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Special thanks to Susie Watts, Adam Roberts and Dr Teresa Teleky

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Executive Summary

The Born Free Foundation, as part of the Species Survival Network Elephant Working Group (SSN EWG), began recording cases of illegal ivory seizures and elephant poaching in 1998, following the decision by the Parties at CoP10 to allow a one-off export of ivory from Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The data provided in this report, a compilation of the information collected since 1998, provides compelling evidence that the illegal ivory trade is thriving, and that elephants continue to be poached for their ivory. Analysis of the data shows that between 1998 and 2004 **at least 95.3 tonnes** of ivory have been reported seized and, in addition, more than **12,591 elephants** (Asian and African) have been reported poached. Ninety-five tonnes roughly represents the ivory of more than 15,000 dead elephants.

However, it is widely accepted that not all illegal ivory in trade is seized and not all poached elephants are found and reported; hence these figures represent just the **'tip of the tusk'** in terms of the scale of illegal trade in ivory and level of elephant poaching. Indeed, Born Free Foundation has received many reports involving poaching and trade, that for one reason or another could not be included. For example, we have information concerning more than **19,420** pieces of seized ivory which were either unweighed, or where weights were not reported. There are also a significant number of countries from which no information was received (identified in Appendix A).

Recent surveys investigating the availability and volume of ivory found in the markets located in Africa, Asia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan have also demonstrated that an ivory industry is still thriving.

The threat that illegal trade brings, particularly to those elephant populations which are under the greatest pressure, such as those in Asia and West and Central Africa, is of grave concern to all those involved in the protection and conservation of elephants.

Elephants and the ivory trade have been a major focus for CITES Parties for many years. This report, however, gives some indication of how much more still needs to be achieved before elephant poaching for ivory is brought under control, and before any proposals for further ivory exports should be considered by the CITES Parties. Specifically, at CoP13 we ask the Parties to reject the Namibian proposal (CoP13 Prop. 7) for an annual export quota of 2,000kg of raw ivory as well as the export of unlimited quantities of worked ivory. We also urge the Parties to consider information provided in this report when analysing whether or not the conditions have been met for the one-off export of ivory that was conditionally approved at CoP12 but which has yet to achieve final approval by the Standing Committee and take place.

The Born Free Foundation would like to thank all those government agencies, individuals and NGO's that contributed information for the 'Tip of the Tusk' report.

Introduction

The Asian elephant was included in Appendix I when the CITES treaty came into force in 1975, thus banning commercial international trade in all Asian elephant products, including ivory. However, the African elephant was not included in Appendix I until 1989 (see Table 1). Between 1979 and 1989, the African elephant population declined by more than 50 percent, from around 1.3 million to about 600,000 elephants. The decline was almost entirely as a result of poaching to supply the international ivory trade.

By 1989, it was recognised that most ivory in trade actually originated from poached elephants, and many elephant range States saw their elephant populations plummet during this period. Therefore, in 1989, the CITES Parties decided to list the African elephant on Appendix I, making all international commercial trade in African elephant ivory and other elephant products illegal.

Between 1989 and 1997 the rate of decline slowed but in 1997, the CITES Parties approved a one-off experimental export of ivory from three African elephant range States (Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe) to Japan; the export took place in April 1999. Concern was expressed by many that the experimental export would send a mixed message to elephant poachers and dealers that the ivory trade had reopened and that this would stimulate elephant poaching.

In 1998 the Born Free Foundation, in collaboration with colleagues from the Species Survival Network, began in earnest to proactively gather information on elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade from a wide range of sources. The purpose of gathering the data was in order to try to understand the nature of the trade and to retain the focus of the Parties on the potential impact of the limited reopening of ivory exports and the message this might send to the field and to the marketplace.

This report represents the third in a series published by the by Born Free Foundation. In our first report, delivered to the CITES Parties at CoP11 (*Stop the Clock*), we demonstrated that thousands of elephants were being killed annually to meet the demand for ivory trade. In our second report, delivered to the CITES Parties at CoP12 (*A Global Problem*), we demonstrated that the illegal ivory trade was continuing unabated, and that elephants continued to be poached in large numbers. This third report combines the information gathered from these two reports and provides additional up to date information, in an attempt to give an overall picture on the state of elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade since 1998.

There is only one ivory trade proposal before CoP13: Namibia is seeking permission to establish an annual raw ivory export quota of 2,000kg and also approval for the export of unlimited quantities of worked ivory.

This report seeks to provide information that may be used by CITES Parties to understand the recent historical and current situation relating to illegal ivory trade and elephant poaching and to assess the actual or potential impacts on Africa's (and Asia's) elephant populations that Namibia's proposal could cause.

