

Dear Reader,

The CITES in Southeast Asia e-Bulletin aims to help government agencies, organisations and interested individuals in the ASEAN region to keep updated on **CITES-related issues, events and plans in South-east Asia**. The overall aim is to facilitate and to encourage increased cooperation and information sharing on wildlife trade issues that are important to South-east Asia.

This e-Bulletin is produced by TRAFFIC – the wildlife trade monitoring network of WWF and IUCN.

TRAFFIC and its partners continue to work in partnership with South-east Asian governments – as well as with the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant ASEAN fora – to address wildlife trade, CITES implementation and wildlife trade law enforcement.

You may access previous e-bulletin issues and other resources via the ASEAN Wildlife Trade Initiative's website: <http://www.traffic.org/25/network9/ASEAN>.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch with TRAFFIC Southeast Asia should you have any queries or requests for further information on CITES and wildlife trade in South-east Asia.

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#### Calendar of events:

5-14 October 2008

The IUCN World Conservation Congress, Barcelona, Spain

6-10 October 2008, Vietnam

11th Informal Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (IAMME)

7th ASEAN Plus Three Environment Ministers Meeting (EMM)

East Asian Summit (EAS) Environment Ministers Meeting

1-2 November 2008, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

The Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Marine Science and Technology (SCMSAT)

3-5 November, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

The 56th Meeting of Committee on Science and Technology (COST)

11-15 November 2008

World Conference on Marine Biodiversity, Valencia, Spain

12-14 November 2008

Wildlife Trade Regulation Training-workshop, Manila, Philippines

**15 November 2008**

Deadline to submit to the CITES Secretariat information as mentioned in Notification to the Parties No. 2008/058 to facilitate discussions at the 18th meeting of the Plants Committee or the 24th meeting of the Animals Committee

**18-19 November 2008**

CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force, Nairobi, Kenya

**17-22 November 2008**

International Expert Workshop on CITES Non-Detriment Findings, Cancun, Mexico

**20 February 2009**

Deadline to submit to the CITES Secretariat for consideration at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES:

- a) proposals to amend Appendix I or II that concern a species or a population of a species that occurs partly or totally outside of the territory under its jurisdiction, without prior consultation of the other range States (see Resolution Conf. 8.21 on Consultation with range States on proposals to amend Appendices I and II); and
- b) amendment proposals made pursuant to Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP14), on Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II . (see Notification to the Parties No. 2008/056 for more information)

**7 May 2009**

Deadline for submission of documents for 58th meeting of the Standing Committee

**CITES Notifications and News:**

**13 June 2008**

**CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/038): Appendices I, II and III**

In Notification to the Parties No. 2008/027, of 2 April 2008, the Secretariat informed Parties of amendments to Appendix III that enter into effect on 1 July 2008.

2. In the meantime, in discussions with the Animals Committee's specialist on zoological nomenclature and with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the need for a number of corrections to the Appendices has emerged, mostly to ensure consistency with the standard nomenclatures adopted at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14).

3. Therefore, in revising the Appendices to incorporate the changes to Appendix III, the Secretariat has taken the opportunity to make the corrections indicated below:

- **Elephantidae:** In the French version only, in footnote 5, paragraph g) iv) has been corrected to refer to CoP12 instead of CoP14.
- **Anatidae:** The spelling of *Cygnus melancoryphus*, in Appendix II, has been corrected.
- **Psittacidae:** The species *Cyanoramphus cookii* and *Cyanoramphus saisseti* have been included in Appendix I. These two taxa were previously considered to be subspecies of the Appendix-I species *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*. Under the standard nomenclature for birds adopted at CoP14, they are now recognized as separate species.
- **Emydidae:** The spelling of *Glyptemys muhlenbergii*, in Appendix II, has been corrected.
- **Dendrobatidae:** The name *Cryptophyllobates azureiventris* has now been included in Appendix II. This frog species was previously considered to be in the genus *Phyllobates* (included in Appendix II at CoP6 in 1987), then in the genus *Epipedobates* (from CoP8, in 1994). At CoP14, the Conference of the Parties adopted a *Taxonomic checklist of CITES listed amphibians* as a new nomenclature for this group.

– **Ambystomatidae**: This family name has been corrected in the Appendices. In *Amphibian species of the world*, the previous name 'Ambystomidae' is now recognized as an incorrect spelling.

4. The revised edition of Appendices I, II and III, valid from 1 July 2008, has been published on the CITES website under 'Official documents / Appendices': <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/index.shtml>

#### 19 June 2008

##### **CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/039): Export quotas**

1. In Resolution Conf. 14.7 on Management of nationally established export quotas, in paragraph 19 of the Annex, the Conference of the Parties recommends that, "once the Secretariat has received and published details of an annual export quota from a Party, it should publish the same quota for following years until it receives a revised quota from that Party."

2. In 2008, some Parties have sent to the Secretariat their export quotas established for the current year, listing a number of species but excluding others for which quotas were provided in 2007. In these cases, it is not clear whether the Party concerned has not established export quotas for 2008 for the species that are no longer included in the list or whether it expected the Secretariat to republish the 2007 quotas for these species.

3. In order to avoid any ambiguity, the Secretariat hereby informs the Parties of the way in which it interprets Resolution Conf. 14.7. When the Secretariat receives from a Party a list of annual export quotas for a specified year, it now assumes that the list contains all of the export quotas set for that year unless otherwise indicated by that Party. This means that, if the list of export quotas for the year excludes species for which quotas were set in the previous year, it will be assumed that no quota has been set for these species in the current year, and they will not be published on the CITES website.

#### 15 July 2008

##### **CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/045): Orchids: annotation for species included in Appendix II**

At its 14th meeting (The Hague, 2007) the Conference of the Parties adopted the following Decisions:

Directed to Parties and the Plants Committee

14.133 *Countries of export and import should make recommendations and prepare identification material on further exemptions for artificially propagated hybrids of Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II, taking into consideration the capacities of countries to implement and control such exemptions effectively. The results shall be sent to the Plants Committee, which shall evaluate them and adopt the appropriate measures.*

Directed to the Plants Committee

14.134 *The Plants Committee shall monitor and assess possible conservation problems arising from the implementation of the annotation to Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II and shall report on the issue at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties.*

2. At its 17th meeting (Geneva, April 2008), the Plants Committee considered how to implement these Decisions and agreed on the following recommendations:

a) Exporting and Importing countries are requested to send to the Secretariat identification material (ID material) and technical information including a pictorial guide on artificially

propagated orchid specimens exempted from the CITES Appendices as well as on specimens from the wild. Identification material should be submitted for taxa already exempt but also for taxa that could be exempted in the future.

b) This, and other available information, to be put on the CITES website by the CITES Secretariat for the use by any Party interested. This will provide assistance for differentiation of wild with artificially propagated orchids. Exporting and importing countries should consult with the nomenclature specialist for plant species, for validation and accuracy of the information, before sending the ID material to the Secretariat to be publicised on the CITES website. His contact details are as follows:

Mr Noel McGough

Conventions and Policy Section

Herbarium

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

RICHMOND, Surrey TW9 3AE

United Kingdom

T: +44 (20) 83 32 57 22

F: +44 (20) 83 32 57 57

E: [N.McGough@rbgkew.org.uk](mailto:N.McGough@rbgkew.org.uk)

c) Any new exemption proposals which are submitted to the Conference of the Parties should include sufficient ID materials.

d) To monitor and assess possible conservation problems arising from the implementation of the annotation to Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II, Parties are invited to respond to the following questions by 31 October 2008 and submit their responses to the Secretariat:

i) *Have you encountered any problems concerning the exemption annotation of Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II as exporting or importing country or for both?*

ii) *Please describe the problems that have been arising.*

iii) *What is your recommendation to resolve the problems?*

iv) *Do you observe positive effects or do you have any other comments?*

e) Any new or additional information arising on problems concerning the exemption of orchid species should be lead towards the Chair of the Plants Committee, her contact details are as follows:

Sra. Margarita África Clemente Muñoz

Catedrática/Full Professor

Dpto. de Ciencias y Recursos Agrícolas y Forestales

Unidad de Botánica Agrícola y Forestal

Campus de Rabanales, Ctra Madrid, km 396

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E: [cr1clmum@uco.es](mailto:cr1clmum@uco.es)

**15 July 2008**

**CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/047): Presentation skills training for CITES trainers on CD-ROM**

1. The Secretariat is pleased to announce the launching of the Presentation skills training for CITES trainers on CD-ROM.

