

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer of the populations of Vicugna vicugna of Pampa Galeras National Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedregal, Oscontay Sawacocha (Province of Lucana), Sais Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac Amaru (Province of Junin), and of Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve (Provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma) from Appendix I to Appendix II under specific conditions.

B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Peru.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 11. Class: | Mammalia |
| 12. Order: | Artiodactyla |
| 13. Family: | Camelidae |
| 14. Species: | <u>Vicugna vicugna</u> Molina, 1782 |
| 15. Common Names: | English: vicuña
French: vigogne
Spanish: Vicuña
Quechua: vicuña
German: Vikunja |
| 16. Code Numbers: | 5301419004002002001 (ISIS)
1.19.031.001 (FAO) |

Taking into account the unanimous agreement reached at the second meeting of the CITES Technical Committee, held in Lausanne, Switzerland from 23 to 27 June 1986, the submitted proposal refers to the draft resolution presented by the delegation of Peru at that meeting, the text of which follows:

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 Vicuna 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, Ecuador 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: ...;
- 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.

* * *

The areas proposed for the transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II deals with the populations which appear in Table 01; it should be clear that the figures given refer to the estimated total population; these populations are those which show known rates of annual increase. In addition, only a small part of the total population will be subject to live animal shearing each year, which part should be about 2,500 head; however, this figure may change in accordance with the operative capacity of the Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña.

TABLE 01: AREAS AND POPULATIONS PROPOSED FOR TRANSFER
FROM APPENDIX I TO APPENDIX II

Department	Province	Location	Area (ha.)	Estimated population
Ayacucho	Lucanas	Reserva Nacional Pampa Galeras y y Zona Nuclear	73,726	23,400
Ayacucho	Lucanas	Pedregal	46,926	6,500
Ayacucho	Lucanas	Oscontata	54,071	4,800
Ayacucho	Lucanas	Sawacochoa	56,119	5,600

Puno	Azángaro	SAIS Picotani	94,930	700
Junín	Junín	SAIS Tupac Amaru	30,000	3,300
Arequipa	Arequipa Cailloma	Reserva Nacional Salinas - Aguada Blanca	173,850	1,600

Source: Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution:

Argentina: In the North-East of the country, from 22° 10' 2" S to 67° 30' and 69° 20' 2" W, corresponding to the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan; in all 8,155 specimens have been recorded (Cajal, 1983).

Bolivia: The bulk of the population is concentrated in the National Fauna Reserve of Ulla Ulla; 11,490 specimens have been reported for the whole territory (Rodriguez, 1984).

Chile: A total population of 16,382 vicuñas is claimed (CONAF, 1984); the southern limit of its distribution reaches the Province of Atacama.

Peru: This country has the largest population of this species, although some decades ago it was on the brink of extinction. In 1965, there were between 5,000 and 9,000 vicuñas distributed from the Department of Ancash in the North to the North-East of the Department of Moquegua and to the Andean region in the South.

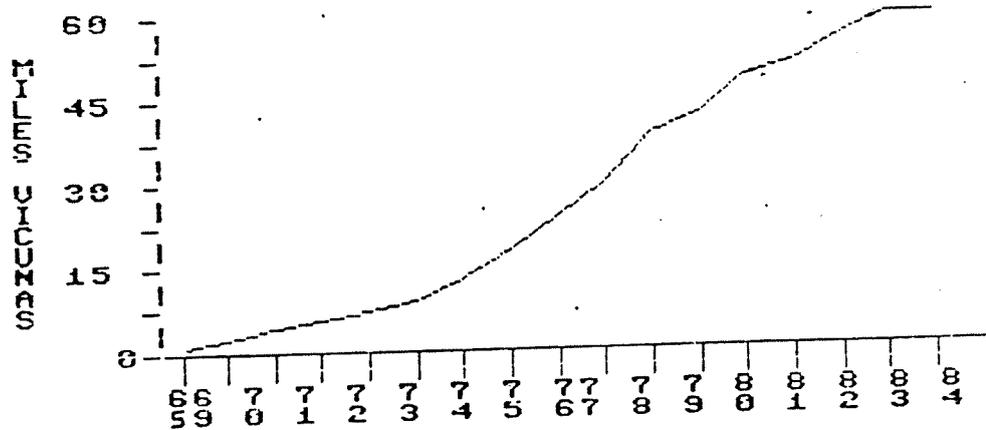
The present population is distributed mainly in the Departments of Ayacucho, Puno, Huancayo, Arequipa and Cusco; Pampa Galeras (Ayacucho) is the most important centre for the management of the vicuña species and this is where the bulk of the population lives (66 %).

