

## CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

## Other proposals

Introduction

The Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES (Fort Lauderdale, Florida, United States, 1994) authorized Peru to transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II all Peruvian vicuña populations for utilization of this resource with the specific intent of permitting international trade in sheared vicuña fibres from live animals whose populations are included in Appendix II and existing stocks of fibre in Peru (3,249 kilos of fibre), of cloth and of products made from these fibres. A logo must appear on the reverse side of this cloth. This logo was adopted by the countries within the vicuña's range and by the signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña. On the borders of the cloth, the designation "VICUÑANDES - CHILE" or "Vicuñandes - PERU" should appear, depending on the country of origin.

A: Proposal

Authorize the signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña to trade in luxury handicrafts and cloth using vicuña fibre obtained from animals sheared live, although included in Appendix II, using the designation "VICUÑANDES - [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] - HANDICRAFT" and the logo approved by the Sixth Conference of the Parties of CITES.

B: Proponent

Peru, representing the signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña.

C: Supporting Statement1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class	Mammalia
1.2 Order	Artiodactyla
1.3 Family	Camelidae
1.4 Genus and species	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>
1.5 Scientific synonyms	-
1.6 Common names	

Spanish	Vicuña
Aymara	Huari
English	Vicuña
French	Vigogne
German	Vikunga
Quechua	Vicuña

## 1.7 Code numbers

CITES	A-119.004.002.002
ISIS	5301419004002002001
FAO	1.19.031.001
RDB-1	19.123.2.1.V

2. Biological Parameters

Vicuña fibre is an important economic resource that should be utilized to further the conservation of this species and promote the well-being of the high Andean rural communities through the use of the best opportunities for processing this fibre.

There is a high level of handicraft activity in the signatories to the convention that would permit the manufacture of luxury products that in the case of vicuña fibre could reach a select market giving more income than industrial products.

Trade in luxury handicrafts using vicuña fibre will benefit the country of origin and especially the rural sector. Within the framework of the Convention for the Vicuña and CITES, trade in these products should be facilitated, without threatening the survival of this species.

At the same time, in order that a better and greater utilization of vicuña fibre obtained from the sheering of live animals, a wide variety of products in knitwear should be greater for a limited and exclusive market.

In both handicrafts and knitwear, Peru has had success with the processing of vicuña fibres.

Reference is made to the agreements of the XIV Regular Meeting of the Technical Management Commission of the Convention for the Vicuña held in Quito, Ecuador from 14 to 17 March 1994 and to the III Special Meeting of the Technical Management Commission of the Convention for the Vicuña held in Lima, Peru from 30 to 31 May 1994 and to the XV Regular Meeting of the Convention for the Vicuña held in Jujuy, Argentina from 1 to 3 November 1995 stating the approval of the member countries of the Peruvian proposal to authorize international trade in luxury handicraft products using vicuña fibre from animals sheered live, and using the designation "VICUÑANDES - [country of origin] - ARTESANIA" and the logo adopted by the Sixth Conference of the Parties of CITES.

**XIV Regular Meeting of the Technical Management Commission of the Convention for the Vicuña  
Quito Ecuador, March 1994**

**Resolution 147-94**

Request that Argentina and Peru draft a proposal for the development of handicraft using vicuña fibre and for the procedures and conditions to be adopted for trade in handicraft products.

This proposal should be presented by Argentina and Peru to the other signatories to the Convention before 30 April 1994 in order that the proposal may be studied and provide their comments at the next Special Technical Meeting to be held in Lima, Peru during May 1994.

Using these comments, the Commission may decide to present to CITES proposals by a signatory of the Convention in order to obtain authorization for the production and trade in handicraft.

**III Special Meeting of the Technical Management Commission of the Convention for the Vicuña, Lima,  
Peru 1994**

**Resolution N° 17 E/94**

Acknowledges the intention of the government of Peru to present to the Ninth Conference of the Parties of CITES a request for authorization to utilize vicuña fibre from dead animals duly registered and authorized by domestic legislation and in conformity with the terms of the Convention for the Vicuña and CITES.

