

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

ILLEGAL TRADE IN BEAR SPECIMENS

1. The Animals Committee, at its 13th meeting (Pruhonice, Czech Republic, September 1996), in recognition of the serious problem of conservation of bears throughout the world, caused by the continued illegal trade in their parts and derivatives, adopted a Decision on such trade. This is included as Annex 1.
2. This Decision was adopted after discussion in a working group comprising the observers from China and the United States of America with the co-operation of the Secretariat, which was established to rewrite recommendations made in a background document presented by the United States of America, taking into account the comments made during the general discussion of the background document.
3. By Notification to the Parties No. 946, dated 18 November 1996, the Secretariat requested the information specified in paragraphs a) and b) of the Decision, giving 10 January 1997 as the deadline for receipt of this information [see paragraph c) of Annex 1].
4. The Secretariat has received comments from only 13 Parties as follows: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom (including Hong Kong) and the United States of America.
5. Annex 2 contains the comments received from the countries mentioned in paragraph 4. These are available only in the original language in which they were submitted. For budgetary reasons, it is not possible to provide translation into the other working languages.

**Note from the Secretariat:**

The annexes, amounting to 95 pages, were distributed at the meeting and are not published here.

**Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention**

**ILLEGAL TRADE IN BEAR SPECIMENS**

1. This document has been submitted by the delegations of Japan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

**Doc. 10.41.1 Annex**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

Conservation of and Trade in Bears

AWARE that populations of five of the eight bear species are listed in Appendix I, while the three other species are listed in Appendix II;

RECOGNIZING that bears are native to Asia, Europe, North America and South America, and therefore the issue of bear conservation is a global one;

NOTING that the continued illegal trade in parts and derivatives of bear species undermines the effectiveness of the Convention, and that if CITES Parties and non-Parties do not take action to eliminate the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives, poaching may cause declines of wild bears that could lead to the extirpation of certain populations or even species; and

RECOGNIZING that long-term solutions for the protection and conservation of bears require the adoption of substantive and measurable actions;

**THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**

URGES all Parties, particularly bear range and consuming countries, to take immediate action in order to demonstrably reduce the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, by:

- a) adopting or improving national legislation to control the import and export of bear parts and products, ensuring the penalties for violations are sufficient to deter illegal trade;
- b) increasing CITES enforcement by providing additional resources, nationally and internationally, for wildlife trade controls;
- c) strengthening measures to control illegal export as well as import of bear parts and derivatives;
- d) initiating new national efforts in key producer and consumer countries to identify, target and eliminate illegal markets;
- e) developing international wildlife law enforcement training programmes for field personnel, specifically targeting bear parts and derivatives and exchanging field techniques and intelligence; and
- f) developing bilateral and regional agreements for conservation and law enforcement efforts;

RECOMMENDS that all Parties review and strengthen measures to enforce the provisions relating to specimens in

Appendices I and II, where bear parts and derivatives are concerned;

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that Parties and non-Parties, as a matter of urgency, address illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives by:

- a) strengthening dialogue between government agencies, industry, consumer groups and conservation organizations to ensure that legal trade does not provide a conduit for illegal trade in parts and derivatives of Appendix I bears and to increase public awareness of CITES trade controls;
- b) documenting and quantifying the domestic demand for bear parts and derivatives;
- c) convening an international workshop on law enforcement and forensics techniques essential to stopping illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives;
- d) encouraging bear range and consumer countries that are not party to CITES to accede to the Convention as a matter of urgency;
- e) providing funds for research on the status of endangered bears, especially Asian species;
- f) working with traditional medicine communities to reduce demand for bear parts and derivatives, including the active promotion of research on and use of alternatives and substitutes that do not endanger other wild species; and
- g) developing programmes in co-operation with traditional medicine communities and conservation organizations to increase public awareness and industry knowledge about the conservation concerns associated with the bear trade and the need for stronger domestic trade controls and conservation measures;

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to review bear trade issues in range and consumer States and to report to the Parties on progress made, at the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a focus on additional legislative and enforcement measures necessary to stop the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives; and

CALLS UPON all governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide, as a matter of urgency, funds and other assistance to stop the illegal trade in bear parts and derivatives and to ensure the survival of all bear species.

**Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention**  
**EXPORT OF LEOPARD HUNTING TROPHIES AND SKINS**

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

Introduction

2. This report covers the use of export quotas for *Panthera pardus* (leopard) granted to a number of African countries at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Kyoto, 1992) for 1994 only, under the provisions of Resolution Conf. 8.10, and those granted at the ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), under the provisions of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.), for 1995 and 1996.
3. At the ninth meeting, Botswana requested the addition of 30 skins to its annual export quota, bringing to 130 the number of leopard trophies and skins that it could export each year in 1995, 1996 and 1997.

Marking of skins exported under quota

4. In paragraph c) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) the Conference of the Parties recommends that the Management Authority of a State of import allow the import of leopard skins in accordance with this Resolution only if each skin has a self-locking tag attached, which indicates the State of export, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota and the calendar year to which the quota applies, and if the same information as is on the tag is given on the export document. This condition has been met by the States concerned, except by Malawi, which allowed the export of one untagged skin that the Government of Malawi offered as a present to the King of Swaziland.
5. The Secretariat has continued to assist in procuring tags for countries that have requested this service, on the condition that they reimburse the Secretariat for the cost incurred. The service has proved useful by ensuring that a uniform marking system is maintained. Only Botswana (from 1994), Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe have not ordered tags through the Secretariat. However, these countries have complied with the recommended uniform marking system.

Reported exports

6. At the ninth meeting of the Conference, paragraph e) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 was revised, recommending that each State that permits exports of leopard skins in terms of this Resolution submit to the Secretariat, by 31 March of each year, a special report on the number of trophies and skins so exported during the previous year. In the revised Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) the Conference also directs the Secretariat to recommend to the Parties to suspend imports of leopard hunting trophies and skins from any country granted annual export quotas that has not met the reporting requirement in accordance with recommendation e) of this Resolution, but only after checking with the range State concerned that the special report has not been submitted.
7. The countries concerned have complied with the recommendation in paragraph e), and most of the reports were submitted by 30 April of the year in which they were due. Countries that have submitted their reports later include Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique for 1994, and Malawi and Zimbabwe for 1995.
8. In paragraph e) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) the Conference recommended the inclusion of "optional information" in the special reports, in particular details

of the permit number, identification number of the tag, country of destination and the number of the import permit. Only South Africa has consistently included these details in its special reports. The other countries have not included details about import permits.

9. At the request of the Secretariat, the countries concerned submitted their special reports for 1996 before 31 March 1997, except for the Central African Republic and Zimbabwe. The Secretariat wishes to express its appreciation for their co-operation.
10. The table at the end of this report includes details of the data provided in the special reports. For the purposes of comparison, the table also includes data that have been extracted from the annual reports of the countries concerned or from the CITES database of annual reports statistics maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), in Cambridge, United Kingdom. No attempt has been made to compare the data on exports with the data from the annual reports of the countries of destination, because not all the countries of destination had submitted their annual reports by the time of finalizing the present document.
11. It is important to note that the records of data in the annual reports are based principally on the permits that are issued during the course of the year in question rather than on the actual exports that took place, and that the period of validity of an export permit is six months. This is important to recall when interpreting the data presented in the table at the end of this report or the comments made below about the use of the export quotas for leopard trophies and skins by specific countries. The section on observations raises some concerns related to the time of export of skins, regarding which the Secretariat is seeking clarification from the Conference.

