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WWF Media Information:  
CITES 2004

## Media Information

September 2004

### WWF guide to CITES 2004

The wildlife trade is big business, with a global annual turnover estimated at billions of dollars and involving hundreds of millions of individual plants and animals. Plants and animals taken from the wild are traded both legally and illegally for food, medicines, building materials (such as timber), clothing, souvenirs, charms, carvings, and pets.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was established in response to concerns that many species were becoming endangered because of international trade. The convention entered into force in 1975, and three decades later is the world's largest, and perhaps most effective, international wildlife conservation agreement. It currently regulates the trade of some 30,000 wild animal and plant species.

At this year's Conference of the Parties (CoP13) from 2–14 October in Bangkok, Thailand, CITES Parties will discuss 48 species and species groups involved in international trade, including fish, giant clams, snakes, and trees. This advisory gives brief information on WWF's priorities at the meeting.

#### What you will find in this document

Brief information — including quick facts, quotes, and resources available from WWF — on CITES proposals for:

- **Ramin** — a valuable tropical timber threatened by illegal logging and trade page 2
- **Humphead wrasse** — threatened by the live reef fish food trade page 3
- **Great white shark** — killed for jaws, teeth, fins, and skin page 4
- **Northern minke whale** — Japan wants to allow commercial trade page 5
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- **Saiga antelope** — threatened by poaching for meat and horns page 7
- **African elephant** — Namibia wants an annual export quota of 2,000kg of raw ivory and approval for commercial trade in worked ivory, leather, and hair goods; South Africa wants approval for commercial trade in leather goods page 8

As well as information on:

- **Wildlife trade in Southeast Asia** — improving cooperation between Southeast Asian nations page 10

#### Further information

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WWF International
- For **general information on CITES**, visit [www.panda.org/species/CITES](http://www.panda.org/species/CITES) and for **further information** visit [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

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## Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.)

### CITES proposal:

Indonesia has proposed inclusion of ramin and other species in the *Gonystylus* genus in Appendix II (commercial trade allowed, on the condition that specimens are legally obtained and the trade is not detrimental to the wild population)

### Traded as:

Sawn timber, semi-finished timber products such as mouldings, and finished products such as doors, window frames, picture frames, baby cots (cribs), and billiard cues

### Species and related facts:

- Tropical hardwood tree found from the Solomon Islands and Fiji to Malaysia, Indonesia, and Nicobar
- *Gonystylus* genus comprises about 30 species, of which at least seven are known to be commercially valuable; *G. bancanus* is the most heavily exploited
- Indonesia and Malaysia have been the predominant ramin exporters, with markets in other parts of Asia as well as Europe and North America
- Commercially valuable species currently subject to overharvesting in many parts of their range, driven by demand from the international market
- Fifteen species of *Gonystylus* listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Annual volume harvested in Indonesia has declined by over 90 per cent in the last 30 years, from a peak in the 1970s of 1.5 million m<sup>3</sup> to 131,307m<sup>3</sup> in 2000; this implies that ramin is becoming increasingly rare
- In response to declining population levels, in 2001 Indonesia introduced a total ban on exports of ramin logs, sawn timber, and veneer sheets, with the exception of one concessionaire with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification from which exports are still allowed
- Despite Indonesia's actions, international trade in ramin continues to thrive — supplied and facilitated by illegal harvesting in Indonesia and illegal trade of Indonesian ramin through Malaysia and Singapore to, for example, the EU and US

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Support:** *G. bancanus* meets the criteria for inclusion on Appendix II, and for look-alike reasons, the remaining species in the genus also need to be listed for effective control of the most-traded species; listing would also stimulate international cooperation to control the illegal ramin trade

### Quote:

"Despite the worldwide popularity of ramin products, few consumers know its name. Even so, illegal loggers and the huge global demand for this wood is causing grave concern for the future of this species. This trade is also impacting endangered species who share the same forest, such as the orang-utan. WWF would like to see governments working together to control the illegal trade and to protect and manage their forests." Dr Susan Lieberman, Director, WWF Species Programme

### Resources available from WWF and TRAFFIC\*:

- [Ramin Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13raminpositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13raminpositionpaper.pdf)
- [TRAFFIC report](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/other_news/news.cfm?uNewsID=14791) (www.panda.org/news\_facts/newsroom/other\_news/news.cfm?uNewsID=14791)
- [More information on FSC certification](http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/what_we_do/management/certify_about.cfm) (www.panda.org/about\_wwf/what\_we\_do/forests/what\_we\_do/management/certify\_about.cfm)

\*TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It works in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). TRAFFIC is a joint programme of WWF and IUCN–The World Conservation Union. Visit [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org) for further information.