Table 1: Ivory and CITES

Date	
1975	All international commercial trade in Asian Elephant ivory becomes illegal after all Asian elephants are listed on Appendix I. The international commercial trade in ivory from African elephants remains legal.
1979 - 1989	The continental population of the African elephant declines from an estimated 1.3 million to approximately 600,000 largely due to poaching to fuel the international illegal ivory trade.
1989	CoP7: All African Elephant populations are listed on Appendix I, banning all international commercial trade in ivory and other elephant products.
1994	Proposals by Sudan and South Africa to transfer their populations to Appendix II are withdrawn.
1997	CoP10: The African elephant populations of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia are transferred to Appendix II. An experimental one-off export of not more than 58.1 tonnes of raw ivory from the government-held ivory stockpiles of these countries to a single buyer, Japan, is approved.
Apr 1999	The one-off ivory export to Japan takes place.
2000	CoP11: Proposals for further trade in ivory are submitted by Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe but are later withdrawn. A proposal to transfer the African elephant population of South Africa from Appendix I to Appendix II is approved but no ivory export is permitted. A joint proposal by Kenya and India to transfer all African elephant populations on Appendix II to Appendix I is withdrawn.
2002	CoP12: Proposals for a further one-off trade in ivory are submitted by Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Proposals to export specific quantities of raw ivory from government-held stockpiles in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa are approved, subject to certain conditions being addressed to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee. Proposals from Zambia and Zimbabwe are rejected. A proposal by Kenya and India to transfer all African elephant populations then on Appendix II to Appendix I is withdrawn.
2004	<p>A proposal for an annual export of 2,000kg of raw ivory, and unlimited export of worked ivory for commercial purposes is submitted by Namibia. Prop. 7 (Namibia) seeks:</p> <p>Amendment of the annotation regarding the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>) population of Namibia to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- an annual export quota of 2,000kg of raw ivory accumulated from natural management-related mortalities;- trade in worked ivory products for commercial purposes; and- trade in elephant leather and hair goods for commercial purposes.
Sep 2004	Conditions have yet to be met which would permit the actual sale of ivory stocks from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, approved at CoP12 (2002) to take place.

Methods

The following analysis presents details of all the ivory seizure and elephant poaching cases reported to the Born Free Foundation (see tables on pages 13 to 44). These seizures and mortalities cover the period 1998 – 2004.

Letters were sent to every customs agency and/or CITES Management Authority in each country, requesting information on ivory seizures and, where relevant, elephant poaching. Data was also gathered from non-governmental organisations, newspaper reports and a limited number of confidential personal sources.

Note: Unweighed tusks are converted into a weight using a standard average tusk weight of 3.45kg. This figure is taken from a 2004 working paper 'Determining the number of elephants required to supply current unregulated ivory markets in Africa and Asia', by Nigel Hunter, Esmond Martin and Tom Miliken (Pachyderm No. 36, 2004). As most of the tusks seized appear to be of African origin, in the section 'how many elephants died to produce this ivory?' we have used their figure of 6.9kg of ivory per African elephant, and applied an average of 1.8 tusks per animal.

The number of elephants poached is a conservative estimate using the data available, and does not include the following:

- * Up to 800 elephants poached per year in Zambia, which may be included in the other figures for Zambia
- * 2 unconfirmed poached elephants in Cambodia.
- * Up to an extra 100 elephants in Congo, figure of 400 used as a minimum (range 400-500).
- * 9 elephants poached in Liberia, as we were not able to confirm exact dates.
- * 400 elephants poached in Central African Republic along the border with Democratic Republic of Congo as we are unable to confirm exact dates.
- * 11 elephants in Zimbabwe, which may be included in the 50 reported during the same period.

The amount of ivory we report as seized is the most conservative estimate, and does not include the following in the final total:

- *1,100kg in China, 2001. As there was no mention of location of seizure, this may have been included in the 13,000kg seized in Beijing in 2001.

Appendix A contains the data used in this analysis.

Results

Elephants Poached, 1998 – 2004

A minimum of 12,591 elephants have been reported poached since 1998.

Ivory Seized, 1998 – 2004

An estimated 95,309.16kg – or 95.3 metric tonnes – of ivory were seized from 1998-2004 (see Table 2). This figure does not include 7,609 unweighed ivory pieces seized from range States, or 11,811 unweighed ivory pieces seized from non-range States.

Table 2: Weight of Ivory Seized, 1998 –2004

Elephant	Seized Ivory, Weight known (kg)	Converted Seized Tusk Weight (kg)*	Total Seized Ivory (kg)
Range States	64,443.75	4,533.3	68,977.05
Non-Range States	25,110.81	1,221.3	26,332.11
TOTALS	89,554.56	5,754.6	95,309.16

* See Methods section for explanation

Discussion and Conclusion

How many elephants died to produce this ivory?

Using figures from the article “*Determining the number of elephants required to supply current unregulated ivory markets in Africa and Asia*”, by Nigel Hunter, Esmond Martin and Tom Miliken (Pachyderm No. 36, 2004), the average ivory weight from an African elephant is 6.9kg (or 3.45kg per tusk). As most seizures of ivory originate in Africa, this figure can therefore be used to approximate that **95,309.16kg of ivory represents around 15,347 elephants**. This figure has been calculated using an average of 1.8 tusks per elephant.