Reiterates the request to Argentina and Peru to present to the signatories of the Convention before 1 August 1994 a proposal for the development of handicrafts using the fibre of dead animals. The proposal should state the biological and technical considerations for management policies. This technical proposal will be studied by the signatories in order to determine the feasibility of utilizing this form of fibre. The signatories should communicate their conclusions to the pro tempore secretariat before 1 October 1994.

Requests that CITES should be informed about the proposals for the manufacture and trade in handicraft products and that these proposals conform to the terms of the agreements entered into by the signatories of the Convention for the Vicuña.

**XV Regular Meeting of the Technical Management Commission of the Convention for the Vicuña  
(Jujuy, Argentina, 1995)**

**Resolution 158/95**

Requests that Argentina and Peru prepare before 30 March 1995, the proposal for the stimulation of handicraft for the use of vicuña fibre, agreed upon in Resolution 17-E/94 during the III Special Technical Meeting of the Convention for the Vicuña in May 1994 and in compliance with Resolution 147-94 of the XIV Regular Meeting held in Quito Ecuador in March 1994 and inform the other signatories to the Convention.

The proposal should include the following points:

- a) Use of vicuña fibre from animals sheered live or dead in the case of seizures, authorized culls, or accidental and natural death.
- b) A unified register of artisans authorized to work with products using vicuña fibre.
- c) Guarantees of authenticity of authorized manufacturers.
- d) Use of the designation VICUÑA - [COUNTRY OF ORIGIN] - ARTESANIA as well as the logo adopted by the Sixth Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Requests that Argentina and Peru, on behalf of the signatories to the Convention for the Vicuña, submit to the CITES Secretariat the proposal for the Request for Authorization for international trade in handicrafts using vicuña fibre, in accordance with the procedure for amendments to the Appendices or, if necessary, to the Tenth Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the procedures established in Paragraph 2 of Article XV of the Convention. for amendment of Appendices I and II.

**Resolution 159/95**

Supports the request to be presented by the signatories to the Convention to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES that trade in woven cloth using vicuña fibre obtained from the sheering of live animals be authorized.

For these products the signatories shall adopt a designation, logo and necessary guarantees, based on the contents of Article 3 of the Convention for the Vicuña in order to guarantee the quality, price and demand for these products and to ensure that the survival of this species is not endangered.

**2.1 Distribution and habitat availability**

Peru has the largest population of this species, distributed throughout the high Andean region up to the borders with Bolivia and Chile, throughout an area of 6,600,000 hectares (out of a total of 15,000,000 hectares) in the departments of Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Junín, La Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, Pasco, Puno and Tacna. The largest populations are found in the departments of Ayacucho and Lima.

The vicuña's habitat is the Andean altiplano at an altitude of 3200 to 4600 metres, in an area which coincides with the biogeographic province of the puna.

**2.2 Population status and trends**

A survey carried out in 1994 of the vicuña population in Peru found 66,559 specimens in an area of 6,598 137 hectares. All of the vicuña population of Peru is included in Appendix II of CITES, in accordance with the agreement reached during the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Fort Lauderdale, 1994) for the sole purpose of permitting international trade in sheered fibre from live vicuñas and in cloth made from vicuña fibre using the logo and designation "VICUÑANDES PERU".

The Peruvian government through the Ministry of Agriculture and with the participation of the "Comunidades Campesinas" has been carrying out an intensive promotional programme since 1994 for

the conservation, management and utilization of the vicuña. Equipment and technical assistance have been provided, and this has led to an increase in the rate of population increase and to the curtailing of the harmful effects of illegal hunting during the past four years. The vicuña population is now estimated to be 75,000 specimens.