Specific comments

12. The comments that follow do not concern all the countries granted export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins but only those in relation to which the use of the quotas requires comment.
13. Botswana: In its special report for 1995, Botswana has reported that it authorized the export of 36 skins to South Africa for commercial purposes. The skins were sold in an auction of various skins that included leopard and lion skins. South Africa authorized the import of the skins but discovered the mistake almost immediately after the importation and, accordingly, informed the Secretariat about it and sought its advice. Botswana also realized the error and wanted the skins returned. The Secretariat accepted that the transaction had been permitted in error, but recommended that South Africa should not authorize the re-export of the skins. As far as the Secretariat is aware, South Africa has complied with this recommendation.
14. In 1989 Botswana issued a permit for the export of 10 rugmounts to the United Kingdom for commercial purposes, but the actual export did not take place because the Secretariat recommended the rejection of the permit. Except for the 36 skins exported in 1995, Botswana has not authorized the export of other large quantities of leopard skins since 1990. The Secretariat has no reason to believe that Botswana deliberately violated the provisions of the Convention or the conditions attaching to the granting of permits for leopard

hunting trophies and skins. The Secretariat is also aware of the fact that the mistakes made in Botswana are a result of frequent changes of the staff of the Management Authority responsible for the issuance of permits. The Management Authority of Botswana is taking measures to address this problem, including thorough training.

15. Ethiopia: The ban on sport hunting instituted in August 1993 was officially lifted on 28 March 1996.
16. At the sixth meeting of the Conference (Ottawa, 1987), Ethiopia, as an observer with the intention of becoming a Party imminently, requested a quota of 500 skins for the next three years (1987, 1988 and 1989) in order to dispose of stocks of skins resulting from confiscations and livestock protection, and for subsequent years an annual export quota of 300 skins. Ethiopia was granted the quota it requested for the period 1987-89, as recorded in Resolution Conf. 6.9. However, Ethiopia has not pursued its intention to have a lower quota, in spite of the fact that since 1989 the annual exports of leopard hunting trophies and skins has been very much below 300 skins. The Secretariat has brought this matter to the attention of the Management Authority of Ethiopia but it has not received any response.
17. Kenya: In its special reports, Kenya has indicated that it has not authorized any export under the export quotas granted to it for 1994, 1995 and 1996, because the ban on sport hunting is still in effect. However, in its annual report for 1994 Kenya has reported that it authorized the export of two skins as personal effects.
18. Malawi: Although in its special report for 1996 Malawi has reported that it authorized the export of one skin, this is not reflected in its annual report for 1996, which the Secretariat received on 3 March 1997 together with the special report. However, in the annual report Malawi reported that it authorized the export of one skin of *Panthera leo*, under an export permit bearing the same number as that specified in its special report. The Secretariat presumes that the recording of *Panthera leo* in the annual report, instead of *Panthera pardus*, is an error.
19. The skins exported in 1995 were marked with tags from 1993. Malawi did not order tags to meet its requirements for 1994 and 1995, but ordered tags for its 1996 export quota. This raises the question of whether the exports of leopard hunting trophies and skins that Malawi authorized in 1994 and 1995 should all be attributed to the 1993, quota on the basis of the identification numbers on the tags, or to the quota for the year in which the export actually took place. The latter would be in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph a) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.).
20. South Africa: In its special report for 1995, South Africa has indicated that some hunting trophies and skins authorized for export in 1995 came from animals hunted between 1990 and 1994. Although in 1995 it authorized 75 leopards to be hunted, from these only 55 hunting trophies and skins were exported. In addition, one skin from its 1990 export quota, one skin from its 1993 quota, and 27 skins from its 1994 quota were exported in 1995. This means that in 1995 South Africa authorized the export of 84 leopard hunting trophies and skins, resulting in an excess of nine skins over its annual export quota of 75 skins. Again this raises the question of whether all the skins exported in 1995 should be treated as exported under South Africa's export quota for 1995. This is discussed under the section on "Observations" below.
21. United Republic of Tanzania: While in its special report for 1994 the United Republic of Tanzania has reported

that it authorized the export of 185 leopard trophies and skins, another 61 skins were expected to be exported during the course of 1995. However, in its annual report for 1994 it reported that it authorized the export of 275 leopard hunting trophies and skins. Unfortunately, records of data in the annual report for 1994 do not include information on identification tag numbers, which might have been useful in explaining the additional 90 skins exported in 1994. However, in its special report for 1993 the United Republic of Tanzania reported that it authorized hunting of only 142 out of its quota of 250 leopard trophies and skins, some of which were expected to be exported in 1994.