Given the preference for “hard” central and western African forest ivory, particularly within the Asian markets, this represents a very worrying, and in all probability unsustainable, situation. The African Elephant Specialist Group’s “African Elephant Status Report 2002” indicates that 13 of the 20 West and Central African range States may contain fewer than 500 elephants each, and yet many seizures of illegal ivory appear to be originating from these countries. This indicates that there is not only pressure on these fragile elephant populations, but that ivory is being imported from other parts of Africa to supply their ivory markets. Indeed, over 1,000 elephants have been reported killed in just one year (2003 – 2004) in the Democratic Republic of Congo’s Garamba National Park.

Hunter, Martin and Miliken also estimated that 4,000 elephants per year may be required to supply the ivory markets of Africa and Asia. This paper also found a demand for ivory within central Africa. However, the authors have based their calculations on current levels of supply and demand (around 28 metric tonnes per year).

It should also be noted that in the data made available by some countries, there are worrying discrepancies between the number of elephants poached and the amount of ivory seized. In Tanzania, for example, the number of elephants reported poached (in the last 7 years) is 61, and yet, at least 3,680kg, 156 tusks and 387 pieces of ivory have been seized in that time.

Additionally, despite Born Free’s proactive approach, many countries did not contribute ivory seizure or elephant poaching data for this report, and so it must be assumed, as mentioned earlier, that these figures represent the ‘tip of the tusk’ in terms of actual numbers of dead elephants. (Range States and non-Range States which did not contribute data are identified in Appendix A).

Given the difficulties of determining the source of seized ivory, the number of elephants being poached and the sheer volume of illegal ivory being intercepted, it is simply inappropriate and potentially detrimental to the survival of some elephant populations to permit further legal trade in ivory, even from those range States who have what might be regarded as robust elephant populations.

The International Ivory Markets

Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev CoP12), recommends that countries with unregulated ivory markets, and those Parties designated as importing countries, carry out a number of actions, such as registering all imports, introducing inspection procedures, and implementing effective enforcement systems. It also directs the Secretariat to identify those Parties with unregulated internal ivory trade, and to report its findings to the Standing Committee. Decision 12.39 identifies 10 countries (Cameroon, China, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Japan, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda, the United States of America) identified as having inadequate measures to control their internal ivory trade. The document for the 50th Meeting of the Standing Committee SC50 Doc. 21.1 (Rev. 1) prepared by the Secretariat highlighted that most if not all of these countries still have work to do in order to comply with all the regulatory measures identified in Res. Conf. 10.10 (Rev CoP12). The Standing Committee directed the Secretariat to continue to implement Decision 12.39, paying particular attention to Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Djibouti, and to report to the Parties regarding its progress in this regard at CoP13.

There have been numerous recent reports produced regarding internal ivory markets within various countries, and consistently they indicate that there is still a lot to be achieved before the terms of Resolution Conf 10.10 (Rev CoP12) are effectively met, and internal ivory markets are brought under control. The following summarises some of the findings of the reports produced by many organisations in relation to ivory markets around the world:

Save the Elephants

The three reports commissioned by Save the Elephants, a non-governmental organisation based in Kenya, are a result of in-depth research into domestic ivory markets in Africa and Asia. Data was gathered on the price of both raw and worked ivory, the number of ivory craftsmen, the number of retail outlets and the number of ivory items on display in them. The reports' authors were Dr Esmond Bradley Martin and Dr Daniel Stiles.

The first of these reports, *The Ivory Markets of Africa* (Martin and Stiles 2000), investigated 22 cities in 15 African countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique). Some of the key findings were:

- 110,000 items of ivory on sale in 657 outlets in 22 cities.
- The main retail buyers appeared to be tourists from France, Spain and Italy as well as diplomats, foreign military and United Nations personnel.
- About 600 ivory carvers were estimated to be working in more than 70 workshops.

The second report, the *South and South East Asian Ivory Markets* (Martin and Stiles 2002) investigated the ivory markets in 8 Asian countries (Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Singapore). Some of the key findings were:

- Over 105,000 ivory items were found on sale in the 521 shops visited in 17 cities
- By far the largest source of ivory imported into the eight countries was China.
- Between the 1980's and 2001, the wholesale price of ivory rose in all the countries surveyed.
- No country has adequate control over the ivory trade within its borders.
- African ivory is smuggled into Thailand in large quantities.

The final report, *The Ivory Markets of East Asia*, (Martin and Stiles 2003), investigated the ivory markets in 4 East Asian countries and one Special Administrative Region (China, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong). Some of the key findings were:

- Over 54,000 ivory items seen for sale in 413 retail outlets in 11 cities.
- China has become one of the main manufacturing countries in Asia, has the largest illegal ivory industry in East Asia, and was the main destination for illegal ivory in 2002.
- The main buyers of East Asian worked ivory are ethnic Chinese. Japanese, Europeans and Americans also continue to buy worked ivory in Asia.