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## Humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*)

### CITES proposal:

Fiji, Ireland (on behalf of the Member States of the European Community), and the US have proposed inclusion of the humphead wrasse in Appendix II (commercial trade allowed, on the condition that specimens are legally obtained and the trade is not detrimental to the wild population)

### Traded as:

Live individuals for the Asian live reef fish food trade

### Species and related facts:

- One of the largest coral reef fish, occurring patchily throughout much of the Indo-Pacific region
- One of the most valuable fish in the live reef fish food trade, with its rarity leading to higher demand and prices (up to US\$130/kg retail)
- Large, long-lived, late-maturing species that is naturally rare and has predictable spawning sites, making it highly vulnerable to over-exploitation
- Listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Both mature and juvenile humphead wrasse are harvested for the live reef food fish trade, as well as for local consumption; small juveniles (less than 10cm) also collected for the aquarium fish trade, which is further depleting the wild population
- Populations have declined rapidly where commercial fisheries are involved — for example, by 99.91% since 1974 in Sabah, Malaysia, compared with similar habitats that have not been subjected to fishing
- Currently no international or regional fisheries management authorities responsible for the protection or management of the species
- Live reef food fish trade centred in Hong Kong, but has spread to southern China and other consumer regions, including Singapore; rapid economic growth in mainland China in the near future may further intensify demand for humphead wrasse throughout the country

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Support:** the humphead wrasse meets the biological criteria for CITES Appendix II, and has been subjected to largely unmanaged fisheries that have resulted in marked population declines in fished areas, with localized extirpations at the edges of its range

### Quote:

"This giant coral reef fish could soon be eaten out of existence if governments don't manage the way it is currently caught and traded. Most consumers prefer "plate sized fish" which means the fish in trade are very young. Not only is the species gravely threatened, but cyanide is often used to stun and capture the fish which destroys the coral too." Clarus Chu, Assistant Conservation Officer, WWF-Hong Kong

### Resources available from WWF:

- Images and footage
- [Humphead Wrasse Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13hhwpositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13hhwpositionpaper.pdf)
- [Article on the live reef fish food trade](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/features/news.cfm?uNewsId=5563&uLangId=1) (www.panda.org/news\_facts/newsroom/features/news.cfm?uNewsId=5563&uLangId=1)
- [WWF/IUCN/TRAFFIC Humphead Wrasse Briefing](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/traffichumpheadbriefing.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/traffichumpheadbriefing.pdf)



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## Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*)

### CITES proposal:

Australia and Madagascar have proposed inclusion of the great white shark in Appendix II with a zero quota (effectively meaning no commercial trade allowed)

### Traded as:

Jaws and teeth sold as curios; skin sold as leather; fins sold for food items such as shark fin soup; also targeted by sport anglers

### Species and related facts:

- Highly migratory and long-lived species with a particularly low intrinsic rate of population increase
- A number of studies indicate population declines in recent years
- Listed as Vulnerable in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, with some regional populations being re-assessed as Endangered or Critically Endangered
- High demand and low supply of products from this species has resulted in high values — for example, a great white shark jaw was recently reported to be valued at US\$50,000 in South Africa
- The high value provides an incentive for fishermen to actively target the species, or to utilize those that are caught accidentally as bycatch and could otherwise be released alive.
- In Australia, for example, only 40 per cent of great white sharks caught as bycatch are released alive; post-release survival rates are currently unknown
- Currently listed by Australia on CITES Appendix III (species that are protected in at least one country, where that country has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the species' trade); however, this does not require CITES Parties to determine that international trade is not detrimental to the species before permitting export

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Support inclusion in Appendix II, but not the zero quota:** the great white shark meets the biological criteria for CITES Appendix II, and recent declines in populations indicate that the current level of international trade is likely to be detrimental to its survival in the wild; however, a zero quota would not address the majority of the trade and would prevent exports for scientific purposes

### Quote:

“Powerful predators like the great white shark have a certain mystique, and this has created a demand for souvenirs like teeth and jaws. Although the main source of mortality seems to be incidental killing in fishing nets, trade controls are urgently needed too to ensure this magnificent animal is not completely fished out of our seas.”  
Cliona O'Brien, Wildlife Trade Officer, WWF Species Programme

### Resources available from WWF:

- Images
- [Great White Shark Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13greatwhitepositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13greatwhitepositionpaper.pdf)



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## Northern minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*)

### CITES proposal:

Japan has proposed transfer of the Okhotsk Sea–West Pacific stock, the Northeast Atlantic stock, and the North Atlantic Central stock of northern minke whales from Appendix I (commercial trade banned) to Appendix II (commercial trade allowed, on the condition that specimens are legally obtained and the trade is not detrimental to the wild population)