22. Population: Regular censuses have been carried out since 1969 in the Pampa Galeras Reserve (with an area of 6,500 ha); they were later extended to the so-called Nuclear Zone (75,250 ha) ultimately covering a protected area extending to the whole of the Pampa Galeras subproject (with an area of 562,274 ha).

The results obtained with the control measures in this important zone led to an increase in the population from approximately 1,072 in 1965 to 59,457 vicuñas in 1984 (Figure 01); it should be noted that this comparison regarding the increase in the population does not relate to constant areas.

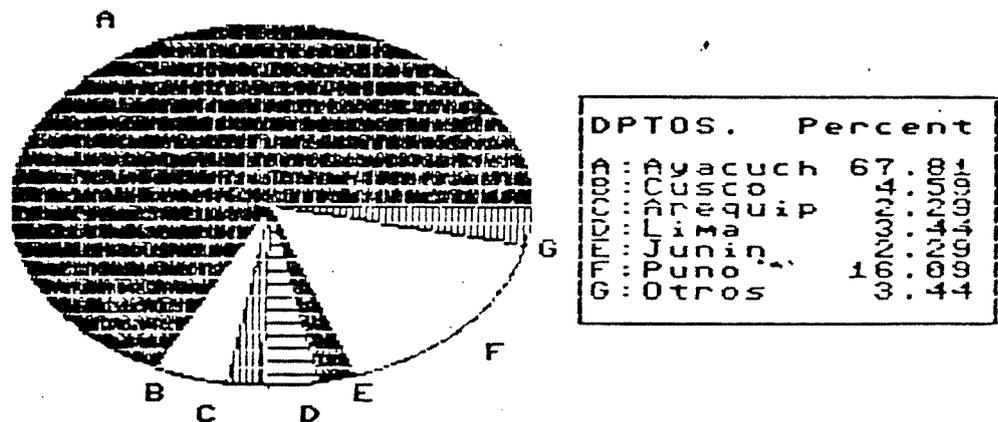
At the national level, first reports were made through the regional office of the Ministerio de Agricultura, recording a population of 50,810 specimens in 1978 (Table 02).

FIGURE 01 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VICUÑA POPULATION AT PAMPA GALERAS



The regular census carried out under the Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña which took place in 1980 and 1981 now covers a total surface under management of 7,185,187 ha with a recorded population of 90,033 vicuñas or 81.91 % of the total population (Figure 02 and Table 03).

FIGURE 2 NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICUÑA POPULATION COUNTED BY THE SPECIAL PROYECTO UTILIZACION RACIONAL DE LA VICUÑA



With regard to the trends in the vicuña population, it has been observed that most areas are in a phase of exponential or logarithmic growth; differential growth rates oscillating between 0.18 and 0.19 have been observed, representing an annual growth of the order of 20 %. This is similar in magnitude to the growth figures recorded in the Ulla-Ulla National Reserve (Bolivia) and the Lauca National Park (Chile); an exception must be noted in respect of Pampa Galeras, where the so-called 'carrying capacity' has been attained and the annual growth rate is therefore equal to zero (PEURV, 1986).

23. Habitat: The Vicugna vicugna species lives in the puna or Andean plateau, an ecological formation peculiar to the South American Andes extending from 7° to 34° South latitude and covering territory in Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. The physical geography of the puna provides a picture of broad and rolling uplands situated at a height of between 3,657 and 4,876 m above sea-level, covered by grass vegetation and very small shrubs; mean temperatures vary, lying above 6°C and the rainy season, which takes place in the summer, lasts 3 to 4 months. In Peru, the puna region covers an approximate area of 15 million ha.