TRAFFIC

Further investigations into ivory markets, and more evidence of the lack of enforcement of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev CoP12), were revealed by TRAFFIC, which in 2003 produced *More Ivory than Elephants: Domestic Ivory Markets in Three West African Countries*, (Marianna Courouble, Francis Hurst and Tom Miliken). This report surveyed the ivory markets of Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and Nigeria. The following gives a brief summary of their findings:

Cote d'Ivoire: 68 retail outlets were found displaying 1,554kg of mostly worked ivory products. Although this is a slightly smaller volume than that surveyed by Martin and Stiles in 1999, it is still significant. The traders claimed to be supplied with ivory from illegal sources, particularly from Central African nations such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Gabon. TRAFFIC presumes that unless the Ivory Coast's government does something to monitor and police this illegal trade, it is likely to continue.

Senegal: TRAFFIC reports that the control of the domestic ivory trade appears to be worse in 2002 than it was during the Martin and Stiles survey of 1999. 54 retail outlets were found displaying an estimated 353kg of worked ivory products. Despite this being a slightly smaller amount of ivory than reported by Martin and Stiles (who reported 407kg), the 2002 survey reported more retail outlets than in 1999, and no evidence to suggest any significant decline in domestic trade. The ivory is reportedly sourced from Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea in West Africa, and Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon in Central Africa.

Nigeria: There appears to have been an increase in the size of the domestic ivory trade in Nigeria since 1999, especially in Lagos. Forty-two retail outlets were found displaying 2,118kg of worked ivory products. Vendors indicated that the principle buyers of the ivory products were citizens of USA, China, Italy, Japan and Korea. Surveyors were told 11 times that diplomatic staff could export large items (such as whole tusks).

TRAFFIC concluded that there is no evidence to suggest that Res Conf 10.10 is being met and implemented by any of these three West African countries.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)

The IFAW report '*Elephants on the High Street*' (2004), revealed an uncontrolled trade in ivory in the UK and on the internet. The report found that London's Portobello Road, the biggest antiques market in the world, was a major source of illegal ivory being exported from the UK. On the basis of its investigation, IFAW found that almost all ivory being sold in the UK is being sold illegally without any of the necessary documents. The report claims that the high demand for antiques in the UK has resulted in new ivory being made

to look antique, and very few of the sellers when questioned, knew much about the age of the ivory they were selling.

IFAW's report also found a large quantity of ivory on sale on internet sites. In more than 90% of the cases which IFAW investigated, internet sellers were either unaware of the laws, or were willing to forge documents or break the law in order to sell the ivory. Much of the ivory for sale on the internet was sold directly from China.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS)

'*An Investigation of Ivory Markets in the United States*' was published by HSUS in 2002. It revealed significant loopholes in legislation which allowed a flourishing ivory trade in the USA. Domestic legislation in the USA allows commercial import of antique ivory. However, it is extremely difficult to determine the age of ivory without sophisticated forensic methods. Furthermore, once ivory has been legally imported to the USA, it can be freely sold on the domestic markets, and ivory carvers and retailers do not have to be registered with the local authorities.

As a result, the quantity of 'legal' imports into the USA is enormous – between 1997 and 2001, imports were valued at \$164.8 million annually. The large demand from consumers within the USA also means that the USA is an immense and significant end-point for ivory. Significant exporters to the USA were the UK (77%), France, Canada and Japan.

In addition to these legal imports, a significant quantity of illegal ivory was also seized in the USA. Between 1997 and 2001, the value of seized ivory was an average of \$235,000 per year and a significant amount of the seized ivory originated in Hong Kong, with other leading exporters of illegal seizures originating in Nigeria, UK, Japan and Cameroon.

HSUS also identified the internet and the import of sport hunting trophies as significant sources of ivory within the USA.

Japan Wildlife Conservation Society (JWCS)

Black and Grey – Illegal Ivory in Japanese Markets (2002, and 2nd Edition 2004) revealed how easily illegal ivory can be integrated into Japan's domestic ivory trade. Domestic legislation in Japan consists of three systems which all have serious loopholes. For example, the registration process for whole tusks does not require any documents to be submitted as proof of their legitimacy. Additionally, the business registration system does not check the sources from which registered dealers obtain cut pieces or ivory products. Another large loophole is that the ivory certification system does not require smuggled ivory to be confiscated because having a product without certification is not outlawed.

The report strongly suggested that these loopholes made it impossible for the legal import of ivory to be properly monitored so as to prevent ivory imports from illegal sources infiltrating the system.

Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS)

A TRAFFIC report on ETIS data (Doc. 34.1, Summary report of the Elephant Trade Information System), produced for CoP12, showed a clear link between decisions made at CITES and the volume of illegal ivory being seized. In particular, following the ivory export to Japan in 1999, there was an obvious increase in ivory seizures.

In its report, TRAFFIC attributes the increase in the number of seizures in China to be as a result of the upturn in the Chinese economy. However, the Chinese Management Authority itself states that many Chinese people misunderstood the decision made by CITES to allow the one-off sale (1997) taking it to be a complete resumption in the ivory trade. It appears likely that the best explanation for the increase in volume of illegal ivory trade identified after 1997 is the transfer of three elephant populations to Appendix II and their subsequent export of ivory to Japan.