### Traded as:

International trade currently banned, but meat sold in Japan, Iceland, and Norway under loopholes and objections to the ban

### Species and related facts:

- After larger whale species became severely depleted by commercial whaling, northern minke whales became the most important species for whaling in the North Atlantic and were hunted until the International Whaling Commission (IWC) moratorium on commercial whaling came into effect in 1986
- Whaling has depleted populations; the species is listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Japan, Norway, and Iceland hunt northern minke whales under loopholes in the IWC moratorium, with the meat ending up in the domestic market in all cases: Norway hunts under their objection to the moratorium in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Barents Sea; Iceland hunts under a “scientific whaling” programme in the North Atlantic Ocean; and Japan hunts for “scientific research” in the western North Pacific
- Japan, Norway, and Iceland all hold reservations to the CITES Appendix I listing, meaning they can trade in this species without technically contravening the convention
- The number of northern minke whales hunted each year is rising steadily, reaching 833 in 2003
- Over 200 northern minke whales from the Okhotsk Sea–West Pacific stock are also accidentally caught each year as bycatch in fishing nets on Japanese and Korean coasts
- A great deal of scientific uncertainty exists regarding population size, however the estimate for the three stocks under consideration is 198,000–230,000 individuals
- Very little is known of the species’ breeding or social structure, other than that populations are segregated by sex and age

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Oppose:** contrary to claims in the proposal, stock separation and population estimates of northern minke whales are uncertain; in addition, reopening trade in whale meat while the IWC moratorium on commercial whaling is in place would bring the two conventions into conflict, and challenge the authority of the IWC

### Quote:

“We don’t know much about how minke whales breed, or even how many genetically distinct populations there are. We also haven’t yet developed a reliable way to establish hunting quotas or how to enforce those quotas when we do. It is ridiculous to think about re-opening the trade in whale meat without knowing what the future consequences might be. It also seriously undermines the International Whaling Commission.” Dr Susan Lieberman, Director, WWF Species Programme.”

### Resources available from WWF:

- Images and footage
- [Minke Whale Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13minkepositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13minkepositionpaper.pdf)
- [Minke Whale Fact Sheet](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13minkewhalefactsheet.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13minkewhalefactsheet.pdf)
- [Information on whales](http://www.panda.org/species/cetaceans) (www.panda.org/species/cetaceans)
- [Japanese Scientific Whaling](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/factsheets/species/publication.cfm?uNewsID=13793&uLangId=1) (www.panda.org/news\_facts/factsheets/species/publication.cfm?uNewsID=13793&uLangId=1)
- [Are Whales Eating Our Fish?](http://www.panda.org/news_facts/factsheets/species/publication.cfm?uNewsID=13957&uLangId=1) (www.panda.org/news\_facts/factsheets/species/publication.cfm?uNewsID=13957&uLangId=1)



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## Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*)

### CITES proposal:

Thailand has proposed transfer of the Irrawaddy dolphin from Appendix II (commercial trade allowed, on the condition that specimens are legally obtained and the trade is not detrimental to the wild population) to Appendix I (commercial trade banned)

### Traded as:

Live individuals; popular for dolphinarium (marine parks) due to their charismatic behaviours and ability to live in freshwater tanks, which require lower levels of maintenance

### Species and related facts:

- Can live in brackish water and freshwater; found in near-shore marine and brackish habitats, deep river pools, mangroves, and estuarine areas in India, South-East Asia, and northern Australia
- Only survives as fragmented and usually very small populations of less than 100 individuals
- Geographically isolated populations in the Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, and Indonesia are presently, or soon will be, listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Although entanglement in fishing gear and habitat destruction are the main risk to the species, the live trade for display in dolphinarium throughout Asia is also a major threat
- At least 50 individuals have been caught for public display since 1974: 22 of these originated from the Mahakam River, Indonesia, which only has 34 remaining individuals today
- Does not survive well in captivity and suffers high mortality rates
- No populations are known to currently exist in numbers that would allow sustainable live captures, and removal of even a single specimen represents a significant threat to their survival
- Eighty dolphinarium exist in at least nine Asian countries, and at least another 13 are planned

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Support:** the Irrawaddy dolphin meets the biological criteria for CITES Appendix I, and plans for additional dolphinarium in Asia and the popularity of the species for display indicate a continued and significant potential threat from the live trade industry