2. A new addition to the CITES e-Seminar series, this course aims to give educators and trainers the knowledge to improve their presentation and facilitation skills. Composed of three modules: *Approaches to instruction*, *What is learning*, and *Presentation skills*, it offers a balanced overview between educational theory and practice, complemented by readings and exercises.
3. A French and Spanish version of this CD-ROM will be developed subject to the availability of financial resources.
4. Copies of this CD-ROM are available on request from the Secretariat.
5. The Secretariat also wishes to remind Parties that other electronic capacity-building resources, such as the Course for enforcement officers and information module for prosecutors and the judiciary and the Introduction to CITES for Customs, both on CD-ROM, are also available from the Secretariat.

### **15 July 2008**

#### **CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/048): Listing of specific populations in Appendix III**

1. At its 17th meeting (Geneva, April 2008), the Plants Committee considered a document submitted by the United States of America on *Problems regarding population-specific Appendix-III timber listings* (PC17 Doc. 16.4). In this document, the United States indicates that:

- a) several of the listings of timber species in Appendix III include only specified national populations of the species;
- b) the intent of such listings and the manner in which they should be implemented are often not clearly understood; and
- c) it would be useful to learn from other Parties what problems they have observed with respect to implementing the Convention in relation to such listings of timber species.

2. The United States is contemplating the preparation of a document on this subject for consideration by the Standing Committee.

3. At the request of the Plants Committee, the Secretariat invites Parties to inform the Management Authority of the United States of any problems that they have encountered in relation to the implementation of CITES in the cases referred to above. Their contact details are as follows:

Chief, Division of Management Authority  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Affairs  
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 212 ARLINGTON,  
VA 22203 United States of America

Fax: +1 (703) 358 22 80/81 Email: [managementauthority@fws.gov](mailto:managementauthority@fws.gov)

4. Parties are requested to send their comments by 31 October 2008.

### **30 July 2008**

#### **CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/049): Periodic review of species included in the CITES Appendices**

1. Resolution Conf. 11.1 (Rev. CoP14) on *Establishment of committees* mandates the Animals and Plants Committees to undertake a periodic review of animal or plant species included in the CITES Appendices by *inter alia* establishing a schedule for reviewing the biological and trade status of these species.

2. In Resolution Conf. 14.8, on *Periodic Review of the Appendices*, the Conference of the Parties agrees that:

*the Animals and Plants Committees shall establish a schedule for the Periodic Review of the Appendices and identify a list of taxa they propose to review during the next two intersessional*

periods between meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The list should be established at their first meeting after the meeting of the CoP that initiates the review period.

**Fauna**

3. At its 22nd meeting (Lima, July 2006), the Animals Committee agreed on the list of species to be reviewed between the 13th and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

4. At its 23rd meeting (Geneva, April 2008), the Animals Committee requested the Secretariat to raise awareness of the following selected taxa for which no reviewer had been identified. The species in Southeast Asia listed by the Committee are as below. It also invited Parties to conduct reviews for remaining species of Felidae which the Committee had been instructed to review in Decision 13.93 (Rev. CoP14).

Taxon	Range States and territories
<b>MAMMALIA</b>	
<i>Catopuma badia</i>	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia</a>
<i>Felis chaus</i>	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, <a href="#">Cambodia</a> , China, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, <a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic</a> , Lebanon, Mongolia, <a href="#">Myanmar</a> , Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, <a href="#">Thailand</a> , Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, <a href="#">Viet Nam</a>
<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, <a href="#">Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia</a> , China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong (SAR of China), India, <a href="#">Indonesia</a> , Japan, <a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic</a> , ? Macao (SAR of China), <a href="#">Malaysia, Myanmar</a> , Nepal, Pakistan, <a href="#">Philippines</a> , Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, <a href="#">Singapore</a> , Taiwan (Province of China), <a href="#">Thailand, Viet Nam</a>
<i>Prionailurus planiceps</i>	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore (int.), Thailand</a>
<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	Bangladesh, Bhutan, <a href="#">Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia</a> , China, India, <a href="#">Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar</a> , Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), <a href="#">Thailand, Viet Nam</a>

<b>AVES</b>	
<i>Argusianus argus</i>	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam (br.), Indonesia (br.), Malaysia (br.), Myanmar (br.), Singapore (ex.), Thailand (br.)</a>
<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Bhutan (br.), China (br.), India (br.), <a href="#">Myanmar (br.)</a> , Nepal (br.)
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Afghanistan (br.), Bhutan (br.), China (br.), India (br.), <a href="#">Myanmar (br.)</a> , Nepal (br.), Pakistan (br.)
<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	China (br.), India (br.), <a href="#">Myanmar (br.)</a>
<i>Lophura imperialis</i>	<a href="#">Viet Nam (br.)</a>
<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Bangladesh (br.), Bhutan (br.), <a href="#">Cambodia</a> , China (br.),

	India (br.), Lao People's Democratic Republic (br.), Myanmar (br.), Thailand (br.), Viet Nam (br.)
<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	Viet Nam (br.)
<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	China (br.), India (br.), Myanmar (br.), Thailand (br.)

<b>AMPHIBIA</b>	
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Bangladesh, India, Madagascar (int.), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Distribution Key:

? – outstanding query over status

ex. – extinct

int. – introduced

br. - breeding

Blue fonts – Southeast Asia countries

Parties are invited to notify the Secretariat of:

a) voluntary contributions for contracting experts for the review of taxa for which no voluntary experts has been identified by the Animals Committee.

b) experts who have been identified or contracted for the review of species.

c) offers to undertake the review of these species.

5. Reviews should be sent to the chairmen of the Animals Committees' intersessional working groups on periodic review of animal species so that they may be considered at the 24th meeting of the Animals Committee, scheduled for April 2009.

### Flora

6. At its 15th meeting (Geneva, May 2005), the Plants Committee identified a list of taxa to be reviewed between the 13th and 15th meetings of the Conference of the Parties (CoP13 and CoP15). At its 16th meeting (Lima, July 2006), the Plants Committee finalized the selection of taxa to be reviewed by CoP15.

7. At its 55th meeting (The Hague, June 2007) the Standing Committee endorsed the Plants Committee's list of plant taxa to be reviewed before CoP15 (Doha, 2010), with the exception of the species deleted from the Appendices or transferred from one Appendix to another at CoP14 (The Hague, 2007). This was notified by the Secretariat through Notification to the Parties No. 2008/004 of 28 January 2008.

8. At its 17th meeting (Geneva, April 2008) the Plants Committee asked the Secretariat to issue a Notification to the Parties in order to raise awareness of selected taxa for which no reviewer had been identified.

9. Parties are therefore invited to find the resources to carry out the reviews of the following species on behalf of the Plants Committee. The species found in Southeast Asia are below:

Taxon	Range States
<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Viet Nam
<i>Hedychium philippinense</i>	Philippines

Blue fonts – Southeast Asia countries

10. Parties interested in conducting the reviews are invited to contact the chairman of the intersessional working group of the Plants Committee at:

Mr Jonas Lüthy

CITES Management Authority

Federal Veterinary Office

Schwarzenburgstrasse 155

CH-3003 BERN, Switzerland

T: +41 (31) 323 83 99 F: +41 (31) 323 56 86 E: [jonas.luethy@bvet.admin.ch](mailto:jonas.luethy@bvet.admin.ch)

11. Reviews should be completed and sent to the working group chairman by **15 November 2008** so that they may be considered at the 18th meeting of the Plants Committee, scheduled for early 2009. Parties that have information on the selected taxa are also invited to forward this to the chairman.

12. The Plants Committee also requests that Parties submit to the Secretariat information regarding available funds to undertake reviews.

### 30 July 2008

#### CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/051): Nomenclatural matters

1. At its 23rd meeting (Geneva, April 2008), the Animals Committee agreed to the following on standard nomenclature:

a) Nomenclatural references for the three bird species *Glaucidium mooreorum*, *Micrastur mintoni* and *Pionopsitta aurantiocephala* were accidentally omitted from Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) and the Animals Committee will propose to correct this at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP15);

b) Domesticated forms of dogs and dingoes are not considered as covered by the CITES listing of *Canis lupus* and the Animals Committee will prepare an amendment proposal to that effect for CoP15; and

c) The standard nomenclature reference for mammals agreed to in Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) does not recognize the subspecies of *Puma concolor* listed in Appendix I. The Animals Committee will therefore submit a proposal at CoP15 to recommend that *Puma concolor* be added to the list of species that are still treated according to the former mammal reference of 1993.

2. Parties are invited to take note of that.

### 30 July 2008

#### CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/053): Explanatory notes for the export quotas

##### Background

1. The Secretariat publishes every year on its website details of export quotas established for CITES-listed species.

2. The export quotas are of four types:

a) voluntary national export quotas communicated to the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph a), under 'RECOMMENDS' in section VIII of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) on Permits and certificates, and paragraph 15 of Resolution Conf. 14.7 on Management of nationally established export quotas;

b) export quotas recommended by the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee or the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee;

c) export quotas for raw elephant ivory, submitted in compliance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP14) on Trade in elephant specimens; and

d) export quotas for Acipenseriformes established in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP14) on Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish.