To summarise, these reports have all found incidents of illegal ivory being traded in countries around the world, despite Resolution Conf. 10.10 and despite several requests for countries to bring their ivory markets under control. It is clear that any resumption in ivory trade must not be considered until further effective controls are in place.

Born Free Foundation

The Born Free Foundation published its' *Stop the Clock* report for the Parties at CoP11, in which it was demonstrated that thousands of elephants were being killed annually to meet the demand for ivory trade. In the Born Free Foundations second report, delivered to the CITES Parties at CoP12 (*A Global Problem*), we demonstrated that the illegal ivory trade was continuing unabated, and that elephants continued to be poached in large numbers. This third report, the '*Tip of the Tusk*' combines the information gathered from these two reports and provides additional up to date information, in an attempt to give an overall picture on the state of elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade since 1998.

Recommendations

It is essential that the Parties to CITES recognise the significant pressure that many of Africa's elephant populations are under. The continuing problem with domestic ivory markets (as evidenced by a number of reports), the volume of illegal trade (as evidenced by the number of seizures reported in *Tip of the Tusk*) and the scale of elephant poaching (as evidenced by the number of poaching incidents reported in *Tip of the Tusk*) all must be taken into consideration by the Parties.

It is recommended that CITES Parties should reject Prop. 7 (Nambia) for an annual raw ivory export quota of 2000 kg and unlimited export of worked ivory

It is also recommended that Parties take a similarly precautionary approach to any future proposal for ivory trade while the enormous volume of ivory in domestic markets and in international trade remain a significant threat to elephants in their natural habitat.

Appendix A: Elephants Poached and Ivory Seized 1998 - 2004

Range States (non-range states to follow)

Country	Elephants Killed for Ivory	Illegal Ivory Seizures	Ivory Markets	Reference/Notes
Angola	6; (March to October 2003)			Angola Press Agency (October 2003)
	30; between July and September 2000 in Bicuar NP			Panafrican News Agency (September 2000)
			Report that the airport being used for the illegal traffic of ivory tusks (from 1990)	People's Daily Online (May 2001)
Bangladesh				<i>No information received.</i>
Benin			Carvings seen on sale, Sheraton, Cotonou (March 2001)	Pers comm: Ian Redmond, (2001)
Bhutan				<i>No information received.</i>
Botswana	4; Chobe National Park (2002)			Botswana Daily News (June 2002)
	16; Chobe National Park (2001)			Pers Comm: Dr Paula Kahumbu (February 2002)
	11; (1999)			CITES Doc 11.31.1
	7; (1998)			CITES Doc 11.31.1
		6 tusks / 25kg; seized at border posts (March 2003)		Department of Customs and Excise, Republic of Botswana (June 2004)
	2 tusks; Chobe Forestry Reserve (September 2001)		Botswana Daily News Online (September 2001)	
Brunei Darussalam		No seizures reported		Brunei CITES MA (September 2002)
Burkina Faso	12; since 1997			Country Report to Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
Cambodia	2 (unconfirmed); Phnom Samkos (2001)			Phnom Penh Post (September 2001)
	2; Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary (August 2001)			Phnom Penh Post (September 2001)

	26 ; Koh Kong/Pursat Province (May 2000 – October 2001)			Cat Action Treasury Report (December 2001)	
	6 ; Cardamom mountains (December 2000)			Agence France-Presse (December 2000)	
	4 ; 1999			CITES Doc 11.31.1	
	6 ; 1998			CITES Doc 11.31.1	
			1,773 items; including carved tusks, found in 59 shops in 2 towns (March 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save the Elephants (2002)	
Cameroon	6 ; Libongo (June 2003)			Last Great Ape Organisation (October 2003)	
	84 ; Bayang Mbo area (2002 – 2004)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)	
	150 ; Du Dja (1998)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)	
	140 ; in area 60km radius Lomie (1998/1999)			Confidential comment to BFF (March 2000)	
		11kg ; Douala (September 2004)			Last Great Ape Organisation (September 2004)
		116.5kg ; seized from two ivory workshops, Douala (July 2004)			Last Great Ape Organisation (February 2004)
		12 tusks; and an elephant footstool, Douala (February 2004)			Last Great Ape Organisation (February 2004)
		16kg ; Douala airport (August 2003)			Georges Mouncharou, Head of Elephant Programme (October 2003)
		91kg ; Yaounde (May 2003)			Georges Mouncharou, Head of Elephant Programme (October 2003)
	16kg ; Tinto (November 2002)			Georges Mouncharou, Head of Elephant Programme (October 2003)	