### Quote:

"This critically endangered dolphin needs every chance for survival that we can give it. It often gets entangled and killed in fishing nets and by homemade explosives and dynamite used by fishermen to catch fish. It's also extremely popular in zoos and dolphinarium, and removing them from the wild for their entertainment value is also contributing to their decline. This species needs to be protected at the highest level, and that means it needs to be listed on CITES Appendix I." Robert Mather, Country Representative, WWF-Thailand

### Resources available from WWF:

- Images
- [Irrawaddy Dolphin Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13irrawaddypositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13irrawaddypositionpaper.pdf)
- [Information on the Irrawaddy dolphin](http://www.panda.org/species/cetaceans) (www.panda.org/species/cetaceans)



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## Saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*)

### CITES proposal:

Ireland, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community, has submitted a draft Decision on the conservation of saiga antelope

### Traded as:

Hunting prohibited, but poached for meat and horns (for use in traditional Chinese medicine)

### Species and related facts:

- Migratory species, covering thousands of kilometres twice a year across its range, which includes Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Mongolia
- Populations numbered over one million as recently as the early 1990s, but have been reduced to no more than 40,000 due to poaching and illegal trade in horns, uncontrolled hunting for meat, destruction of habitat, and construction of irrigation channels, roads, and other obstacles that disrupt natural dispersion and migration
- Selective poaching of males for horns has skewed the sex ratio — males comprise only 1–2 per cent of some populations, severely affecting their ability to recover
- Listed in CITES Appendix II, and as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Because of the species' migratory behaviour, consistent levels of conservation effort across the range states and cooperation between them are crucial to its recovery
- Although restoration of the Central Asian steppe ecosystem is now underway following recent reductions in livestock numbers and the area of ploughed land, this may be hindered by reduced saiga antelope numbers — for example, absence of natural grazing can lead to ecosystem degradation and contribute to an increase in fires

### WWF position on CITES proposal:

**Support:** CITES Parties should adopt the Decision and take determined action to address the root causes of the catastrophic on-going population decline of the saiga antelope; in addition, donor parties, aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations should assist range states in any way possible with the conservation of this species

### Quote:

"Not so long ago, saiga antelope populations numbered over one million. Today there's just a fraction remaining, around 40,000. The main reason for their decline is massive illegal hunting, which must be stopped." Alexander Shestakov, Programme Director, WWF-Russia

### Resources available from WWF:

- Images
- [Saiga Antelope Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13saigapositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13saigapositionpaper.pdf)



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## African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

### CITES proposals:

- i) Namibia has proposed an amendment to the annotation to the listing in Appendix II of its African elephant population to include a) an annual export quota of 2,000kg of raw ivory (accumulated from natural and management-related mortalities); b) trade in worked ivory products for commercial purposes; and c) trade in elephant leather and hair goods for commercial purposes
- ii) South Africa has proposed an amendment to the annotation to the listing in Appendix II of its African elephant population to allow trade in leather goods for commercial purposes

### Traded as:

Ivory, leather, hides, meat, and hair products; both legally and illegally

### Species and related facts:

- The largest living terrestrial mammal
- May have numbered 3–5 million in the 1930s and 1940s; population declined significantly during the 1970s and 1980s, when an estimated 100,000 were being killed per year and up to 80 per cent of herds were lost in some regions
- Most of this decline is believed to be the direct result of illegal and unsustainable hunting for the ivory trade, coupled with habitat loss due to human population pressure
- 400,000–660,000 individuals estimated to survive today; listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
- Vastly different population numbers between range states — for example, Botswana may have over 120,000 individuals, while no range state in West Africa has more than 4,000 and all but three west African States probably have only 2–200 individuals
- The illicit trade in ivory continues, due to large-scale, unregulated ivory markets and poor law enforcement efforts in a number of key Asian and African countries
- African elephants are also killed illegally for meat
- Trade in elephant skins, leather, leather products, and hair is not thought to drive poaching of elephants or illegal trade
- All African elephant populations listed in CITES Appendix I (commercial trade banned), except for populations in Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa which are listed in Appendix II with annotations (commercial trade of some products allowed, on the condition that specimens are legally obtained and the trade is not detrimental to the wild population)
- A one-off ivory sale was approved for the Botswanan, Namibian, Zimbabwean populations in 1999
- A future one-off sale of ivory derived from natural elephant deaths and population management measures has been provisionally approved for the Botswanan, Namibian, and South African populations once certain conditions have been met
- Trade in elephant hides and leather goods for non-commercial purposes is allowed for the Botswanan, Namibian, and South African populations
- African elephant conservation and management needs vary greatly from country to country and region to region, due in part to differences in population numbers, vegetation, and human densities