### 2.3 Threats

Illegal hunting is considered to be the principal threat, but it is currently under control. Nonetheless, in order to ensure that this species is not threatened, Peru continues to pursue actively a policy of protecting this resource, and the "Comunidades Campesinas", now owners of the vicuña herds, have become directly involved in the programme against illegal hunting and trade in vicuña fibre and in the capture and sheering of wild vicuñas in order to eliminate the possibility of illegal hunting and to create legal trade in products produced with vicuña fibre obtained from live animals.

## 3. Utilization and Trade

### 3.1 National utilization

**Parliamentary Decree 653 and Decreto Supremo 048-91-AG** establish regulations for trade in vicuña fibre and derivatives obtained from live animals and authorised culling of vicuña populations carried out by rural organizations under government supervision.

Article 4 of **Decreto Supremo 26496**, dated 23 June 1995, concerning the ownership, trade and hunting of vicuña, guanaco and their crossbreeds authorizes the "Comunidades Campesinas", as owners of the herds of vicuñas, guanacos and their crossbreeds, to store, utilize and trade the fibre or products manufactured therefrom directly or through agreements with third parties, either Bolivian or of other nationality, under strict compliance with international agreements and under the supervision of the Bolivian government.

**Decreto Supremo 007-96-AG**, dated 7 June 1996, establishes Regulation 26496, concerning the ownership, trade and hunting of vicuña, guanaco and their crossbreeds.

Peruvian rural organizations involved in the management and use of the vicuña have entered into specific agreements with foreign companies under government supervision, for the manufacture of cloth using vicuña fibre and for their international sale using advanced technology through a system of joint ventures that allows the producers of fibre to control the production process and to profit directly from greater value added to the final product.

### 3.2 Legal international trade

In 1987, Peru and Chile obtained authorization from the Sixth Conference of the Parties of CITES to trade in cloth and derivatives from the sheering of live animals included in Appendix II of CITES, using the designation "VICUÑANDES", and the designation "CITES PRE-OTTAWA 1987" for trade in cloth and products from authorised culling.

### 3.3 Illegal trade

Efforts have been successful to eliminate and control illegal hunting that during the past four years has significantly affected vicuña populations and illegal trade. This is due to Law 26496 that grants Andean rural organizations ownership and the use of the vicuña and guanaco herds on their lands and that imposes drastic sanctions on illegal hunting with prison sentences from 2 to 25 years.

### 3.4 Actual or potential trade impacts

Illegal trade in cloth or derivatives risks leading to the further illegal hunting, although this could be controlled with strict enforcement by the police, the judiciary and customs officials, and especially with the direct involvement of rural organizations in the protection and the use of the vicuña. In addition, there should be strict control of the whole productive process and international recognition of the designation for vicuña products and the drafting and dissemination of appropriate legislation.

## 4. Conservation and Management

## 4.1 Legal status

### 4.1.1 National

**Parliamentary decree 653** establishes a law for the promotion of investment in the agrarian sector and promotes the development and the protection of the vicuña and the guanaco by entrusting the custodianship and use of the herds of these species to the Andean rural communities.

**Decreto Supremo 0048-91-AG**, establishing the regulations mandated by Parliamentary Decree 653, for provisions concerning the vicuña.

**Decreto Supremo 0040-91-AG** redefines the aims and attributions of the "Consejo Nacional de la Vicuña".

**The code for environmental and natural resources (Parliamentary Decree 613)** establishes important measures relating to renewable and non-renewable natural resources concerning the vicuña.

With respect to the vicuña in Peru, considered a wildlife species under government protection, **Parliamentary Decree 635** and the new penal code establish harsh penalties for damage to the country's natural resources which is considered an ecological crime.

**Decreto Supremo 0026-92-AG** declares the promotion, conservation, development, improvement and the use of South American ruminant (genus *Lama*) to be of national interest. This includes the vicuña and the "Consejo Nacional de Camélidos Sudamericanos (CONACS)".

**Law 25902** creates the "Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA)" whose aim is the management and the rational and full use of renewable resources and their context, including wildlife, in order to achieve sustainable development. In addition, INRENA is the designated CITES management authority for Peru. This law also ratifies Peruvian participation in CONACS.

