

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Sexagésimo quinta reunión del Comité Permanente
Ginebra (Suiza), 7-11 de julio de 2014

Interpretación y aplicación de la Convención

Comercio y conservación de especies

Elefantes

CONSERVACIÓN DEL ELEFANTE, MATANZA ILEGAL Y COMERCIO DE MARFIL

1. El presente documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría.
2. En los Anexos al presente documento figuran los informes de Camboya y Japón en respuesta a la carta enviada por la Secretaría a los países considerados “importantes para vigilar” a finales de febrero de 2014, de conformidad con la Decisión 16.80, tal como se informa en el párrafo 23 del documento SC63 Doc. 42.1. El informe de Camboya (Anexo 1) fue recibido por la Secretaría el 10 de junio de 2014 y el informe de Japón (Anexo 2) el 11 de junio de 2014. En consecuencia, esos informes no pudieron tomarse en consideración en el documento SC65 Doc. 42.1. Los informes se presentan en el idioma en que fueron recibidos.



**ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
សមត្ថកិច្ចគ្រប់គ្រងសាយភេសកម្ពុជា**

CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

លេខ: ០១៤.....សគសក/CMAC

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ២០១.....

9 June 2014

H.E Mr. John E Scanlon
Secretary-General
CITES
International Environment House
Chemin des Anemones, CH-1219
Chatelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Scanlon:

In reference to your letter dated 27 February 2014, the Management Authority of Cambodia is pleased to submit the following report on the implementation of CITES provisions concerning the control of trade in elephant ivory and ivory markets in accordance with Decision 16.80 that was adopted at CoP16 on the *Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens (Elephantidae spp.)*.

It is our understanding, on the basis of a recent survey that was undertaken in Cambodia by TRAFFIC in which it was concluded that the domestic trade in ivory is "no longer significant," that the ivory market in Cambodia is very small. Strengthened law enforcement and public awareness campaigns directed to restricting the trade in wildlife which have been organized by government and its partners at international airports in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have contributed to reductions in elephant poaching and the domestic trade in ivory. Our primary concern related to the international ivory trade is that Cambodia appears to be increasingly used as a transit country for illegally sourced ivory originating in Africa.

Related to Decision 16.83, there has been no large-scale seizure of ivory in Cambodia, although in early 2014, the following small-scale seizures of ivory were reported by the Forestry Administration:

On 16 February 2014, the authorities at Siem Reap International Airport, including the Forestry Administration, Customs and Police, confiscated three items of luggage that contained several pieces of worked ivory (i.e., bracelets and necklaces). The total weight of the confiscated ivory was 79.5 kg. The Forestry Administration Cantonment of Siem Reap sent the case to the court in Siem Reap and the ivory specimens were placed under the custody of the Siem Reap Customs and Excise Authority. The Court in Siem Reap has now notified the Siem Reap Customs and Excise Authority to release the confiscated specimens to the Forestry Administration Cantonment of Siem Reap.

On 21 March 2014, the Forestry Administration Cantonment of Kampong Cham collaborated with local authorities of Svay Rieng Province in the confiscation of 10 items of luggage containing ivory. Seventy seven pieces of cut ivory with a total weight of 258.2 kg. were confiscated at Preah Punlea village, Preah Punlea commune, Kampong Ror District, Svay Rieng Province. The Forestry Administration Cantonment of Kampong Cham prepared the case for the court in Svay Rieng Province and the ivory specimens were transferred to the Forestry Administration office in Phnom Penh, where they are currently stored in a secure location. It is suspected that the ivory in both of these cases was of African origin and was destined for Vietnam.

We will continue to collaborate with relevant government agencies and environmental conservation partners in Cambodia to further strengthen border controls and enforce legislation concerning the trade in elephant specimens through participation in the ASEAN - Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) and Asean Experts Group (AEG) - CITES to strengthen our efforts to combat the illegal trade in wildlife.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Ty Sokhun, PhD
Secretary of State, MAFF
Chairman of CITES Management Authority

CC:
Ben Janse van Rensburg, Chief of Enforcement Support
Tom De Meulenaer, Scientific Support Officer

Japan's report on trade control in ivory and ivory markets

June 2014

I. International trade

- (1) International trade (Export and Import) in Japan is controlled by the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (December 1, 1949, Law No.228) and relevant Cabinet and Ministerial Orders.
- (2) The international trade in species listed on CITES Appendices, including ivory, is controlled by this law to implement CITES.
- (3) The maximum penalty under this law is five years of imprisonment and/or a fine of five million yen (ca. 35,750 EUR).

II. Domestic trade

1. Regulation of domestic trade in ivory

- (1) The domestic trade in ivory in Japan is controlled by the Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (LCES) (June 5, 1992, Law No. 75) and the relevant Cabinet and Ministerial Orders.
- (2) LCES regulates the domestic trade in species listed on CITES Appendix I, species informed in the bilateral agreement for the protection of migratory birds, and “national endangered species.”
- (3) The penalties of LCES were strengthened by its amendment in June 2013. The maximum penalty under LCES is five years of imprisonment and/or a fine of five million yen (ca. 35,750 EUR). For a corporate body, a fine of a hundred million yen (ca. 714,900 EUR) may be imposed.

2. Control over whole tusk

- (1) LCES defines ivory that holds its original form (whole tusk) as a part of the individual, and it can be registered to the Ministry of the Environment. Whole tusks must be registered to the Ministry of the Environment when they are traded.

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

3. Control over worked ivory

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

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

4. Public Awareness Campaigns

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

5. Stockpiles of ivory

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

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

As of 24 April 2014

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

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

As of 8 May 2014

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

(3) Notified number of products is as follows.

As of 8 May 2014

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