22. In its special report for 1995, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that it authorized the export of 145 hunting trophies and skins, of which 30 skins were from the 1994 export quota, which left 31 skins from 1994 that were not exported in 1995 as expected. In its annual report for 1995 the United Republic of Tanzania has reported that it authorized the export of 223 skins. If this is correct, it means that an additional 46 skins from the export quotas granted for previous years were also exported in 1995.
23. Following the concerns expressed by the Secretariat in its report to the ninth meeting of the Conference concerning the use of tags (document Doc. 9.26), the Secretariat discussed with the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania the question of how to harmonize their hunting season, which is from July to March, with the calendar year to which the export quota applies. This has been achieved by regarding the leopard hunting trophies and skins acquired during the periods January – March and July – December of each year as part of the export quota for that year.
24. The harmonization process is now over, to the satisfaction of both the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Secretariat. It is hoped that other countries granted annual export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins will endeavour to make similar adjustments.
25. Zambia: Of the 44 skins exported in 1994, one was tagged with a 1991 tag, one with a 1992 tag and 42 with 1993 tags. Again the question arises as to whether these skins should be considered as part of the export quota granted to Zambia for 1994.
26. Zimbabwe: Of the 311 trophies and skins reported in its special report for 1995, Zimbabwe has indicated that one skin was from the 1989 quota, eight were from the 1993 quota and 135 were from the 1994 quota, all bearing tags corresponding to the respective year of the quota. These skins could not be exported earlier because of delays in processing them. The special report for 1996 could not be submitted earlier as requested by the Secretariat because Zimbabwe was in the midst of changing its permit database system. However, Zimbabwe expected to submit its report by April 1997.

#### Observations

27. Not all of the countries granted export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins submitted their special reports by 31 March, as recommended in paragraph e) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.), or included in their reports the optional details specified in the same paragraph. However, the Secretariat expects that the problem of late submission will be overcome.
28. Recommendation a) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) specifically states that the countries granted with export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins are granted "may not export more of the said skins in any one calendar year than the number" specified in

the quota. This means that the quota relates only to the year of export and not to the year in which the specimens were removed from the wild.

29. However, in practice, the countries with export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins ensure that a tag is attached to the trophy or skin during the year in which it is taken from the wild or acquired. But, for legitimate reasons, such trophies or skins are exported during the course of the following year or a later year, and are frequently considered as being covered by the

quota for the year corresponding to the year specified on the tag.

30. This has posed a problem when comparing the data from the special reports with the records in the annual reports submitted by the countries with export quotas for leopard hunting trophies and skins with respect to the application of the provisions of paragraphs a) and c) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.). The Secretariat seeks the advice of the Conference on this matter.

#### Reported Exports of Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Hunting Trophies and Skins

Country	1994			1995			1996	
	Quota	Special reports (exports)	Annual reports (exports)	Quota	Special reports (exports)	Annual reports (exports)	Quota	Special reports (exports)
Botswana	100	41	42 (42)	130	68	25 (25)	130	32
Central African Republic	40	19	19 (19)	40	8	7 (13)	40	n.a.
Ethiopia	500	2	1 (1)	500	0	0 (0)	500	2
Kenya	80	0	2 / (2)	80	0	0 (1)	80	0
Malawi	20	6	6 / (6)	50	8	1 (7)	50	1
Mozambique	60	15	4 (4)	60	23	14 (9)	60	18
Namibia	100	49	1 (47)	100	30	1 (36)	100	21
South Africa	50	28	1 (116)	75	55	n.a.	75	31
United Republic of Tanzania	250	185	275 (270)	250	175	223 (231)	250	250
Zambia	300	44	43	300	38	38	300	47
Zimbabwe	500	382	1 (142)	500	311	n.a.	500	n.a.

*n.a.* means the report in question was not submitted  
 ( ) figures in brackets are from the CITES annual reports database maintained by WCMC

**Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention**  
**EXPORT OF LEOPARD HUNTING TROPHIES AND SKINS**

A meeting was held at 10h00 on 12 June 1997 to discuss the matter.