Quotas for other species

6. Unless otherwise specified, the quotas published on the website were established by the Party concerned.
7. The publication of quotas on the CITES website does not imply endorsement by the Secretariat. Voluntary export quotas are established by the Parties and the Secretariat has no indication as to whether these quotas are based on the determinations that Parties are required to make in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, namely that exports should not be detrimental to the survival of the species.
8. Quotas established by the Conference of the Parties are marked with '\*'. Those resulting from recommendations of the Standing, Animals or Plants Committee in the context of Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) on the Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species are marked with '+'.
9. Quotas established represent the maximum number of specimens that are authorized for export in the current calendar year (January to December) unless otherwise indicated.
10. Unless otherwise specified, quotas refer to specimens of wild origin.
11. Quotas communicated to the Secretariat for any particular year should not include specimens that were obtained for export in preceding years but for which no export permit was issued in these years.
12. In Resolution Conf. 14.7 on *Management of nationally established export quotas*, in paragraph 19 of the Annex, the Conference of the Parties recommends that, "once the Secretariat has received and published details of an annual export quota from a Party, it should publish the same quota for following years until it receives a revised quota from that Party." The Secretariat interprets this so that, when it receives from a Party a list of annual export quotas for a specified year, it assumes that the list contains all of the export quotas set for that year unless otherwise indicated by that Party. This means that, if the list of export quotas for the year excludes species for which quotas were set in the previous year, it will be assumed that no quota has been set for these species in the current year, and none will be published on the CITES website.

Export permits

13. Management Authorities are referred to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14), section VIII, paragraph b) under 'RECOMMENDS', concerning references to quotas on export permits. Each export permit issued for specimens of a species subject to an export quota should indicate the total number of specimens exported to date (including those covered by the permit) and the annual quota for the species, in the following format:

1250/4000 (200X)

In this example 1,250 specimens of the species concerned have been authorized to be exported to date (**including those on the current permit**), out of an annual quota of 4,000 in the year 200X. This information should be provided in block 11a of the standard permit form [see Annex 2 to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14)]. By implication, Management Authorities should keep a running total of all exports authorized for species subject to quotas.

14. When submitting their nationally established export quotas, and when issuing permits, Parties should follow the standard nomenclatures contained in Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP14) to indicate the names of species. An easy reference to these names is provided to all Parties in the *Checklist of CITES species* as well as in the database of CITES-listed species accessible through the CITES website [see Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14), section I, paragraph I].

15. The terms used on permits to indicate the types and sources of the specimens being traded and the purpose of the trade should follow those indicated in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14) and in the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports.

16. Where, for any species, separate annual export quotas have been established according to the source of the specimens, for example wild specimens ('W') and ranched specimens ('R'), the information specified on each export permit should refer to the export quota in relation to the source, and not to the total export quota for the species.

17. When the established export quota for a species refers only to one source, (e.g. 'W'), Parties should not accept specimens from another source (e.g. 'C') as part of the same quota.

18. The Secretariat will recommend to potential importing countries the rejection of permits that do not, where appropriate, include the details referred to in paragraph b) under 'RECOMMENDS' in section VIII of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14).

#### Further improvements to the establishment and management of quotas

19. The Secretariat recommends that Parties make quotas as specific as possible, i.e. to refer to a number or other restrictions (weight, measure, age class, etc.), to indicate a requirement for tagging or labelling where applicable, and to describe precisely the type of specimens to be exported (e.g. live specimens, hunting trophies, etc.) and their source (e.g. wild taken, ranched or bred in captivity).

#### Updating quotas during the current year

20. The Secretariat will publish additional quotas and amendments to quotas on the CITES website throughout the year. It will be clearly indicated where additions or changes have been made, and on what date.

21. No further Notifications will be issued to announce such additional quotas or amendments, but Parties and organizations that have problems in accessing updated quotas from the website may request updates to be provided via email or by post.

### **4 September 2008**

#### **CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/056): Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

1. The Government of Qatar has agreed to host the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, which, with the agreement of the CITES Secretariat, will be held in Doha, Qatar, from Saturday 16 to Thursday 28 January 2010.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP13) on the Submission of draft resolutions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the text of any draft resolution and any document submitted for consideration at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting, i.e. by 19 August 2009.

3. In accordance with the provisions of Article XV, paragraph 1, of the Convention, any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting, i.e. by 19 August 2009. The amendment proposals should be based on the criteria adopted in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP14).

4. However, if a Party intends to submit a proposal to amend Appendix I or II that concerns a species or a population of a species that occurs partly or totally outside of the territory under its jurisdiction, and if it does not intend to consult the other range States before the submission of its proposal, the Party, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21 on Consultation with range States on proposals to amend Appendices I and II, should submit its proposal to the Secretariat at least 330 days prior to the meeting, i.e. by 20 February 2009.

5. Additionally, any amendment proposal made in accordance with the provisions of Resolution

Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP14), on Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II, should be received by the Secretariat at least 330 days before the meeting, i.e. by 20 February 2009.

6. The Secretariat reminds Parties that the Conference of the Parties has recommended in Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP13) that, as a general rule, documents submitted for consideration should not exceed 12 pages in length and that any draft resolution or decision that has budgetary or workload implications for the Secretariat must contain a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding. Moreover, the Standing Committee has agreed that the Secretariat should ask any Party that submits a document longer than 12 pages to provide it in the three working languages of the Convention.

7. In order to avoid problems of communication, the Secretariat wishes to stress the following in relation to the submission of documents:

a) Documents must be submitted by either:

i) the Management Authority that, in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 2 or 3, of the Convention, has been designated as authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat (the main Management Authority if there are several); or

ii) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

b) Documents and amendment proposals submitted by any other authority can not be accepted;

c) The Secretariat will formally register documents as having been received for the meeting only when it receives an original signed letter with the documents, specifying what has been submitted, and sent by the deadlines specified above (for which the postmark serves as proof).

d) To facilitate and expedite the processing of documents and publication on the CITES website, Parties are requested to send electronic versions by email (to [info@cites.org](mailto:info@cites.org)) or on CD-ROM.

8. Further information on the arrangements for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be provided to the Parties in due course.

**18 September 2008**

**CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/057): Master's course on Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: the International Framework**

1. The Secretariat is circulating the information below at the request of Dr Margarita Clemente of the International University of Andalusia and Chair of the Plants Committee.

2. The International University of Andalusia is organizing the eighth edition of its Master's course on Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: the International Framework. The course will take place from 13 April to 26 June 2009.

3. The course will be given in English and Spanish at:

International University of Andalusia

Sede Antonio Machado

Palacio de Jabalquinto

Plaza de Santa Cruz, s/n.

E-23440 BAEZA (Jaén), Spain

Tel.: +34 (953) 74 27 75 Fax: +34 (953) 74 29 75 Email: [machado@unia.es](mailto:machado@unia.es)

Web: [www.unia.es](http://www.unia.es)

4. The attached documents (available in English and Spanish only) contain detailed information on the Master's course and the requisite application forms. See: <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2008.shtml>

5. The Master's course is open to 30 graduate students with university degrees and the International University of Andalusia, with the support of the Spanish CITES authorities and of the CITES authorities of several Parties involved, will grant scholarships covering tuition and/or

accommodation fees (see the attached document for details). The deadline for applications and scholarship requests is **30 October 2008**.

**24 September 2008**

**CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/058): Information to be submitted for consideration at the next meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees**

1. At its 14th meeting (The Hague, 2007), the Conference of the Parties agreed that Parties should report on a number of subjects with a view to facilitating discussions at the forthcoming 24th meeting of the Animals Committee or 18th meeting of the Plants Committee.

For ease of reference the Secretariat lists these below.

**a) Sharks**

i) Parties should report progress in identifying endangered shark species that require consideration for inclusion in the Appendices, if their management and conservation status does not improve [paragraph b) of Decision 14.104];

ii) Parties landing and exporting products from shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee (see Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc. 59.1) should report on the fisheries, environmental and international trade management measures adopted, levels of landings and exports, and the status of these stocks and fisheries [paragraph c) of Decision 14.108]; and

iii) shark fishing and trading entities, particularly the major fishing or trading entities [Indonesia, the European Community, India, Spain, Taiwan (province of China), Mexico, Argentina, the United States of America, Thailand, Pakistan, Japan, Malaysia, France, Brazil, Sri Lanka, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria and Portugal\*] are strongly encouraged to identify opportunities to: improve, in cooperation with FAO and relevant fishery management bodies, the monitoring and reporting of catch, bycatch, discards, market and international trade data, at the species level where possible and to establish systems to provide verification of catch information [paragraph c) of Decision 14.115].