		26kg ; Djoum (July 2002)		Georges Mouncharou, Head of Elephant Programme (October 2003)
		42 tusks ; Lobeke National Park (November 2000)		The Independent (Bangladesh) (November 2000)
		6 tusks ; northern area of Lobeke National Park (November 2000)		The Independent (Bangladesh) (November 2000)
		2 tusks ; Yokadouma (May 2000)		Chicago Tribune (May 2000)
		800kg ; Douala (1999)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)
Central African Republic	30 ; (January – June 2002)			Pers comm. Pierre Pfeffer (June 2002)
	200 ; (2001)			Pers comm. Pierre Pfeffer (June 2002)
	400 ; CAR/DRC border, between 1997 and 2002			Karl Amman/The Guardian (May 2002)
	30-40 per week; (1999)			Pachyderm Issue No. 27 (January – December 1999)
		20 tusks ; Adama (2002)		The Guardian (May 2002)
Chad		112 tusks (2000)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)
	37 ; (January – March 2004)			The Elephant, Vol. 10 nr. 3 (August 2004)
	22 ; (2002)			Country National Report; Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
	11 ; (2001)			Country National Report; Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
	15 ; (2000)			Country National Report; Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
	1 ; (1999)			Country National Report; Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
	43 ; (1998)			Country National Report; Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)

	50* ; Zakouma NP (April to August 2001)			Pers Comm: Pierre Pfeffer, October 2001 <i>*some of these may be included in the 11 for the country report</i>
		11 tusks ; (December 1999)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)
China		300kg ; Guangzhou, Guandong Province (March 2004)		Environmental Investigation Agency (March 2004)
		92 carvings ; Zhejiang Province (January 2003)		Confidential source (2003)
		7kg ; Wenzhou (December 2002)		Confidential source (2003)
		3,334.6kg tusks; Shanghai (August 2002)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)
		295 pieces raw ivory; (April 2002)		AFP (Apr 2002)
		244 pieces / 30kg ; Wenzhou customs, Zhejiang province (June 2001)		People's Daily Online (July 2001)
		114kg ; Yunnan (March 2001)		Confidential source (2003)
		250 pieces / 40kg ; Hangzhou Customs, (June – August 2001)		Xinhua (August 2001)
		1533 pieces ; confiscated in 20 smuggling cases by Shanghai Pudong Airport Customs (January – July 2001)		People's Daily Online (September 2001)
		295 tusks / 2,613.5kg ; Qingdao, Shangdong (May 2001)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 19 No. 2 (2002)
	1,100kg ; (2001)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003) <i>*Seizure location unknown, this seizure may therefore be included in the 13,000kg seized in Beijing</i>	

		13,000kg ; Seized in Beijing in 41 seizures (2001)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)
		25 pieces / 123kg ; Pudong International Airport (October 2000)		Xinhua (August 2001)
		507kg ; Shenzhen, discovered in a truck (May 2000)		People's Daily Online (May 2000)
		140kg tusks ; (2000)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003) Origin: Gabon
		912kg worked ivory ; Putian, Fujian (September 1999)		A Preliminary Review on the Management of Trade in Elephant Products in China, CITES MA/IFAW
		11 tusks ; (September 1999)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003) Origin: Myanmar
		2,100kg ; (August 1999)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003) Origin: South Africa
		424 tusks / 2,020kg ; Guangxi Province (January 1999)		Confidential source (2003)
		700kg tusks, 102 other tusks, 412 semi-worked pieces, 3,249 jewellery items ; Tianjin (1999)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)
		8kg tusks ; (1999)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)
		1,600kg ; Zhenjiang port, Guangdong province (November 1998)		Reuters (November 1998)

		330 pieces / 2,934kg; Huangpu, Guangdong Province (1998)		A Preliminary Review on the Management of Trade in Elephant Products in China, CITES MA/IFAW
Taiwan (ROC)		3 tusks / 26kg; Keelung (May 2000)		Society for Wildlife and Nature Newsletter, Vol 8 No 2 (June 2000)
		332 tusks / 2,160kg; ivory from Cameroon (May 2000)		Society for Wildlife and Nature Newsletter, Vol 8 No. 2 (June 2000)
Macao (SAR)		52 pieces / 170kg; Macao (April 2003)		Confidential source (2003)
		67 pieces / 4.9kg; Portas do Cerco Checkpoint (March 2002)		Servicos de Alfandega (August 2002)
		10 pieces / 91.95kg; Macao International Airport (May 2001)		Servicos de Alfandega (August 2002)
Hong Kong (SAR)		0.86kg; Kowloon, Hong Kong (May 2004)		Environmental Investigation Agency (2004)
		100kg; 2 Hong Kong shops (January 2004)		The Standard (February 2004)
		2,446kg; (2003) Including: 279 Tusks / 1932kg; Kwai Chung Container Terminal, Hong Kong (October 2003)		Hong Kong Commissioner of Customs and Excise (January 2004) TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 20 No 1 (2004)
		506kg; Hong Kong (October 2002)		<i>South China Morning Post</i> (October 2003)
		79 pieces / 1.7kg; Hong Kong International Airport (July 2002)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 19 No. 2 (2002)
		20.78kg; (2001)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)