**Decreto Supremo 12-95-AG**, dated 20 May 1995, requires the declaration of all existing products containing vicuña fibre.

**Law 26496**, dated 11 July 1995, establishes provisions for the ownership, trade and the hunting of vicuña, guanaco and their crossbreeds and grants ownership of the herds of these animals to the Andean rural communities.

**Decreto Supremo 007-96-AG**, dated 7 June 1996, establishes regulations authorized by law 26496 concerning the ownership, trade and hunting of vicuña, guanaco and their crossbreeds and establishes the "Registro Unico de Camélidos Sudamericanos Silvestres del Perú".

### 4.1.2 International

**Law 21080**, passed in 1975, ratifies Peruvian participation in CITES.

**Law 22984**, dated 15 April 1980, ratifies Peruvian participation in the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña.

## 4.2 Species management

### 4.2.1 Population monitoring

The government's direct responsibility for the protection of the vicuña is delegated to the Ministry of Agriculture which through CONACS, INRENA and its regional offices regulates, supervises and implements technical field measures for the main vicuña populations. Regulation and monitoring are carried out in the national parks and reserves (protected nature areas) as well as in private areas belonging to the rural communities. In these areas, protection is carried out with the direct participation of rural organizations organized into local "Comités Comunales de la Vicuña" and on the national level by the "Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuñas y Guanacos del Perú."

#### 4.2.2 Habitat conservation

The Ministry of Agriculture through specific agreements with CONACS and INRENA has prepared a programme to increase protection and to provide staff and logistical support in the protected nature areas (Parque Nacional Huascarán, Reserva Nacional de Pampas Galeras and the Reserva Nacional de Salinas y Aguada Blanca).

In addition, the "Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuñas del Perú" intends to increase protection in communal areas where vicuñas are found through the participation of communal organizations and the "Comités Comunales de Vicuña".

Existing official protected areas do not cover all of the vicuña's habitat in Peru.

#### 4.2.3 Management measures

Under the National Plan for the Vicuña, studies are being carried out to define and create a network of protected areas throughout the species's range in Peru. In addition to the conservation of the vicuña, this network seeks to preserve the vicuña's genetic diversity.

#### 4.3 Control measures

##### 4.3.1 International trade

The Ninth Conference of the Parties of CITES (Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA, November 1994) authorized transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of all populations of Peruvian vicuñas.

The Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña, established in 1979 and expanded in 1989, provides a legal and technical framework for the adoption of decisions on the sustainable use of the vicuña throughout its range, ensuring the conservation of all South American vicuña populations.

##### 4.3.2 Domestic measures

With the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Parliament and the private sector, represented by the "Sociedad Nacional de la Vicuña del Perú", Law 26496 was adopted on the ownership, trade and hunting of vicuña, guanaco and their crossbreeds, and the regulations provided for by Decreto Supremo 007-96-AG establish heavy penalties for the illegal hunting of vicuñas with penalties ranging from 2 to 25 years of prison. Decreto Supremo 12-96-AG provides for the declaration and the registration of all products with vicuña fibre. In addition, the ecological police is supporting the "Comites Comunales de la Vicuña" by including the "Comunidades Campesinas" in areas with vicuña populations in the "ecological brigades" that the national police has organized in order to prevent illegal trade in vicuña products and to prevent illegal hunting. The Ministry of Agriculture, through CONACS and INRENA, and the "Sociedad Nacional de la Vicuña", through its own organizations, have maintained control and supervision of the main areas of vicuña populations throughout its range with federal and communal park rangers. As part of activities to promote the species, international workshops have been held on the control, management and sustainable use of the vicuña.

#### 5. Other Comments

The legal status of the ownership and the use of the vicuña in Peru is a decisive aspect for the protection of the species because the majority of the vicuña populations are found in lands held by the "Comunidades Campesinas".