**b) *Cistanche deserticola*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Picrorhiza kurroo*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina* and *Taxus wallichiana***

Range States of the above species should report on progress in the implementation of regionally coordinated actions should improve the management of and prevent illegal trade in these seven species, including, inter alia, measures to combat illegal trade, regional capacity-building workshops and harmonization of regulations and legislation [paragraph b) of Decision 14.20].

**c) Orchidaceae spp.**

Countries of export and import of Orchidaceae spp. included in Appendix II should provide results of efforts to prepare identification material on further exemptions for artificially propagated hybrids of these orchids, taking into consideration the capacities of countries to implement and control such exemptions effectively [Decision 14.133].

**d) Bigleaf mahogany**

Bigleaf mahogany range States should report progress on the implementation of a regional strategy for the species with timelines to address: non-detriment findings, legal origin, and compliance and enforcement issues. The strategy should include the 15 recommendations

made in the report of the BMWG (document PC16 Doc. 19.1.1) and mechanisms to ensure adequate implementation and enforcement [paragraph 4 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.145].

e) *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. granadillo* and *D. stevensonii*

i) Range States of the above-mentioned species shall:

- A. complete and update the available information on these;
- B. assess their populations, taking into account inter alia the distribution, cover, density, size structure, regeneration dynamics and changes in land use;
- C. report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of the species; and
- D. compile the information related to export of the species, including volumes and products, indicating the percentage from plantations [paragraph 1 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.146].

ii) All Parties shall:

- A. compile the information on the import and export of the species, including origin (wild or cultivated), volumes and products, indicating the country of origin and final destination; and
- B. report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of these species, including exported volumes and products [paragraph 2 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.146].

2. The Secretariat would appreciate receiving the above reports by **15 November 2008** so as to have sufficient time to collate and summarize the information in due time for the forthcoming Animals and Plants Committee meetings. Parties are requested to make their reports as succinct as possible.

**8 October 2008**

**CITES Notification to the Parties (No. 2008/059): Tiger-breeding operations**

1. At its 14th meeting (The Hague, 2007), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 14.69 as follows:

*Parties with intensive operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale shall implement measures to restrict the captive population to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers; tigers should not be bred for trade in their parts and derivatives.*

2. This matter was raised at the 57th meeting of the Standing Committee (Geneva, 2008), at which time the Committee called for relevant Parties to submit reports on the subject, which could be reviewed at its 58th meeting. The Secretariat was asked to distribute a Notification to the Parties to provide guidance in determining: to which Parties the Decision applied; how such Parties might report; and the issues to be covered in such reports. The Standing Committee convened a working group to assist the Secretariat in drafting its Notification to the Parties. The working group consisted of China, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Union), the United States of America, IUCN, Species Management Specialists, WWF (on behalf of the International Tiger Coalition) and the Secretariat. The Secretariat has drawn upon input from working group members in preparing this Notification. It should not, however, be seen as reflecting a consensus on the part of the group.

3. The annex to this Notification contains information and observations that Parties may find of assistance in determining their response, if any, to Decision 14.69.

4. Parties that have tiger-breeding operations and have any doubts as to whether the Decision applies to them, are encouraged to submit a report describing such operations for consideration by the Standing Committee. This will enable the Committee to exclude from its review any non-relevant operations.

5. The Secretariat requests that the Parties concerned submit reports by **28 February 2009**, so that these may be published on the CITES website and distributed to Standing Committee members.

Matters relating to Decision 14.69

In determining whether Decision 14.69 is applicable to them, Parties are invited to consider the following guidance in relation to the terms used in the Decision:

- “trade”, in the opinion of the Secretariat, may be regarded for the purposes of this Decision as referring to both domestic and international trade;
- “intensive operations” may be regarded as operations focused exclusively or primarily on the frequent production of tigers;
- “commercial scale” may be regarded as a level of production that enables a breeding operation, or is intended to enable it, to derive a substantial proportion of its revenue from the production of tigers, including, but not limited to, sale of parts and derivatives; and
- “a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers” may be regarded as a level determined solely by the objective of contributing to the long-term conservation of the species in the wild, having regard to the need to preserve the genetic diversity of existing subspecies and populations.

Parties seeking to implement Decision 14.69 may find the IUCN Guidelines for the Placement of Confiscated Animals (English only), prepared by the IUCN/SSC Re-introduction Specialist Group, of use. These are available at the following URL:

<http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2002-004.pdf>

Such Parties are also encouraged to take the following issues into account during implementation and reporting:

- a) the establishment of a national individual animal registration process, incorporating a marking system using, for example, microchips or DNA profiling;
- b) the segregation of sexes to prevent further breeding;
- c) the development of a strategic plan, incorporating deadlines, for the phasing-out of intensive breeding operations on a commercial scale or their conversion to operations devoted solely to the conservation of tigers; and
- d) the development of a policy with regard to what will happen to tigers currently in intensive breeding operations.

**16 July 2008**

**Ivory sales get the go-ahead** (Source: [http://www.cites.org/eng/news/press\\_release.shtml](http://www.cites.org/eng/news/press_release.shtml) )

Geneva, 16 July 2008 – Today, the CITES Standing Committee (which oversees the implementation of CITES between the major conferences) has given the go-ahead to the one-off sale of ivory that was agreed in principle in June 2007. Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are now authorized to make a single sale of a total of 108 tons of government-owned ivory. The following quantities of raw ivory have been approved: Botswana: 43,682.91 kg, Namibia: 9,209.68 kg, South Africa: 51,121.8 kg, and Zimbabwe: 3,755.55 kg.

The Committee also agreed to designate China as an importing country. Japan had already been allowed to import ivory in 2006. Both countries stated that they would closely monitor their domestic markets.

All the proceeds of the sale are to be used exclusively for elephant conservation and local communities living side-by-side with elephants.

The Secretariat will closely supervise this sale and evaluate its impact on elephant population levels throughout Africa. We will continue monitoring the Chinese and Japanese domestic trade controls to ensure that unscrupulous traders do not take this opportunity to launder ivory from illegal origin", said the Secretary-General of the Convention, Mr Willem Wijnstekers.

CITES banned the international commercial ivory trade in 1989. In 1997, recognizing that some southern African elephant populations were healthy and well managed, it permitted Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe to make a one-time sale of ivory to Japan totalling 50 tons. This sale took place in 1999 and raised some USD 5 million for elephant conservation.

Legal sales of ivory derive from existing stocks gathered from elephants that have died as a result of natural causes or from problem-animal control. Today the elephant populations of southern Africa are listed in Appendix II of the Convention (which allows commercial trade through a permit system), while all other elephant populations are listed in Appendix I (which prohibits all imports for commercial purposes).

#### **Other Updates on Wildlife Trade and Wildlife:**

**28 May 2008**

**ASEAN wildlife crime task forces meet in Lao PDR** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/5/28/asean-wildlife-crime-task-forces-meet-in-lao-pdr.html>)

**Vientiane, 28 May 2008**—Members of ASEAN-WEN, the world's largest wildlife law enforcement network, gathered in Vientiane this week to map out the next steps to suppress the rampant wildlife crime in Southeast Asia, which is robbing the region of its rich biodiversity and natural resources.

The meeting brought together police, Customs and Environmental Officers from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam and hosts Lao PDR to review progress in implementing the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN). Delegates from the USA, New Zealand, Interpol and the CITES Secretariat also attended.

Key topics discussed at the Lao PDR meeting included ways to improve investigations into organized wildlife crime, capacity building for wildlife crime task forces, the development of wildlife crime databases, and training for relevant personnel. The role of the ASEAN-WEN Program Co-ordination Unit and the Network's draft sustainability plan were also discussed.

The meeting was facilitated by the Lao PDR Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's Department of Forestry, with logistical and financial support from the ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit (PCU) and the ASEAN-WEN Support Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

**1 July 2008**

**Final call for pangolins** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/6/29/final-call-for-pangolins.html>)

**Singapore, 30 June 2008**—The perilous situation facing pangolin populations in Asia comes under the spotlight this week during a meeting jointly organized by Wildlife Reserves Singapore (WRS) and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.

Pangolins or scaly-anteaters are caught for consumption of their meat and for their scales,

which are used in traditional medicines. However, excessive poaching means numbers in the wild are dwindling rapidly.

Pangolins are the most numerous mammals found in confiscated illegal wildlife cargoes throughout Southeast Asia, despite a complete ban on their trade. They are regularly seized in Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam, the majority of shipments destined for China. The commonest pangolin species in trade is believed to be the Malayan Pangolin *Manis javanica*, sourced from Malaysia and Indonesia as populations elsewhere in their natural range have been decimated.