TABLE 02 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VICUÑA POPULATION AT PAMPA GALERAS AND AT NATIONAL LEVEL

YEAR	POPULATION RECORDED IN PAMPA GALERAS	NATIONAL POPULATION	
		Recorded	Estimated
1965	1,072	-.-	9,000
1969	2,647	-.-	10,000
1970	4,668	-.-	11,000
1971	5,883	-.-	13,000
1972	7,485	-.-	15,000
1973	9,340	-.-	17,800
1974	12,867	-.-	22,000
1975	17,916	-.-	26,000
1976	24,363	-.-	30,300
1977	29,672	-.-	45,000
1978	38,643	50,810	55,063
1979	41,913	52,202	65,000
1980	48,594	61,822	75,776
1981	50,686	71,742	86,893
1982	55,709	86,052	102,928
1983	59,318	89,661	106,973
1984	59,457	90,033	107,390

Information updated by the Special Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña.

TABLE 03 NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICUÑA POPULATION COUNTED BY THE SPECIAL PROYECTO UTILIZACION RACIONAL DE LA VICUÑA

Sub-project	Department	Area of count (ha.)	Population number of vicuñas	%	Date of census
Pampa Galeras	Ayacucho	562,274	59,457	66.04	1980/84
Cusco	Apurimac	89,510	1,168	1.30	1980/84
	Cusco	410,000	4,155	4.61	1980/83
Arequipa	Arequipa	1,500,000	2,227	2.47	1981
	Lima		3,667	4.09	1981
	Junín	2,750,000	2,282	2.55	1981

Huancayo	Huancavelica		955	1.06	1981
	Huánuco	79,664	200	0.22	1981
	Pasco	9,560	24	0.03	1981
	Puno	1,458,762	14,291	15.87	1984
Puno	Tacna	218,887	1,058	1.18	1983
	Moquegua	76,530	330	0.37	1984
Huaraz	Ancash	30,000	219	0.24	1980
TOTAL AT NATIONAL LEVEL		7,185,187	90,033	100.00	

(1) Information updated by the Special Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: In Peru, there is no trade in vicuña fibre and other products, because hunting and trade in products are totally prohibited. As a result of the constant control and protection of the vicuña and of management activities the Ministerio de Agricultura has a stock of 2,100 kg of fibre and 1,900 vicuña hides. These have been duly registered as part of the State heritage and 200 kg of fibre is being converted into textiles; future marketing will be determined later in co-ordination with CITES and the parties to the Convention of La Paz.

In addition, there are small stocks of manufactured clothing and tanned hides which are more than 30 years old and are held in trust by private individuals; these are duly registered with the Ministerio de Agricultura and cannot be sold, or traded in, but may be transferred under an appropriate State licence.

32. Legal International Trade: The only exploitation allowed is that of sterilized live animals intended for official zoological gardens and scientific institutions duly accredited at government level.

33. Illegal Trade:

331. National Level: Since the activity in question is clandestine, there is little precise information and documentation is inadequate. There is some poaching for the purpose of obtaining the hides of the animals and fibre thereof. It is believed that the products thus obtained cross the frontiers of the country and go abroad.

Nevertheless, the control systems applied and the vigilance exerted have made it possible to apply the rigours of the law to the offenders caught and to confiscate the products involved. It is not possible, however, to determine the total volume of products and their prices and destination, involved in the unlawful trade.

By way of indication, we give below some figures for confiscations of fibres:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
1985	371 kg.
1986	124 kg.

332. International Level: There is evidence of the existence of vicuña fibre in the markets of North America, Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

In 1981, in the United Kingdom alone, 29 firms possessed 1,427 kg of fibre and 216 kg of vicuña cloth; the corresponding figures for 1983 were 1,144 kg of fibre and 135 kg of cloth. These figures clearly demonstrate the magnitude of the international unlawful trade because, in order to obtain that quantity of fibre and cloth, it is necessary to kill between 6 and 7 thousand vicuñas.

In accordance with the CITES report on exports derived from wild fauna and made by the European Economic Community in 1984, the vicuña products involved are as follows: France, with 74 m of cloth, United Kingdom with 5,000 m of cloth and 1,200 kg of fibre and 3,774 shawls and Belgium with 10.05 m of cloth.

These figures justify the great concern expressed by the Andean countries because they mean that there is a massive killing of vicuñas, supported by the unlawful international trade; this calls for the adoption of genuine control machinery on the part of CITES, in order to determine the origin of the stocks and avoid the recurrence of similar situations in the future.

The Government of Peru notified to CITES in 1983 the unlawful traffic in vicuña fibre through the temporary Secretariat of the then "Convención para la Conservación de la Vicuña" now renamed "Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña".