In attendance were Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The problem is that leopards are shot in one year but due to lengthy taxidermy procedures and any other unforeseen delays, may not be exported in that same year but a succeeding one. This causes confusion in accounting, and even the annual export quota appears to be exceeded.

We understand that quotas to mean a HUNTING QUOTA (IN ANY ONE YEAR) FOR EXPORT. We understand that quotas have been allocated on the biological basis of non-detriment, and refer to hunting animals in a particular year.

Therefore the skin should be marked/recognized when the animals is actually taken from the wild, and it does not then matter in what year it is exported (see paragraph c.) in Resolution Conf. 8.10.

The Parties recommend that paragraph a) of Resolution Conf. 8.10 (Rev.) is amended. Line 5 of paragraph a) reads as follows: skins in any one year. This should read skins from any one year.

Every skin or trophy has to have a self-locking tag attached which indicates that States of export, the number of the

specimen in relation to the annual quota and the year the animal was taken in the wild. This information will also be entered on the export permit and will be presented as indicated in the following example (60/75:1996). This indicates that the skin is number 60 of a quota of 75 and taken from the wild in 1996.

The Parties therefore recommend the use of the following table (Annex 1) for quota accounting and annual reporting to the Secretariat and that the annual quota refers to the year the trophy is removed from the wild rather than the year it is exported.

The table contains the following information.

1. Quota for reporting year
2. Number of leopards removed from the wild during the current year
3. Number of trophies and skins exported from current quota
4. Number of trophies and skins exported from previous years
5. Balance of skins from previous years.

The Parties trust that this information will resolve the problems experienced by the Secretariat.

**Doc. 10.42.1 Annex**

**Quota Year 1997**

Annual quota	Number removed	Number exported	Exported from previous years		
			1996	1995	1994

## Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

## TRADE IN TIGER SPECIMENS

Background

1. At its 37th meeting, Rome (Italy), December 1996, the Standing Committee adopted a Decision regarding the tiger. It requested the Secretariat:
2. – to ask all range States Parties to submit a written report to the Secretariat containing their response to Resolution Conf. 9.13 by 1 March 1997;
3. – to encourage non-party range States and consumer States also to submit reports;
4. – in co-operation with IUCN and range States, to prepare and circulate an assessment of the tiger for consideration at CoP10;
5. – to encourage appropriate observer representation at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties by non-party range States, with the specific objective that they should take part in the discussion about tiger trade and conservation issues.
6. Consequently, the Secretariat has taken the following actions.
7. On 5 February 1997, via fax, it requested all range States to provide information on their response to Resolution Conf. 9.13. The replies are annexed to the present document.
8. On 6 February 1997, it issued Notification to the Parties No. 956 encouraging consumer States to send information.
9. It obtained an updated assessment of the status of the tiger, from the Chairman of the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group.
10. Also the Secretariat has invited the Secretary of the Global Tiger Forum (GTF) to participate as an observer at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to facilitate communications on tiger issues with interested delegations and/or to convene an informal seminar to promote the objectives of the GTF amongst the delegations attending the meeting.
11. At the time this document was being prepared, the Secretariat received additional information, which is also annexed.
12. The annexes to this document are as follows:  
Annex 1: Notification to the Parties No. 956, Dated 6 February 1997

- Annex: "Conservation of and Trade in Tigers", including the Standing Committee's Decision on "The Tiger"

Reports received

Annex 2: Bangladesh (only in English)

Annex 3: China (only in English)

Annex 4: India (only in English)

Annex 5: Indonesia (only in English)

Annex 6: Thailand (only in English)

Annex 7: Russian Federation (only in English)

Annex 8: United Kingdom (including Hong Kong) (only in English)

Annex 9: Status of the Tiger *Panthera tigris*, November 1996, IUCN/SSC – Cat Specialist Group, IUCN/SSC, Table compiled by the Chairman, Peter Jackson – November 1996 (only in English)

Annex 10: Doc. SC.37.15 (Standing Committee meeting, Rome, 2 to 6 December 1996), including as annexes:

- Annex 1: Report from the Republic of Korea (only in English);
- Annex 2: Report by Canada on detentions and seizures of tiger products (only in English); and
- Annex 3: List of Contact Persons on Issues Concerning the Trade in Tiger Specimens.