This week delegates from government agencies responsible for wildlife trade management, non-governmental organizations and scientists will discuss issues and challenges of pangolin trade enforcement in Asia, their conservation, ecology and biology as well as husbandry and management in zoological institutions.

Workshop participants from China, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Brunei, Lao PDR and Singapore will examine how to combat the illegal trade in pangolins and address the detrimental impact on wild populations, and will develop an action plan to assist relevant enforcement agencies in prioritizing and focusing their efforts to halt the illegal pangolin trade.

The findings and recommendations from the workshop will be circulated to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Parties, International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-Interpol, World Customs Organisation (WCO) and to national focal points of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) to form a coherent approach to information/ intelligence sharing at a regional level.

#### **1 July 2008**

**Healthy living: wildlife use in traditional medicines in Cambodia and Viet Nam** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/6/30/healthy-living-wildlife-use-in-traditional-medicines-in-camb.html> )

**Ha Noi, Viet Nam, 1 July 2008**—TRAFFIC today published the results of field studies carried out between 2005 and 2007 examining the use of traditional medicine systems in Cambodia and Viet Nam.

The reports seek to improve the understanding of the use of natural resources in traditional medicine and enhance the management and regulation of traditional medicine networks to promote conservation and sustainability.

The scale of traditional medicine use in Cambodia and Viet Nam is significant, and both plants and animals play a critical role. In Cambodia, over 800 types of plants (approximately 35% of the country's native species) are currently used in Traditional Khmer Medicine while in Viet Nam more than 3900 species of flora and 400 species of fauna are used in traditional remedies.

TRAFFIC's findings are published separately as: An overview of the use and trade of plants and animals in traditional medicine systems in Cambodia (PDF, 4.7 MB) and An overview of the use of plants and animals in traditional medicine systems in Viet Nam (PDF, 1.2 MB). Both reports can be downloaded from <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/6/29/final-call-for-pangolins.html>



The first examines the use of wildlife products in Traditional Khmer Medicine and its possible impacts on the biodiversity of the country and wider region. The second presents the findings of traditional medicine market surveys conducted in north and south Viet Nam

The reports recommend further research and increased public awareness and urges further action to improve information gathering and sharing amongst the numerous agencies, institutions and organizations involved in the harvest, trade and use of traditional medicine.

**9 July 2008**

**G8 leaders commit to “reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife”** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/7/9/g8-leaders-commit-to-reducing-threats-from-the-illicit-trade.html> )

**Cambridge, UK, 9 July 2008**—Leaders of the world’s eight richest nations, “the G8”, who are meeting this week in Hokkaido, Japan, have released a statement on climate change and the environment.

In it, the leaders reiterate their commitment to increase efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly, in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target. They acknowledge this can only be achieved “by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.”

A paragraph on forestry in the statement recognizes the urgent need to curb illegal logging and its associated trade. The leaders’ commitment follows the presentation of the G8 Forest Experts’ Report on Illegal Logging, and the leaders promise to “follow up, as appropriate, its preliminary list of options.”

The relevant paragraphs on illegal wildlife crime are as follows:

#### **Forests**

36. We encourage actions for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) including the development of an international forest monitoring network building on existing initiatives. Recognising the urgent need to curb illegal logging and its associated trade, we welcome the G8 forest experts’ report on illegal logging. We will follow up, as appropriate, its preliminary list of options. We will make all possible efforts by ensuring close coordination among various fora and initiatives with a view to promoting effective forest law enforcement and governance and sustainable forest management worldwide. We will also consider ways to enhance our cooperation to combat forest fires.

#### **Biodiversity**

37. Recognising the crucial importance of the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity as highlighted at the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Bonn, we share the concerns regarding the vulnerability of biodiversity. We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 biodiversity target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. We will promote a co-benefits approach that will lead to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well. We

note the importance of improving the interface between research activities and the public and policy makers.

### **3 October 2008**

**New study on what's driving the wildlife trade in south-east Asia** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/10/3/new-study-on-whats-driving-the-wildlife-trade-in-south-east.html>)

Cambridge, UK, 3 October 2008—A report released today by the World Bank and TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, examines what factors influence wildlife trade in south-east Asia, and in particular trade that is illegal and unsustainable.

Launching the report, *What's Driving the Wildlife Trade?*, Tony Whitten, the World Bank's Senior Biodiversity Specialist for the East Asia and Pacific Region, commented on the rationale in carrying out the study: "Understanding the factors that influence wildlife trade is absolutely fundamental if steps are to be taken to curb illegal trade or influence unsustainable trade so that it becomes sustainable."

Most experts pointed to the rising affluence in consumer countries in Asia as a major driver of demand for wildlife products in the region, rather than to poverty within the countries considered.

TRAFFIC, working in collaboration with other IUCN programmes, carried out the study on behalf of the World Bank by consulting more than 80 experts regarding the wildlife trade in four south-east Asian countries—Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam, to gather their insights. The experts included individuals working for conservation organizations, government staff, and independent researchers.

"A key issue emerging from the study is that while there was a clear agreement that many traded wildlife species have declined substantially as a result of over-exploitation, there is less consensus about the most effective ways to address these declines," said Steven Broad, TRAFFIC's Executive Director.

Experts believed that all of the approaches used, including regulating harvest and trade, increasing consumer awareness of the problems of illegal and unsustainable trade, and providing people depending on trade with alternative sources of income, were effective in some situations. However, there was no one single approach that emerged as being the most effective, with multiple approaches being applied in many instances.

Experts consulted during project workshops highlighted the importance of enforcing existing regulatory trade controls, which were found by the study to have increased in the region, and to use a variety of approaches simultaneously. The study also showed that experts believed that approaches such as support for local tenure arrangements, traditional practices and market-based approaches such as certification were often highly effective when applied, but have received less attention to date.

The report can be downloaded from the website above.

### **6 October 2008**

**Over-harvesting a key threat according to new IUCN Red List** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/10/6/over-harvesting-a-key-threat-according-to-new-iucn-red-list.html>)

Barcelona, Spain, 6 October 2008--The new IUCN Red List of Threatened Species was unveiled today at the World Conservation Congress currently underway in Barcelona. A record 44,838 species have been assessed, of which 16,928 (38%) are threatened with extinction.

The new assessment finds 1,141 mammal species, more than 1 in 5 of all mammals, is threatened with extinction. Over harvesting is a key threat, wiping out larger mammals, especially in Southeast Asia, but also in parts of Africa and South America. Species like the Caspian Seal *Pusa caspica* move from Vulnerable to Endangered. Its population has declined by 90 percent in the last 100 years due to unsustainable hunting and habitat degradation and is still decreasing.

However, conservation can bring species back from the brink of extinction, with five percent of currently threatened mammals showing signs of recovery in the wild. They include the African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*, which moves from Vulnerable to Near Threatened, largely a reflection of the recent and ongoing population increases in southern and eastern Africa. The status of the species varies considerably across its range.

New groups of species appear in the Red List for the first time, including Indian tarantulas, highly prized by collectors and threatened by the international pet trade.

All 161 grouper species have been assessed for the first time too, of which 20 are threatened with extinction, including the Squaretail Coral Grouper *Plectropomus areolatus* which is eaten as a luxury food and is typically fished unsustainably at its spawning aggregations.

Assessment of reptiles finds that species like the Cuban Crocodile *Crocodylus rhombifer* has moved from Endangered to Critical, because of population declines caused by illicit hunting for its meat.

"The new IUCN Red List highlights the urgent conservation priority of tackling the illegal and unsustainable trade that is driving some wildlife species towards extinction," said Steven Broad, Executive Director of TRAFFIC.

#### **6 October 2008**

**IUCN Red List reveals world's mammals in crisis** (Source: [http://www.iucn.org/news\\_events/events/congress/index.cfm?uNewsID=1695](http://www.iucn.org/news_events/events/congress/index.cfm?uNewsID=1695) )

Barcelona, Spain, 6 October, 2008 (IUCN) – The most comprehensive assessment of the world's mammals has confirmed an extinction crisis, with almost one in four at risk of disappearing forever, according to The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, revealed at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona.

The new study to assess the world's mammals shows at least 1,141 of the 5,487 mammals on Earth are known to be threatened with extinction. At least 76 mammals have become extinct since 1500. But the results also show conservation can bring species back from the brink of extinction, with five percent of currently threatened mammals showing signs of recovery in the wild.

The results show 188 mammals are in the highest threat category of Critically Endangered, including the Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), which has a population of just 84-143 adults and has continued to decline due to a shortage of its primary prey, the European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

China's Père David's Deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), is listed as Extinct in the Wild. However, the captive and semi-captive populations have increased in recent years and it is possible that truly wild populations could be re-established soon. It may be too late, however, to save the additional 29 species that have been flagged as Critically Endangered Possibly Extinct, including Cuba's Little Earth Hutia (*Mesocapromys sanfelipensis*), which has not been seen in nearly 40 years.