		52.85kg; (2000)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles (2003)
		17kg; (1999)		Hong Kong Commissioner of Customs and Excise (January 2004)
		104kg; (1998)		Hong Kong Commissioner of Customs and Excise (January 2004)
Congo	400-500; (2000 – 2001)			Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)
	10; (March 1999)			Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)
	26; Lengoue River (February 2000)			JWCS (Pachyderm No. 34 Jan – June 2003)
	3; Mombo village (August 2002)			JWCS (Pachyderm No. 34 January – June 2003)
	12; (January – March 2002)			JWCS (Pachyderm No. 34 January – June 2003)
	3; Lengoue River (December 2000 – January 2001)			JWCS (Pachyderm No. 34 January – June 2003)
		156 tusks; (2003)		Pers comm.: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
		3,000kgs; seized from 2000 – 2002, including:		Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)
		35 tusks; (2002)		Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)
		64 tusks; (2001)		Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)
	223 tusks; (2000)		Congolese delegate, Elephant Range States meeting (August 2002)	

		174 tusks or pieces of tusk, including 26 tusks weighing more than 10kg each; in Odzala National Park and Mbomo village (December 1997 – May 2002)*		Tomo Nishihara, JWCS (Pachyderm No. 34 January – June 2003) <i>*may be included in the 20 tusks seized in Odzala</i>
		20 tusks; Odzala National Park (September 1998 – May 1999)		Prop 11.24
Cote d'Ivoire	52; (2001)			Pers comm.: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
	48; (2000)			Pers comm.: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
	42; (1999)			Pers comm.: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
	31; (1998)			Pers comm.: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
			1,554kg worked ivory on sale in 68 outlets (2002)	More Ivory than Elephants: Domestic Ivory Markets in Three West African Countries, TRAFFIC (2003)
			Ivory offered for sale on road near Petite Guiglo (May 2002)	Pers comm.: Jana Rist (May 2002)
			Ivory for sale at Tai village market (May 2002)	Pers comm.: Jana Rist (May 2002)
Democratic Republic of Congo	25; Garamba National Park (July 2004)			Reuters (August 2004)
	Over 1,000; Garamba National Park. Tonnes of ivory being taken over the border into neighbouring Sudan (April 2003 – April 2004)			Save the Rhino International (May 2004)
	Massive elephant killing in Okapi Wildlife Reserve (October 2002 – July 2003)			John Hart, WCS (reported in Mail and Guardian) (August 2003)

	2; Virunga National Park (April 2003)			Pers Comm: Jobogo Mirindi (May 2003)
	300; Kahuzi Biega NP (2001)			Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation/PNA (March 2001)
	26; Around Bili (August – November 2001)			Save the Elephants (January 2002)
	2; Okapi Faunal Reserve (August 2000)			CITES Prop 12.11
	300; (1998/9)			Stop the Clock (April 2000)
	3,000; (1999)			Stop the Clock (April 2000)
		3,000kg; Isiro (April 2000)		Report of the Panel Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC (2001)
		2,000kg; traced in Bukavu (late 2000)		Report of the Panel Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC (2001)
		800 kg; Garamba National Park (August 2000)		Report of the Panel Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and other forms of wealth of the DRC (2001)
		2 tusks; (2003)		Pers Comm: Jobogo Mirindi (May 2003)
			Around 12 tusks and other ivory pieces seen on sale in Kisangani (November 2002)	BBC (November 2002)
Equatorial Guinea				<i>No information received</i>
Eritrea		No incidents of ivory seizures reported.		Hezy Shoshani (2004)
Ethiopia		37 pieces / 140kg; Moyale (April 2002)		IFAW (October 2003)
			Report suggests that Ethiopia is a market for large quantities of ivory	Kim Howell, African Regional Report to 17 th Animals Committee meeting (July/August 2001)

Gabon	500-1,000 ; killed annually			BBC News Online (October 2002)
	3 ; (1999)			CITES Doc. 11.31.1
	20 ; (1998)			CITES Doc. 11.31.1
		80 tusks ; Oyem (December 2003)		Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2004)
Ghana	4 ; (2004)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	8 ; (2003)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	9 ; (2002)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	10 ; (2001)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	6 ; (2000)			Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	29 ; (1997 – 1999)			Dr Paula Kahumbu, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August, 2002)
		2 tusks / 7kg ; (2002)		Dr Hedia Beccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
		11 tusks / 38.50kg ; (2000)		Dr Hedia Beccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
		8 tusks / 34kg ; (1999)		Dr Hedia Beccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
		8 tusks / 11.14kg ; (1998)		Dr Hedia Beccar, notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)