34. Potential Trade Threats: At the level of each country of origin, the greatest danger arising from the trade in vicuña fibre is the recrudescence of poaching; the above-mentioned countries have a limited operational capacity to carry out a strict control over the whole of their territory, in particular because their extensive frontiers are in large part difficult to protect adequately. Accordingly, it is essential to strengthen the vigilance exerted over the international trade through CITES and the Convention of La Paz.

Once adequate regulations are enacted, providing for marks that are registered and internationally recognizable, and suitable legislation is approved and promulgated on the subject of gathering, manufacturing and marketing of a product, commercial activities will not involve any further risks (see annex).

The problems resulting from the external similarity in texture and colour with other fibres of South American camelidae and from the dyeing of the original fibre, can be overcome by means of the adequate training of the commercial control staff, more specifically that of the Customs services.

With regard to international trade, it would be necessary to provide for the identification of the specific origin of the fibre to be traded in, which will have to proceed exclusively from a country authorized by CITES, in order to avoid clandestine flows of fibre from other countries. Under the standardization schemes for the trade of the members countries of the La Paz Convention, a single mark and stamp for all of them will identify the cloth and garments involved.

It is moreover important to bear in mind that when international trade becomes lawful, some of the stocks of doubtful origin existing at present in Europe and Asia may be offered in the market as fibres of recent origin. This danger can be minimized if these stocks can be registered as legalized or seized, as the case may be, with the full knowledge of the CITES Parties, with the seals officially adopted by the producing countries.

4. Protection Status

41. National: The importance which Peru attaches to the protection and conservation of the vicuña is reflected in the various legislative provisions which have been promulgated, some of which go back to the colonial period.

It was, however Decreto Ley No. 17816 of 16 September 1969 which marked the most significant progress in this matter. This law prohibited the exportation, importation and domestic trade of vicuña fibre and skins; the same applied to all articles manufactured therefrom. Breaches of this provision were characterized as offences against the national heritage.

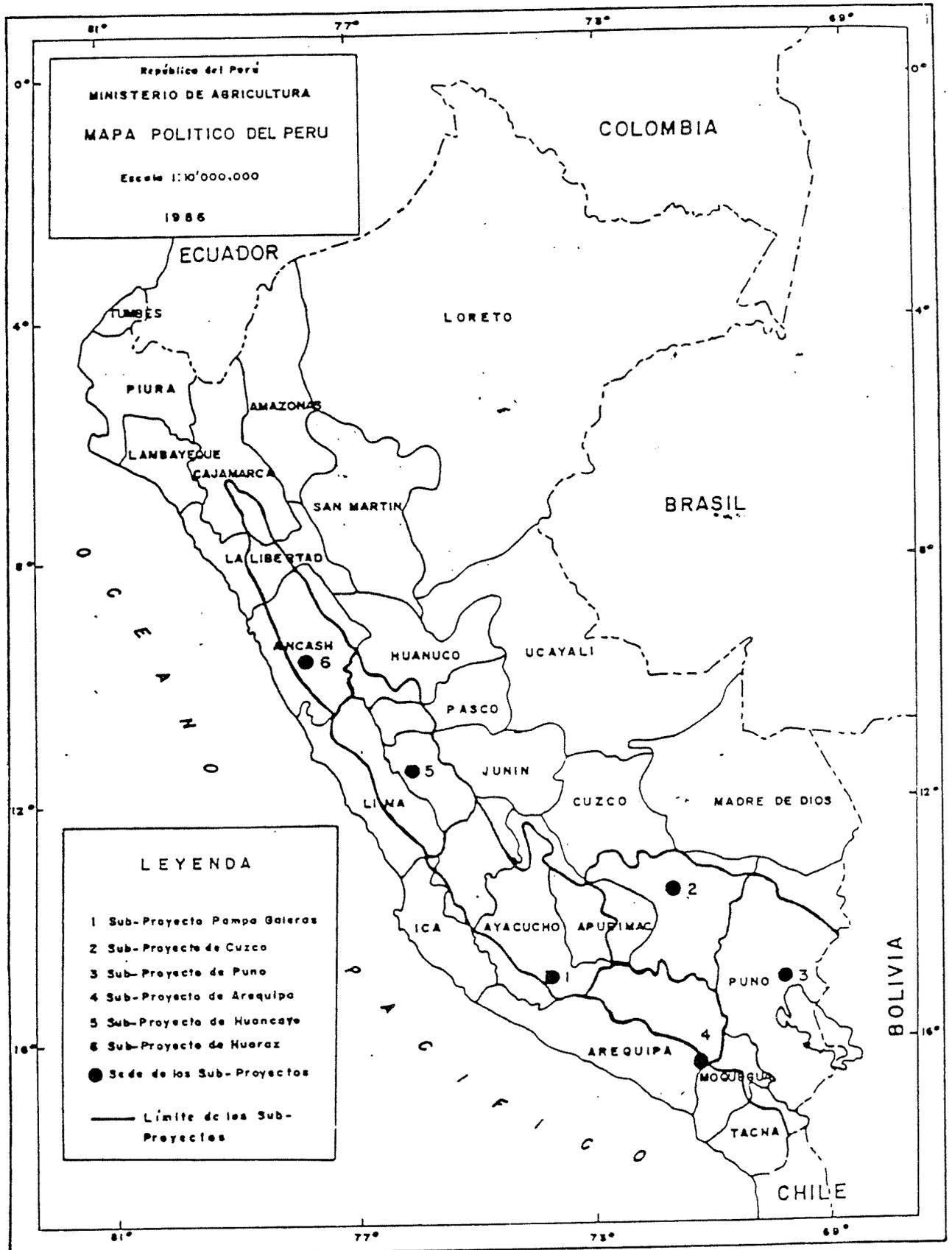
This law was subsequently supplemented by the enactment of the Ley Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (Decreto Ley No. 21147 of 13 May 1975) and by Decreto Ley 22984 of 15 April 1980, approving the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, signed by Peru on 20 December 1979.