Nearly 450 mammals have been listed as Endangered, including the Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), which moved from Least Concern to Endangered after the global population declined by more than 60 percent in the last 10 years due to a fatal infectious facial cancer.

The Fishing Cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*), found in Southeast Asia, moved from Vulnerable to Endangered due to habitat loss in wetlands. Similarly, the Caspian Seal (*Pusa caspica*) moved from Vulnerable to Endangered. Its population has declined by 90 percent in the last 100 years due to unsustainable hunting and habitat degradation and is still decreasing.

Habitat loss and degradation affect 40 percent of the world's mammals. It is most extreme in Central and South America, West, East and Central Africa, Madagascar, and in South and Southeast Asia. Over harvesting is wiping out larger mammals, especially in Southeast Asia, but also in parts of Africa and South America.

The Grey-faced Sengi or Elephant-shrew (*Rhynchocyon udzungwensis*) is only known from two forests in the Udzungwa Mountains of Tanzania, both of which are fully protected but vulnerable to fires. The species was first described this year and has been placed in the Vulnerable category.

The summary statistics of species listed in the 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species can be downloaded at [http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/2008rl\\_stats\\_tables\\_all.xls](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/2008rl_stats_tables_all.xls)

## 6 October 2008

### Thai tiger heroes recognized

Bangkok, Thailand: A naval officer who uncovered six tiger carcasses being illegally exported was among 10 Thai nationals honoured recently by the international environmental conservation community.

WWF-Thailand joined fellow environmental organization PeunPa, the International Tiger Coalition and the Save the Tiger Fund to mark International Tiger Day, celebrated around the world to raise awareness of the plight of wild tigers.

Thailand is one of the last places in the world with substantial numbers of tigers left in the wild. It is also a transit country used by wildlife criminals smuggling tigers from other countries on to international black markets.

The 10 "tiger heroes" are all government officers who made a significant contribution to conserving the wild tigers of Thailand and neighbouring countries by learning more about their ecology, patrolling against tiger poachers or stopping traffickers.

In January Lieutenant Commander Teeranang Dangpun, head of the Thatphanom Patrol Station

on the Mekong River, stopped and seized two trucks filled with dead carcasses including six tigers, three leopards and two clouded leopards as well as 275 pangolins.

All of these species are protected under Thai law and it is illegal to trade in them. The carcasses were about to be loaded into boats headed for Laos for delivery to customers from Vietnam and China.

Among the other nine to be honoured were three members of Thailand's Khao Nangrum Wildlife Research Station, three Thai customs officials and a representative of the Thai police force.

"Thanks to Royal Thai officers from the Department of National Parks, Plant and Wildlife Conservation, Customs, Police and Navy, the wild tigers of Thailand and Asia stand a better chance of surviving," said Mook Wongchyakul of PeunPa.

In the last century, global wild tiger populations plummeted from about 100,000 to around 4,000 today. With only 7 per cent of its original habitat left, the world's remaining tigers face an uphill battle. Therefore it is extremely important to protect the remaining tiger habitat.

"Tiger range countries like Thailand often get a lot of criticism for not protecting tigers and tiger habitat effectively," said WWF Thailand Country Director Dr Willam Schaedla.

"But many people here are working very hard to save them. In this regard, Thailand's tiger heroes deserve a lot of credit for all the ways they have cooperated across agency and organizational lines. They are doing the right thing under tough circumstances."

### **23 September 2008**

**Burma Takes Measures for Wildlife Conservation** (Source: BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific)  
Yangon [Rangoon] - Myanmar [Burma] has taken measures for wildlife conservation by restricting the catching of elephant in the country's Bago Yoma mountain range where most of the animal take sanctuary, the local Weekly Eleven journal reported Tuesday.

In order to prevent elephant from extinction in the country, the Myanmar forestry authorities allowed catching of the wild elephants in the mountain range's Hlegu area only once in three years, prescribing the ratio of the elephants caught to be handed over to the authorities, according to the report.

Meanwhile, the authorities also called on the country's people to participate in the task for conservation of rare birds and wildlife to stabilize the ecosystem which faces collapse as in the world, singling out that there are only nine endangered species out of 144 in the world can be found in Myanmar.

Golden deer, one of the nine species in existence in Myanmar, are being protected in Chatthin Sanctuary in northwestern Sagaing division, the authorities said, adding that "though three kinds of species of the golden deer are found in South East Asia, there are now only Myanmar golden deer left".

Noting that the population of tigers worldwide gradually declines with tiger species being available in 13 countries only, the authorities said Myanmar is cooperating with seven other

Asian nations in an effort to establish a tiger protection corridor which extends as 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometres) for endangered ones.

Disclosing that there are only 100 tigers left in Myanmar, the authorities said, in cooperation with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), tiger conservation is being undertaken in Hukaung Valley, the geographical condition of which creates a suitable place for survival of the tigers.

The authorities stressed the need also to conserve the environment, saying that too much extraction of wildlife, plants and fish, establishment of plantation after clearing, the natural forests and pollution endanger the existence of biodiversity in the long run.

The authorities also called for systematic control of indiscriminate cutting down of trees, hunting and trading of wildlife products.

According to the authorities, only about 150 tigers remain alive in Myanmar's tiger reserve.

The tiger data collection of the forestry ministry was jointly carried out with the cooperation of the New York-based Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) since 1998 with the use of camera trap as well as modern scientific method.

The Hukuang Tiger Reserve in Myanmar's northernmost Kachin state, which was established in 2004, covers an area of about 22, 000 square kilometres, and is claimed the largest of its kind in the world. In the wake of tiger extinction threat, Myanmar wildlife police and forest rangers have planned to step up combating wildlife trade and crimes in the tiger reserve and special training programmes have been introduced jointly by the Myanmar forest ministry and the WCS.

The authorities have called for creating a balance between the needs of local communities and the wildlife, which constitutes one of the major challenges for them.

Meanwhile, the Myanmar authorities have warned traditional medicine practitioners in the country to avoid using tiger bones in producing their medicinal products to help conserve endangered animal species.

As tiger has been prescribed as "completely protected" under the Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural Areas Law since 1994, the ministry urged the practitioners to keep away from such practice, otherwise such species would vanish in the country.

Myanmar was estimated to have over 3,000 Bengal and Indochina tigers by 1980, the second in Asia after India, according to experts.

*Originally published by Xinhua news agency, Beijing, in English 0419 23 Sep 08.*

#### **Recent Notable Seizures:**

**Malaysian wildlife officials save wok-bound monitor lizards** (Source: <http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/197132,malaysian-wildlife-officials-save-wok-bound-monitor-lizards.html> )

**5 April 2008** - Kuala Lumpur - Malaysian wildlife officers seized 222 endangered clouded monitor lizards believed to be bound for the cooking pot at restaurants in neighbouring countries, a news report said Monday. Six officers from the wildlife department in the central state of Pahang were conducting random checks at an oil palm estate late Saturday when they discovered the lizards, said state wildlife director Saharudin Anan. He said the lizards were

bought from locals as well as Indonesian workers who would trap them at the plantation.

No arrests were made in the raid as those responsible for capturing the lizards were believed to have made their escape. However, Saharudin said enforcement officers would increase patrols at the area in order to weed out those responsible. Two years ago, the state's wildlife officers seized 5,400 clouded monitor lizards bound for Hong Kong, he said. Those caught for smuggling endangered species of animals face a fine of up to 5,000 ringgit (1470 dollars) and three years in prison.

**Quezon task force seizes cargo of alleged young whale sharks** (Source: <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/breakingnews/regions/view/20080407-128932/Quezon-task-force-seizes-cargo-of-alleged-young-whale-sharks> )

**7 April 2008** - LUCENA CITY -- A cargo of baby sharks, four of them allegedly from the "butanding" (whale sharks) species were intercepted in nearby Pagbilao town early Monday by a task force of provincial fishery officials and environmentalists, an official said. The seized cargo also contained live "lapu-lapu" (groupers) and assorted ornamental fish in several plastic bags with oxygen tubes attached to the containers. Hidden among the piles was a plastic bag with oxygen, which contained nine newly born sharks measuring half a foot to one foot in length.

**Illegal turtle hunt off Miri foiled, 88 men held** (Source:

<http://www.jphpk.gov.my/English/Apr08%208b.htm> )

**8 April 2008** – Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia- Enforcement agencies foiled an illegal turtle-hunting expedition by a group of foreigners and seized more than 40 turtles and tortoises, some 120km off the coast here. Various other types of sea creatures were also seized from six trawlers - two from China, three from Vietnam and one from Thailand, over the past 48 hours. Twenty-five live turtles were rescued from huge tanks.