Annex 11: Doc. SC.36.14 (Standing Committee meeting, Geneva, 30 January to 2 February 1996), including as annexes:

- Annex 1: Document prepared by the TRAFFIC Network regarding enforcement and regulatory actions relating to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 9.13 (only in English);
- Annex 2: United States of America: Fish and Wildlife Service Implementation for Tiger/Rhino Plan Educational Outreach (only in English).

Annex 12: The Executive Summary of "A Framework for Identifying High Priority Areas and Actions of the Conservation of Tigers in the Wild" by World Wildlife Fund/Wildlife Conservation Society (only in English).

**Note from the Secretariat:**

The annexes, amounting to 88 pages, were distributed at the meeting and are not published here.

**Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention**

**TRADE IN TIGER SPECIMENS**

1. The document that follows has been submitted by the delegation of Japan.



DOCUMENT NOT AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY

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Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

TRADE IN TIGER SPECIMENS

1. This document has been submitted by the delegations of Nepal, India and the Russian Federation. Please note that the amendments are underlined.

Doc. 10.43.2 Annex

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 9.13

Conservation of and Trade in Tigers

AWARE that three subspecies of tiger, *Panthera tigris*, have become extinct within the last 50 years and that many of the surviving populations of the species have declined sharply within the last five years;

NOTING that wild populations of tigers are threatened by the combined effects of poaching and of habitat loss caused by disturbance, fragmentation and destruction;

AWARE also that the tiger is listed in Appendix I and international commerce in the species is prohibited;

NOTING that, despite inclusion of the species in Appendix I, illegal trade in tiger specimens has escalated, and could lead to extinction in the wild;

NOTING with alarm that the use of tiger-based medicines and products exists in many countries of the world;

NOTING further that the Standing Committee has called upon all Parties and non-Parties to the Convention to take such measures as are required to halt the illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives;

RECOGNIZING that strengthened technical co-operation between range and non-range States, and financial support, would contribute to more effective tiger conservation;

RECOGNIZING also that long-term solutions to the protection and conservation and management of the tiger and its habitat require the adoption of bold and unprecedented actions;

ACKNOWLEDGING that increased political commitment, financial resources and expertise in some range and consumer States will significantly improve the control of the illegal killing of tigers, trade in their parts and derivatives, and protection of their habitat;

APPRECIATING the recent positive actions taken by some consumer States to address the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives;

COMMENDING the recent initiatives by some range Parties to facilitate co-operation in tiger conservation, including:

- a) India, which, with co-sponsorship from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), convened the first meeting of tiger range States, in March 1994, to establish a Global Tiger Forum;
- b) Thailand, which convened a workshop in October 1994 to map distribution of tigers and the status of their forest habitat in a Geographic Information System and to initiate regional co-operative action in this regard;
- c) Nepal, which convened a workshop in March 1996 of 11 tiger range countries to prepare a manual on systemic census techniques for tigers;
- d) the Russian Federation, which with the co-operation of other governments and NGOs, has established effective anti-poaching patrols, officially expanded protected areas for tigers, adopted a national strategy for the

conservation of the Amur tiger, and completed a national tiger census;

- e) China, which convened a meeting of Asian countries, including tiger range and consumer nations, to discuss means of strengthening co-operation on wildlife trade matters, resulting in the Beijing Statement (1995); and
- f) Viet Nam, which hosted as workshop in March 1995 to promote co-operation between Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Viet Nam to conserve tigers;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

URGES:

- a) all Parties and non-Parties, especially tiger range and consumer States, to adopt comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls as a matter of urgency, with the aim of eliminating trade in tiger parts and derivatives, in order to demonstrably reduce the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- b) the Secretariat, where possible, to assist those Parties seeking to improve their legislation, by providing to them technical advice and relevant information;
- c) all Parties seeking to improve their legislation controlling the trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives, or to adopt such legislation, including penalties adequate to deter illegal trade, and to consider introducing national measures to facilitate implementation of CITES, such as voluntarily prohibiting internal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives and products labelled as containing parts and derivatives of tiger or other Appendix I felidae species;
- d) all Parties to treat any product claiming to contain tiger specimens as a readily recognizable tiger derivative and therefore subject to Appendix-I provisions, as provided for in Resolution Conf. 9.6, and where it does not now exist, to enact legislation to fully implement Appendix-I provisions for such products;
- e) those Parties and non-Parties in whose countries stocks of tiger parts and derivatives exist to consolidate and ensure adequate control of such stocks;
- f) Parties to encourage all range States and consumer States that are not party to CITES to accede to the Convention at the earliest possible date; and
- g) tiger range and non-range States to support and participate in international tiger conservation programmes, and consider joining the Global Tiger Forum;

RECOMMENDS:

- a) that the governments of tiger range States and, where appropriate, non-range States, establish co-operative bilateral and multilateral arrangements for the man-

agement of shared wildlife species and protected habitats with common boundaries in order to achieve more effective control of illegal transborder movement of tigers and tiger parts and derivatives;

- b) that Parties and non-Parties convene regional workshops on law enforcement needs associated with transborder movement of tiger products and derivatives, with technical assistance from the CITES Secretariat, and where available, financial support from interested governments and NGOs;
- c) that all range and consumer States strengthen communication and sharing of information by designating at least one contact person in order to establish a regional network to assist in the control of the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives; and
- d) all Parties and non-Parties to become fully integrated with the ECO-MESSAGE initiative of the Interpol, which relates to standard procedures for intelligence data exchange, for improved collaborative enforcement in the control of tiger trade;

REQUESTS:

- a) countries with the relevant expertise to assist range and consumer States to encourage and support, as a matter of urgency, the development of a forensic protocol for identifying tiger bone derivatives in manufactured medicines, and establishment of forensic facilities and to provide other technical assistance to aid the detection and accurate identification of tiger parts and derived manufactured products; and
- b) that, given that biological and distribution data are essential for the implementation of the Convention, donor nations assist in funding the infrastructure and the provision of expertise to develop computer databases and mapping, as well as any other necessary conservation management and enforcement techniques;

RECOMMENDS that the governments of tiger-consumer States:

- a) work with traditional-medicine communities and industries to develop strategies for eliminating the use and consumption of tiger parts and derivatives;
- b) carry out appropriate education and awareness campaigns, making use of indigenous knowledge and traditional wisdom, directed at appropriate rural urban

communities and other targeted groups in range States, on the ecological importance of the tiger, its prey and its habitat; and

- c) where necessary and appropriate, remove tiger products and derivatives from the official pharmacopoeia, and include acceptable substitute products that do not endanger other wild species, and introduce programmes to educate industry and user groups in consumer States in order to eliminate the use of tiger-derived substances and promote the adoption of alternatives;

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to:

- a) continue its review of tiger trade issues in range and consumer States, by including illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives as a priority issue at its 39 and 40th meetings, and to report to the Parties on progress made, with a view towards identifying on a country-by-country basis additional legislative and enforcement measures that may be necessary to stop the illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives; and, as necessary, to advise those countries directly;
- b) in consultation with interested Parties and where appropriate, undertake technical and political missions to tiger range and consumer nations, to assist in developing strategies for improving tiger trade control and related activities;
- c) report to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on progress made in tiger range and consumer States in implementing the provisions of the Convention with respect to tiger trade and the measures included in this Resolution, including specific recommendations for reducing the illegal trade in tiger parts and derivatives, including manufactured medicines; and
- d) continue to review on an annual basis the progress of tiger range and consumer nations in controlling the illegal tiger trade, and the implementation of legislative and enforcement measures taken by them; and

CALLS UPON all governments and intergovernmental organizations, international aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide, as a matter of urgency, funds and other assistance to stop the illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts and derivatives and to ensure the survival of the tiger in the wild.