These legislative provisions provide a legal basis for implementing the control and management of the vicuña species at the national level. In order to make that application more effective, the Special Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña (PEURV) was established with a special status within the organic structure of the Ministerio de Agricultura and enjoying technical and administrative autonomy. Support action is provided by the Dirección General al Forestal y Fauna as the regulating agency and by the Policía Forestal of Peru as the specialized control body of the Guard Civil under the Ministerio del Interior.

The PEURV carries out its supervision and promotion activities through six subprojects: Pampa Galeras, Cusco, Arequipa, Huancayo, Puno and Huaraz (Map 01), over a total area of 7,184,187 ha and 88 % of the estimated vicuña population at the national level.

MAPA 01

AMBITO JURISDICCIONAL DE LOS SUB-PROYECTOS DEL PEURV



At the same time, the Government of Peru is contemplating, within the framework of its policy of Andean development, the possibility of securing the direct participation of the peasant communities in the care and utilization of the vicuña, so as to thereby broaden significantly the coverage of control and obtaining a direct benefit for the community by enabling the peasants to become aware of the value of conservation of the vicuña as a contribution to their own well being.

42. International: The concern for the conservation of the vicuña as a means of development of the Andean uplands led Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru to sign the Convención para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña (20 December 1979) which broadens the scope of the Convention signed in 1969 by Bolivia and Peru.

The 1979 Convention laid down regulations for the conservation and management of the vicuña, for the countries possessing this valuable species of wild fauna, and set up a Comisión Técnico-Administradora entrusted with the assessment of the international observance of the Convention and of keeping the parties informed of developments and recommending solutions for the problems arising from the application of the Convention.

In addition, Peru's accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and that country's ratification by Decreto Ley No. 21080 of 18 June 1975, had the effect of making the vicuña subject to the existing adequate machinery for the control of international trade and supplemented the protection machinery already adopted under the Convention of La Paz.

43. Additional Protection Needs: It is necessary, in particular, to adopt a more stern approach to the control of international trade, to determine the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the stocks of vicuña cloth and garments existing at present in the markets of North America, Europe and Asia; taking into account the concerns and interests of the member countries of the Convention as well as its own, CITES should carry out the appropriate research and determine the lawful and commercial destination of present stocks, for which purpose the governments of those countries must declare the origin of the stocks, and prohibit the importation of vicuña products which do not have a legally authorized origin.

5. Information on Similar Species

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

Article 8 of the 1979 Convention provides for the setting up of a Comisión Técnico-Administradora, entrusted with the task of evaluating the management and obtaining the opinions of each of the member countries regarding the management and the future of the vicuña, which was already subject to specific regulations approved at the first meeting (Lima, May 1980).