Turtles, some believed to be the endangered leatherback species, which had been slaughtered were found in a frozen compartment. Dried turtles and shells were also recovered. The authorities involved in the operation comprised the Marine, Fisheries, Customs, Maritime departments and marine police. They towed the trawlers into the Miri River. The 66 Chinese and 22 Vietnamese crew have been detained for questioning.

**98 pangolins seized in raid, three arrested** (Source:

<http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2008/4/15/nation/20949607&sec=nation> )

**14 April 2008** – Penang, Malaysia - Ninety-eight pangolins were seized from a storehouse in Kampung Kubang Menerung, Kepala Batas, early yesterday. State operations enforcement unit leader Khairul Nizam Yahaya said three people were arrested in the raid which followed two weeks of surveillance by state Wildlife and National Parks Department officers.

"All 98 pangolins have been found alive and appear to be in good condition and we believe they were meant to be smuggled out of the country," Khairul Nizam said. He added that the department was unsure of which country the pangolins were destined for but estimated their value to be around RM50,000.

**1.5 Tons of pangolins destroyed**

**18 April 2008** – Banjarbaru, Indonesia - South Banjarmasin City Police (Polsekta) and BKSDA of South Kalimantan raided a home in Pekauman Banjarmasin. Police and BKSDA team found 360 skinned and cleaned pangolins in several coolers. Some time earlier, police have already

raided the same house and found 10 live pangolins and 25 deer antlers. The house owner's wife claims that her husband only collects and slaughters the animals. The pangolins were sold to him from Palangka Raya, Kandangan, and other areas.

**Cambodia seizes smuggled snakes, turtles** (Source:

<http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5hF2MtvP6dDNTdR0jJ-C2779CzlpA> )

**28 April 2008** – Phnom Penh — Cambodian authorities have seized nearly half a tonne of live pythons and turtles that were being smuggled from Thailand to Vietnam, a wildlife conservationist group said on Thursday. The animals, which included 11 reticulated pythons, 13 Burmese pythons and 257 turtles, were confiscated on Monday in Battambang province, about 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of Phnom Penh, the Wildlife Alliance said. Most of the animals had been "illegally collected (in Cambodia) and had been moved to a large-scale holding facility in Thailand before eventually being shipped to Vietnam through Cambodia," the group said in a statement.

Weighing 418.5 kilogrammes, the haul of creatures included Asian box turtles, Malayan snail-eating turtles, black marsh turtles, 12 threatened yellow-headed temple turtles, and two red-eared slider turtles. The animals were confiscated from a Chevrolet pick-up truck with military licence plates, the group said, adding that a 32-year-old military lieutenant was being questioned.

**Ivory items seized** (Source: <http://www.cwca.org.cn/Article/ShowArticle.asp?ArticleID=9996> )

**9 May 2008** – Kunming, China - Customs officials at Kunming Airport, Yunnan Province, discovered 57 ivory items during the examination of the belongings of one Chinese arriving from Bangkok. The items included carved figures, necklaces, rings and chopsticks, weighing 3.4kg. The suspect claimed that the ivory items were purchased as gifts from a country in Africa when he worked there, and he didn't know the regulation on ivory import.

**Duo charged with possessing and torturing 70 pythons** (Source:

[http://www.nst.com.my/Current\\_News/NST/Saturday/National/2254880/Article](http://www.nst.com.my/Current_News/NST/Saturday/National/2254880/Article) )

**25 May 2008** – Malaysia - Two men trading in exotic animals were charged yesterday with torturing 70 pythons by keeping them in a sack and taping their mouths with masking tape. They were also alleged to have had in their possession five types of protected animals including, harimau kumbang (a black leopard) and biawak tikus (clouded monitor lizards). They face six charges under the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972:

- possessing a dead black leopard;
- possessing part of the meat and skin of an estuarine crocodile, known as buaya tembaga;
- possessing seven clouded monitor lizards;
- possessing part of the meat and skin of a deer;
- possessing 73 pythons; and
- torturing 70 pythons by keeping them in a sack and taping their mouths with masking tape.

**Authorities act against Tiger poachers in Sumatra** (Source:

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/6/4/authorities-act-against-tiger-poachers-in-sumatra.html> )

**4 June 2008**—An Indonesian sergeant major and three other suspects have been arrested by local police as they escorted a consignment of Sumatran Tiger skins to Medan, the capital of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The Tigers were believed to have been poached in Leuser National Park, Aceh Province. In a separate event, two people were arrested in North Sumatra on 3 June for trading stuffed Sumatran Tiger cubs, also believed to have originated in Leuser.



**Banned wildlife seized in Savannakhet** (Source: <http://www.kpl.net.la/english/news/edn5.htm>)  
**5 June 2008** – Laos - Prohibited wild animals, weighing over 90 kg, have been seized at the International Border Checkpoint (Dene Savanh) between Laos and Vietnam in Savannakhet province, according to a local source. The director of the Dene Savanh Border Checkpoint, Mr Bounleuth Southammavong, said a taskforce seized wild animals from a Vietnamese passenger car, licensed plate No 43K6708 during its attempt of smuggling in the wild animals. Following the inspection, 73 kg of lizards and 16 kg of snakes have been found in the car. At present, the officials have presented wild animals to the agriculture and forestry service of Savannakhet province for further release back to the wild.

**Indonesian Jailed 32 Months For Having Scales And Skins Of Wildlife** (Source: [http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/state\\_news/news.php?id=338208&cat=ct](http://www.bernama.com.my/bernama/state_news/news.php?id=338208&cat=ct))

**9 June 2008** – Klang, Malaysia - An Indonesian fisherman was sentenced to 32 months in jail by the Magistrate's Court here after pleading guilty to four charges of illegally possessing scales and skins of wildlife in a boat last week. Magistrate Fazilatul Isma Ahmad Resngah ordered Zulkarnain Ajib, 43, of Tanjung Balai, Indonesia, to serve eight months consecutively for each charge starting from the day he was caught on June 3.

Zulkarnain pleaded guilty to illegally having six sacks weighing a total of 199.9kg of scales of the Sunda Pangolin, an animal protected by the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, in a boat in Klang waters about 5.20am on June 3. Zulkarnain also pleaded guilty to three charges of illegally possessing 100 pieces of Python Reticulatus skins, 37 pieces of Python Curtus skins and 100 pieces of Varanus Salvator (a water monitor lizard) skins at the same time and place.

**Vietnam police arrest man for smuggling rhino horns** (Source: <http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/211255,vietnam-police-arrest-man-for-smuggling-rhino-horns.html>)

**7 June 2008** - Hanoi - Police arrested a man accused of smuggling five rhinoceros horns weighing nearly 18 kilograms into the country, an official said Tuesday. Tran Van Lap, 48, was arrested in the northern province of Lao Cai last Saturday on charges of "illegal cross-border transportation of goods," and was brought to Ho Chi Minh City on the same day for interrogation, according to Ly The Son, a senior police officer with Ho Chi Minh City's economic police department.

Customs authorities at the city's Tan Son Nhat Airport detected five horns believed to come from rhinos in Lap's checked luggage as he arrived in the city on a flight from South Africa in January, according to the police. The horns were immediately seized, but Lap was not arrested until the horns were confirmed to belong to white rhinos. The horns are worth an estimated 200,000 dollars.

**Vietnam police arrest tiger smuggler** (Source: [http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Flora\\_Fauna/Vietnam\\_police\\_arrest\\_tiger\\_smuggler/articleshow/3114126.cms](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/Flora_Fauna/Vietnam_police_arrest_tiger_smuggler/articleshow/3114126.cms))

**9 June 2008** – Hanoi - Vietnamese police have arrested a man smuggling a tiger carcass that he planned to use for traditional medicine in the flourishing illegal wildlife trade, state media said on Monday. The smuggler, Pham Dinh Van, had bought the 190-kilogram (420-pound) animal for 20,000 dollars at a border gate with Laos in central Ha Tinh province to boil down its bones to make traditional medicine, the report said. He was arrested in Hanoi on Friday as he

transported the frozen tiger body, cut into five pieces, the state run English-language Vietnam News daily said.

**Civet in showcase seized** (Source:

[http://www.nst.com.my/Current\\_News/NST/Thursday/National/2265328/Article/index.html](http://www.nst.com.my/Current_News/NST/Thursday/National/2265328/Article/index.html) )

**10 June 2008** – Kuantan, Malaysia - Visitors to a shopping complex here on Tuesday were surprised to see a Malay civet (musang tenggalung) displayed in a glass case in a shop selling handphones. One visitor decided to tip off the Wildlife and National Parks Department (Perhilitan) and enforcement officers later seized the animal from its owner.

