1982) and Bolivia has established a number of protection zones, the areas of which has not yet been defined (Alzérreca, 1982).

In addition, the efforts being made by Ecuador must be taken into account; this country has begun, with the assistance of the Republic of Peru, a scheme for repopulating with the species the area named "Paramo de Chimborazo".

524. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: This Convention, signed in Washington in 1973, has been subscribed to by all the countries possessing vicuñas and, in Chile, has the status of a law of the Republic by virtue of Decreto Ley No. 873 of 1975. It prohibits the export and import of the species for commercial purposes since the vicuña is listed in Appendix I of the Convention.

525. Other International Conventions:

- a) Convention for the Protection of the Flora, Fauna and Natural Scenery of America, at present renamed "Convention on the Protection of Nature and the Preservation of Wild Life in the Western Hemisphere".

This convention has made it possible to establish protected areas for the species. Chile promulgated it as a law of the Republic through Decreto Supremo No. 531 of 1967 issued by the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

- b) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna

This convention specifically protects the vicuña species which is listed in its Annex I. It was promulgated as a law of the Republic of Chile through Decreto Supremo No. 868 of 1981 issued by the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

526. Other Measures: Although this does not constitute a form of direct protection, mention must be made of the financial and technical support extended to the protection work by a series of international organizations and institutions, such as:

- a) The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), which have provided extensive technical and financial assistance for the projects carried out in Bolivia, Chile and Peru.
- b) The Zoological Society of Frankfurt, which has supported the projects in Chile and Peru.
- c) The German Technical Co-operation Agency (GTZ) and the Government of Belgium, which have financed for a number of years the Peruvian project for the conservation of the vicuña.

53. Additional Protection Needs: In the particular case of Chile, the protection extended until now has been sufficient to prevent poaching; accordingly, it is believed that, even if the shearing of live specimens is allowed and subsequently the trade in cloth is permitted, the situation will remain unchanged.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, the country intends to regulate in detail all matters relating to the capture, shearing, possession and transport of vicuñas, as well as the conversion and marketing of its wool and cloth derived therefrom, in order to prevent clandestine trading. In addition, controls will be tightened in the management areas and in the areas subject to absolute protection.

In the international context, pursuant to the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, an agreement has been concluded for the registration of a specific mark which will have to be made known to all those interested in the control of international trade in products derived from wild fauna.

The Parties to the Convention are under an obligation to exercise a strict control over the marketing of vicuña cloth and the Secretariat will keep the Parties periodically informed of the stocks introduced into the market, as and when it is informed thereof by the exporting countries.

6. Information on Similar Species

There is a very slight resemblance between the vicuña and the guanaco, but it can easily be distinguished from the latter because of its smaller size. Particulars of both species are to be found in the CITES Identification Manual, for the guanaco is listed in Appendix II.

The vicuña's average measurements are as follows: Total length (without the tail) between 145 and 160 cm.; tail 15.2 cm.; height at shoulder level 76.0 to 86.0 cm.; weight between 35 and 65 kg.

There can be a much greater similarity between vicuña wool and the wool of the guanaco and that of the alpaca, if dyed. The main difference lies in the diameter of the fibre, which is as follows for each of the species:

vicuña: 12.1 microns (Hofmann and others, 1983)

guanaco: 18.45 microns (Verscheure, 1979)

alpaca: 26.0 microns (Bergen and others, 1948)

7. Comments from Countries of Origin

The Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, signed at Lima in 1979, established, under its Article 8, a Technical-Administrative Commission for the Convention where rules of procedure were approved at the first meeting at Lima in May 1980. The said Article 8 also makes provision for annual meetings of the Commission and these have been faithfully carried out, so that seven successive meetings have been held at the capitals of the various member countries between 1980 and 1986.

The most important resolutions adopted at these meetings which have a bearing on the draft proposal at present before CITES, are as follows:

Fifth Meeting (Nazca, Peru, 1984)

RESOLUTION No. 25-84

- 1) "That the temporary secretariat of the convention takes cognisance and deal with the claim, to find the best solution for this problem".
- 2) "That the temporary secretariat of the Technical and Administrative Commission should call on the support of Governments and their diplomatic missions for this activity".

RESOLUTION No. 26-84

"Request CITES, while maintaining the vicuña species in Appendix I, henceforth to authorize the trade in the international market in cloths and fabrics bearing registration marks officially recognized by the signatory countries, and made from wool taken from live animals, pursuant to Article 3 of the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña".

Sixth Meeting (La Paz, Bolivia, 1985)

RESOLUTION No. 35-85

- 1) "Reaffirms its resolution no. 26-84".
- 2) "Requests CITES to grant an annual quota as soon as possible to each member countries for the manufacture and marketing of cloths derived from fibre produced by shearing live animals".
- 3) "Entrusts the Government of Peru with the task of submitting the foregoing requests to CITES in the name of the convention".

Seventh Meeting (Quito, Ecuador, 1986)

RESOLUTION No. 46-86

"Invites the Governments of the countries signatories of the convention to examine the advisability of taking diplomatic steps with CITES and the Governments of the countries which at present export or import fibres and cloths, for the purpose of ensuring that these transactions are carried out in accordance

with the rules laid down in the convention and under strict Government control, so as to make it possible to eradicate in the shortest possible time the illegal trade in the fibre".

RESOLUTION No. 51-86

"Calls upon the signatory countries to register on an international basis the mark which guarantees the origin of the fibre produced by shearing live animals. This mark consist of the word "VICUÑANDES" followed by the name of the country of origin".

"Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Peru to submit a technical report in the shortest possible time on the development of the mark, its characteristics, logo type and others used in common by the signatory countries".

8. Additional Remarks

The proposal is being made on the basis of Article II 2(a) of CITES. The decision to submit it was taken by Chile, bearing in mind the level of population reached in the Parinacota Province, which is the main area of distribution of the species and taking as a basis the provisions of the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña.

Of the other signatory countries of the convention, Peru has decided to submit a similar proposal, but Bolivia and Ecuador will not do so as yet. The Argentine Republic, which is another country possessing the species, does not propose to transfer to Appendix II any of its populations.

Among all the vicuña populations existing in Chile, no proposal is made for the transfer to Appendix II of those existing in the Lauca National Park which, as such, is not open to an extractive use of its resources. Likewise, the populations of the regions of Antofagasta and Atacama have not been included in the proposal because they are still small in size and are fully in the period of examination by the Corporación Nacional Forestal.

9. Control

There is no difficulty in exercising control, mainly against poaching, in most of the area of the habitat of the vicuña, because of the existence of Protected Wild Areas which have a sufficient number of duly qualified wild life keepers and park attendants.

As a result of these conditions, unlawful hunting is practically non-existent in the country.

1). Summary of the Grounds for the Proposal

The vicuña possesses a very important economic potential, and can thus become a significant source of income for the inhabitants of the uplands.