Pursuant to this decision, the Comisión Técnico-Administradora has met on six successive occasions between 1980 and 1985 in the capitals of the different member countries.

The more important resolutions adopted at these meetings which are relevant to the purpose of the proposals submitted to CITES are the following:

Fifth meeting (Nazca, Peru, 1984)

Resolution No. 25-84

1. Invites the temporary Secretariat of the Convention to take note of the problem and find the best solution.
2. Invites the temporary Secretariat of the Comisión Técnico-Administradora to call on the support of governments and their diplomatic missions for this activity.

Resolution No. 26-84

To request CITES to maintain the vicuña in Appendix I while henceforth authorizing international trade in cloths and garments bearing registration marks officially recognized by the signatory countries which are made from wool taken from live animals, in accordance with 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 26-84
2. Requests CITES to grant an annual quota as soon as possible to each member country for the manufacture of and trade in cloths made from fibres derived from the shearing of live animals.
3. Entrusts the Government of Peru with the task of submitting to CITES the above request in the name of the Convention.

7. Additional Remarks

71. Communal Policy for the Utilization of the Vicuña: The Andean territory, particularly in the areas lying between 300 and 500 m above sea level, has scant development prospects and, precisely for that reason, the vicuña can play a decisive role in contributing to the welfare of the peasants of this region.

The Government of Peru has decided to entrust small herds of vicuñas to the care of rural communities to motivate them as to the importance of the conservation of the species and the benefits to be derived from its management. The State will provide technical assistance and logistic support, especially with regard to shearing, and will be responsible for the manufacturing of the fibre and its marketing. Economic resources derived therefrom will serve to set up a fund which will compensate financially the rural communities in proportion to the real value of the fibre; to a lesser extent, the fund will serve to finance research and promotion programmes of the Special Proyecto Utilización Racional de la Vicuña.

62. Destination of Stocks Resulting from Seizures and Earlier Management Activities: As stated above, the Government of Peru has in its possession 2,100 kg of fibre and 7,900 hides as a result of seizures and of management activities carried out prior to the date of the present document.

Any products obtained from the manufacturing of these stocks constitute State property; it is therefore necessary to point out, when international trade begins, the CITES Scientific-Administrative Authority of Peru will include these products in the quantities to be traded, thereby complying with the requirements and machinery of CITES.

8. References

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COMPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST FOR
TRADE IN CLOTHS AND GARMENTS OF VICUGNA VICUGNA FIBRE
RESULTING FROM SHEARING OF LIVE ANIMALS AND PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER
CERTAIN POPULATIONS OF APPENDIX II FOR THIS EXCLUSIVE PURPOSE (1)

- I INTRODUCTION
- II DEVELOPMENT OF "VICUÑANDES-PERU" MARK
 - 2.1 Preparation of design
 - 2.2 Official approval of design
- III CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARK
 - 3.1 Literal part
 - 3.2 Graphic part
 - 3.3 Logotype
- IV REGISTRATION OF THE TRADE MARK
 - 4.1 National registration
 - 4.2 International registration
- V ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES
 - 5.1 Contents and quality
 - 5.2 Control system of production, transformation and trading.

(1) Prepared by the Instituto Nacional Forestal y de Fauna (INFOR) y la Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna (DGFF) del Ministerio de Agricultura, la Sub-Secretaría de Asuntos Económicos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y la Comisión Multisecotrial de la Vicuña.

I INTRODUCTION

It is a decision of the signatory countries of the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña (Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru, and Argentina as an observer) - through a practical standard of Latin American integration - to use all means to ensure the application of measures for the conservation and utilization of the vicuña, and, within this policy, in accordance with the national and international legal regime, to produce cloths from wool of vicuña sheared alive, so as to benefit directly the people who live in the high Andean zones, which has always been an aim.

The manufacture and trading of the cloths requires redoubling of efforts in all fields, always remembering that conservation is central to this economic activity.

The signatory countries, aware of these aspects, have initiated the development of technological processes, as well as the marks needed on cloths for the control of national and international trade.

The programme for the conservation and management of vicuña which has been carried out in Peru since 1966, upon the establishment of the Pampa Galeras National Reserve, has allowed the population to recover to a high level.