**2,500kg of reptile meat seized from factory** (Source: <http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2008/6/14/nation/21549227&sec=nation> )

**12 June 2008** – Segamat, Malaysia - A total of 2,500kg of water monitor and python meat was seized from a factory in Cha'ah here. Wildlife and National Parks department (Law and Enforcement) deputy director Celescoriano Razond said the average total market price for the meat seized on June 12 was about RM125,000.

Razond said 1,700kg of water monitor meat and 800kg of python meat was seized. He said the meat was seized because the owner could not prove that the source was legal. Razond said the owner had been issued with several warnings previously for similar offences.

**More than 1,000 snakes and rare turtles seized at airport** (Source:

[http://www.bangkokpost.com/240608\\_News/24Jun2008\\_news08.php](http://www.bangkokpost.com/240608_News/24Jun2008_news08.php) )

**24 June 2008** – Bangkok, Thailand - Two wildlife smugglers were arrested at Suvarnabhumi airport yesterday as police intercepted an illegal shipment of more than 1,000 snakes and turtles. Police said it was the biggest wildlife seizure this year. They received an anonymous tip-off yesterday morning that smugglers would be sending the shipment through the airport's cargo section.

Two men arrived at the airport in separate pick-up trucks, parked the vehicles in the cargo area and began unloading 180 foam boxes for shipment. Within minutes, police arrived and examined the cargo. "There were 379 turtles and 660 snakes, altogether weighing 555 kilogrammes." The animals recovered were rat snakes, Malayan box turtles, yellow-headed temple turtles and snail-eating turtles. The three turtle species are protected.

The suspects were charged with possessing wildlife without a permit and attempting to illegally export wildlife.

**Pangolin smuggling bid foiled, man held** (Source:

<http://thestar.com.my/metro/story.asp?file=/2008/7/15/north/21821893&sec=north> )

**15 July 2008** – Malaysia - THIRTY-ONE pangolins, worth at a market value of RM150 per kilo in Malaysia and RM280 per kilo across the border, have been found in 31 sacks stashed inside a secret compartment of a car.

The secret compartment was located behind the back seat of the car, which was stopped at a General Strike Force checkpoint 400m from the Malaysian-Thai border at about 11.45pm on Sunday.

**Snakes, tortoises bound for dinner plates seized** (Source: <http://www.news.com.au/dailytelegraph/story/0,22049,24100257-5006003,00.html> )

**30 July 2008** – Vietnam - Police in Vietnam have seized more than two tonnes of live snakes and 770kg of tortoises about to be smuggled into China. Following a tip-off, Customs officers and the environment police stopped a truck about 160km east of Hanoi. A department official said: "The animals had been illegally imported from Laos and might be bound for Chinese restaurants."

**Indonesian police smash one of country's largest illegal wildlife smuggling operations** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/8/5/indonesian-police-smash-one-of-countrys-largest-illegal-wild.html> )

**5 August 2008**—Officers from the Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Bureau have raided the warehouse of a suspected illegal wildlife trader in the city of Palembang in South Sumatra. The raid uncovered over 14 tonnes of Malayan Pangolins *Manis javanica*, packed frozen ready for export, and led to the arrest of 14 suspects.

This is the largest seizure of pangolins ever in Indonesia, and police are linking the arrests to two seizures earlier this year involving more than 23 tonnes of frozen pangolins by customs authorities in Vietnam and known to have originated from Indonesia.

**Pangolins Rescued** (Source: [http://www.bangkokpost.com/140808\\_News/14Aug2008\\_news99.php](http://www.bangkokpost.com/140808_News/14Aug2008_news99.php) )

**14 August 2008** – Chumphon, Thailand - Police yesterday intercepted a pick-up truck carrying about 200kg of endangered pangolins in a hidden compartment. Police stopped the seemingly empty pick-up about 6am. A box was found fixed underneath the vehicle. Inside were pangolins stuffed in nylon bags. The driver Witoon Pamong, 43, said he was paid 3,000 baht to drive the vehicle from Surat Thani to Bangkok.

**Thai Authorities Raid Illegal Private Zoo at Popular Resort** (Source: [www.peunpa.org](http://www.peunpa.org) )

**24 August 2008** – Chumphon, Thailand - Investigation findings led Thai officials, hot on the trail of illegal wildlife traders, to a family-oriented tourist resort in Chumphon Province about 460 km south of Bangkok.

Pol. Col. Subuk Chavalviwat, Deputy Commander of the Thai Nature Crime Police and Nisit Yomsiri, head of wildlife check-points and representative from Wildlife Friends of Thailand raided the suspected Kangpheka Resort where they discovered 22 animals, all protected species under Thai Law.

Animals seized at the popular resort included two camels and one endangered orangutan, both species not found in the wild in Thailand. These two species lacked official permits for import into the country. Additional confiscated animals included a sun bear, a dusky langur and two white-handed gibbons, all of which are found in Thailand's forests, but are illegal to capture and sell.

**Florida orchid seller guilty of smuggling scheme** (Source: <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/florida/AP/story/639150.html> )

**12 August 2008** – USA - A Florida orchid seller admitted in federal court that he illegally smuggled wild orchids out of the Philippines. Fort Lauderdale businessman Mac Rivenbark

pleaded guilty Tuesday to smuggling about 1,400 orchids into Miami International Airport in 2005. The violation of federal environmental laws carries a five-year maximum prison sentence and stiff fines.

Rivenbark admitted that he falsely claimed in paperwork that the orchids were grown artificially. In fact, they were collected in the wild in the Philippines by a Rivenbark relative and shipped to him. Wild orchids are protected under an international endangered species treaty recognized by 170 countries.

**Philippines seizes Vietnamese boat near Malampaya** (Source: [http://in.news.yahoo.com/137/20080901/362/twl-philippines-seizes-vietnamese-boat-n\\_1.html](http://in.news.yahoo.com/137/20080901/362/twl-philippines-seizes-vietnamese-boat-n_1.html))  
**1 September 2008** - Manila - A Philippine navy gunboat fired at and seized a Vietnamese fishing boat after it was found poaching near Malampaya, the country's natural gas platform, the military said on Monday.

Rear Admiral Ferdinand Golez said a navy vessel on patrol near Malampaya fired warning shots at the Vietnamese registered fishing boat when it entered Philippine waters on Aug. 29. "Our boys apprehended 13 crew of the Vietnamese vessel for illegally entering our territory and for engaging in illegal activities," Golez said in a statement. About 100 dead sea turtles were found aboard the fishing boat as well as chemicals that could damage coral reefs and marine life, he added.

**Illegal tiger traders arrested in Indonesia** (Source: <http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2008/9/3/apworld/20080903204540&sec=apworld>)  
**3 September 2008** - Jakarta, Indonesia - Illegal tiger traders are feeling the heat in Indonesia. Four people were arrested last week for selling parts of the giant cats -- from bones and skins to teeth, said Noviar Andayani, an official with the Wildlife Conservation Society, which jointly carried out the raid with local authorities.

That brought the number of busts in the last three months to 10, he said, equal the total amount for the previous three years.

**Thai police intercept monkeys bound for Cambodian restaurants** (Source: <http://enews.mcot.net/view.php?id=6102>)  
**4 September 2008** - Sa Kaeo, Thailand - Thai Highway Police in Sa Kaeo province have rescued 24 baby crab-eating monkeys, arresting a Thai driver and five undocumented Cambodians attempting to smuggle the endangered species to Cambodia, where they were destined for cooking pots in Chinese restaurants.

Sa Kaeo Highway Police Thursday were suspicious of a pick-up truck at a check point along the Sa Kaeo-Bangkok road as the truck was being driven at high-speed. Stopping the truck for a search, police found 24 baby monkeys, each separated in net bag and seized equipment to catch monkeys, including nets, traps and nylon bags. After questioning, the police said the group were all monkey traders in Prachinburi, delivering the animals to Chinese specialty restaurants in Cambodia.

**Vietnamese fishing crew arrested in the Philippines for marine turtle poaching** (Source: <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/9/15/vietnamese-fishing-crew-arrested-in-the-philippines-for-mari.html>)

**15 September 2008**—On 29 August, two boats from a Philippine's-based task force found 101 Hawksbill Turtles drowned in the cargo of a Vietnamese fishing vessel off the coast of the Philippines. The crew of 13 Vietnamese fishermen was taken to El Nido in the Philippines, where they are likely to be charged with breaking both the Philippine's Wildlife and Conservation Protection law and the Philippine's Fisheries Code of 1998. If convicted, they face substantial fines and up to six years in prison.

NB: This e-bulletin does not take any responsibility for the accurateness of the reported seizures as all information is taken as presented, from the media.

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