### WWF position on CITES proposals:

i a) **Oppose:** some of the conditions that must be in place prior to a one-off ivory sale have not yet been fully met, making it premature to approve annual export quotas for trade in raw ivory

i b) **Support, only if amendments are made to the proposed annotation:** poor regulation of domestic ivory markets is a key factor in the existence of illegal ivory trade and, with respect to trade in ivory carvings, WWF has serious concerns regarding effective domestic regulation of these markets — therefore, WWF only supports the annotation if it limits trade in worked ivory to products known as ekipas, a unique ivory artefact of the Owamba and



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Ovi-Himba ethnic groups, with a maximum number of exported ekipa carvings set per individual, and with export allowed for non-commercial purposes only (i.e., personal effects and tourist souvenirs)

i c) **Support:** effective enforcement controls for elephant leather and hair goods are in place

ii) **Support:** South Africa is seeking to correct an inadvertent error that changed “commercial” to “non-commercial” in an earlier amendment to the listing in Appendix II of its African elephant population

**Quote:**

“Illegal ivory markets are having a major detrimental impact on elephant populations, particularly in west and central Africa, and coordinated action needs to be taken to bring them under control. Law enforcement needs to be improved in all countries where trade in ivory continues.” Dr PJ Stephenson, Coordinator, WWF African Elephant Programme

**Resources available from WWF:**

- Images and footage
- [African Elephant Position Paper](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13africanelephantpositionpaper.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13africanelephantpositionpaper.pdf)
- [African Elephant Fact Sheet](http://www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13africanelephantfactsheet.pdf) (www.panda.org/downloads/species/ecop13africanelephantfactsheet.pdf)
- [Information on African elephants](http://www.panda.org/species/african-elephant) (www.panda.org/species/african-elephant)
- [WWF African Elephant Programme](http://www.panda.org/africa/elephants) (www.panda.org/africa/elephants)



# TRAFFIC

## Wildlife trade in Southeast Asia

Together with habitat destruction, trade in wild animal and plant species is a major factor threatening biodiversity in Southeast Asia. This year, Lao PDR became the final member of the economic grouping of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to join CITES, offering an opportunity to promote a collective approach to wildlife trade issues through ASEAN. This opportunity is strengthened by the hosting of the CITES CoP13 in Bangkok, Thailand — the first time for a CITES CoP to be held in Southeast Asia.

### Quick facts on wildlife trade in Southeast Asia

- Southeast Asia is a major hub for trade in wildlife, functioning as supplier, consumer, and a transit point for plants, animals, and their derivatives — for example timber, reptile skins, plant extracts, and live birds
- The main trade demand sectors are for furniture and construction, medicinal use, the pet trade, food and trophies
- Traditional East Asian medicines use parts and derivatives from more than 1,000 plant and animal species, such as rhino horn, bear gall bladder, and primates
- Herbal medicine sales in Asia alone amounted to US\$2.3 billion during the 1990s, and in Southeast Asia, the annual growth rate of the herbal medicine sector was estimated at 12 per cent
- Although Thailand, host to this year's conference, ratified CITES in 1983, the country is still an important source, transit, and consumer country for illegal wildlife trade
- A survey of 311 sites in 26 Thai provinces carried out by WWF-Thailand, other NGOs, and the Thai government from 2002–2004 found US\$4.5 million of illegal wild animal and plant products displayed for sale, including ivory, snake, tiger, and bear products, butterflies, beetles, and wild plants.
- Illegal wildlife trade across the borders of Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar — the latter three of which have large areas of forest and significant wildlife populations — is a major issue

### Managing the trade

WWF and TRAFFIC\*, the wildlife trade monitoring network, are supporting the ASEAN Secretariat and the ten member countries in developing an ASEAN Statement on CITES to underpin collaboration in addressing wildlife trade issues that are important to the region. This will provide a common framework for the countries, as well as aid agencies and NGOs, to address control and management of wildlife trade in the region. A press conference announcing the ASEAN Statement on CITES is expected during CITES CoP13, tentatively scheduled for 11 October.

### Resources available from WWF and TRAFFIC:

- Images and footage of wildlife trade in Asia
- [WWF/TRAFFIC ASEAN Wildlife Trade Initiative](http://www.traffic.org/25/network9/ASEAN/index.html) (www.traffic.org/25/network9/ASEAN/index.html)
- [WWF-Thailand's Wildlife Trade Campaign](http://www.wwfthai.org/home/wtc/index_wtc.htm) (www.wwfthai.org/home/wtc/index\_wtc.htm)
- [TRAFFIC website](http://www.traffic.org) (www.traffic.org)
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*\*TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It works in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). TRAFFIC is a joint programme of WWF and IUCN–The World Conservation Union. Visit [www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org) for further information.*

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