II DEVELOPMENT OF "VICUÑANDES-PERU" MARK

2.1 Preparation of the desing

All textile manufacturing activity using vicuña fibre calls for the establishment of very strict protection measures for this valuable South American camelid; thus, it is clear that we are determined that the trading of wool manufactured into cloths will be carried out using internationally recognizable wefts and marks.

The signatory countries have agreed to internationally register the mark "VICUÑANDES", followed in each case by the name of the country of origin, appointing Peru to prepare the mark, its characteristics and logotype, which will be of common and obligatory use by them.

For the design of the mark and logotype, Peru has taken into account the following:

FIRST The word "VICUÑANDES", which means the Andean vicuña;

SECOND Stylised representation of the species for people who are not familiar with it.

THIRD The efforts of the signatory countries to conserve the vicuña and their firm decision that this important renewable resource contribute to the development of the peoples who live in the high Andean zones.

2.2 Official approval of design

The Ministry of Agriculture, through a previous competition, approved the design of the mark and logotype with the specification mentioned in 2.1 above through Ministerial Resolution No. 00209-87-AG/DGFF of 7 April 1987.

III CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARK "VICUÑANDES-PERU"

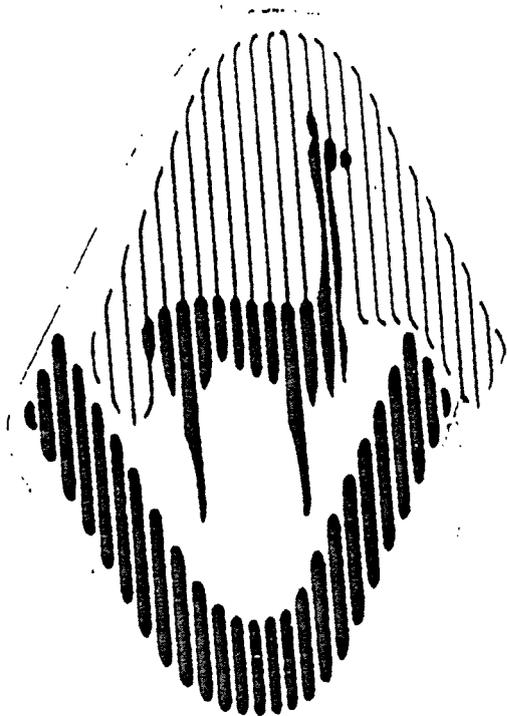
3.1 Literal part

Consists of the term "VICUÑANDES-PERU", formed by letters of vertical lines.

3.2 Graphic part

Represented by the "V" of VICUÑANDES of the literal part, the picture of a stylized vicuña and as a background, the silhouette of an Andean hill.

3.3 Logo type



IV. REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARK

4.1 National Registration

The Ministerio de Agricultura has registered the trade mark, in compliance with Article 129 of the Political Constitution of Peru, with the competent institution to distinguish CLOTHS MANUFACTURED FROM WOOL OF VICUÑA SHEARED ALIVE AND GARMENTS FROM CLOTHS MADE OUT OF VICUÑA SHEARED ALIVE.

4.2 International Registration

The signatory countries of the Vicuña Convention will carry out the international registration according to the regulations in force.

V ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES

5.1 Contents and Quality

Cloths produced in Peru through the Carded Yarns system, will contain no less than 80% vicuña fibre and will retain their natural colour.

With regard to internationally recognised wefts, it is not feasible to introduce threads of a fibre different to the vicuña's.

It has been proven that a different thread interferes with processing and detracts from the quality of the cloth.

Peru is in the position of guaranteeing and requiring:

- a) that cloths will have no less than 80% vicuña fibres;
- b) the retention of the fibre's natural colour;
- c) the inclusion on the selvages and/or false selvages, of threads impregnated with secret chemical substances;
- d) the insertion on the selvages of the expression "VICUÑANDES-PERU";
- e) the sealing of the reverse of the cloth with the logotype impregnated with secret chemical substances, and
- f) that each garment carry an identification label with the mark and logotype specified.

5.2 Control System on the Production, Transformation and Trading

Each producing country will certify to CITES the volumes of fibre and cloth produced, originating from the shearing of live animals, duly marked, and coming from areas whose populations have been transferred to Appendix II.