			Ivory openly sold in shopping malls, including 'Art Centre' in Accra. (2003)	Pers comm. (July 2003)
Guinea	1; (2002)			Dr Hedia Beccar: Notes from Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
	1; (1999)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	1; (1998)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
India	2; Wynad district (June 2003)			Wildlife Protection Society of India (June 2003)
	1; in Kerala (February 2003)			Wildlife Protection Society of India (February 2003)
	6 at least; Corbett Tiger Reserve (2000)			Wildlife Trust of India (July 2004)
	8; (January – June 2002)			Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)
	42; (2001)			Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)
	48; (2000)			Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)
		37kg, plus 2 unweighed statues; (January – June 2004)		Wildlife Trust of India (July 2004)
		149.69kg, plus 1 unweighed piece and 8 tusks; (2003)		Wildlife Trust of India (July 2004)
		114.4kg seized, plus 42 unweighed pieces (January – June 2002)		Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)
		89kg; plus 5 unweighed pieces and 2 unweighed tusks (July – December 2002)		Wildlife Trust of India (July 2004)

		259.07kg ivory seized, not including 15 unweighed tusks, and 3 unweighed pieces; (2000)		Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)	
		420.91kg ivory seized, not including 9 unweighed tusks and 770 unweighed pieces (primarily bangles) (2001)		Wildlife Protection Society of India (July 2002)	
		1,500kg; (1998/1999)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)	
Indonesia	8; Way Kambas National Park (July 2004)			The Jakarta Post (July 2004)	
	17; North Sumatra (April 2004)			Antara (April 2004)	
	4; TNBBS (January 2004)			The Jakarta Post (July 2004)	
	6; Riau Province (2004)			Antara (April 2004)	
	1; Way Kambas National Park (September 2003)			The Jakarta Post (July 2004)	
	4; Way Kambas National Park (August 2003)			The Jakarta Post (July 2004)	
	5; Talang Bamban Forest, West Lampung (October 2003)			The Jakarta Post (October 2003)	
	1; Ulu Sipurak (February 2003)			Antara (July 2003)	
	2; Batang Merangin (2003)			Antara (July 2003)	
	200; since 1993 in the South Bukit Barisan National Park			The Jakarta Post (October 2004)	
				Department stores in Jakarta display ivory carvings	San Diego Union-Tribune (May 2002)
Kenya	35; (2004)			KWS, August 2004	
	73; (2003)			KWS, August 2004	
	132; (2002)			KWS, August 2004	
	57; (2001)			KWS, August 2004	
	41; (2000)			KWS, August 2004	
	67; (1999)			KWS, August 2004	
	41; (1998)			KWS, August 2004	
		40 tusks / 237.2kg; (2004)			KWS, August 2004
		213 tusks / 985kg; (2003)			KWS, August 2004
	89 tusks / 603.4kg; (2002)			KWS, August 2004	

		454 tusks / 646.15kg; (2001)		KWS, August 2004
		165 tusks / 447.15kg; (2000)		KWS, August 2004
		409 tusks / 1880.4kg; (1999)		KWS, August 2004
		80 tusks / 348.4kg; (1998)		KWS, August 2004
Lao People's Democratic Republic			1424 items; including carved tusks, found in 63 out of 182 shops surveyed in 2 towns (January 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants (2002)
Liberia	9; (1999 – 2002)			Pers comm: Elephant Range States Meeting (August 2002)
Malawi		10 tusks / 127kg; Machinga (July 2003)		Environmental News Service (January 200)
Malaysia	1; Felda Mayam Pahang (June 2002)			Pers comm: Elephant Range States Meeting
		4 tusks; (January 2003)		Confidential source
		27 carved pieces; shops in Equatorial Hotel, Park Royal Hotel and Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur (April 2002)		TRAFFIC Bulletin 19/1 (2001)
Mali	6; (1998)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
		2 tusks / 16.5kg; Gourma (March 2003)		Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
Mauritania				<i>No information received</i>
Mozambique	87; (January – July 2001)			Pers comm: Mark Jenkins (May 2001) <i>It is believed that only 5% of carcasses are found</i>
	560; (2000)			Pers comm: Mark Jenkins (May 2001) <i>It is believed that only 5% of carcasses are found</i>
Myanmar	'Hunters have continued killing elephants, upsetting the ratio of males to females and leading to declines in birth rate.' (May 2004)			AFP (May 2004)

			5,801 items seen for sale in Myanmar (February 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/ Save the Elephants (2002)
Namibia	7; (2003)			CoP13 Prop 7
	5; (2002)			CoP13 Prop 7
	2; (2001)			CoP13 Prop 7
	2; (2000)			CoP13 Prop 7
	12; (1999)			Cop13 Prop 7
	4; (1998)			CoP13 Prop 7
		41 tusks / 309.40kg; (2003)		CoP13 Prop 7
		29 tusks / 145.10kg; (2002)		CoP13 Prop 7
		41 tusks / 219.70kg; (2001)		CoP13 Prop 7
		47 tusks / 286.60kg; (2000)		CoP13 Prop 7
	77 tusks / 410.50kg; (1999)		CoP13 Prop 7	
	84 tusks / 467.80kg; (1998)		CoP13 Prop 7	
Nepal	1; seized District Pilibhit (September 2003)			Wildlife Trust of India (September 2003)
			1,546 ivory items found on sale within 57 shops in Kathmandu (2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/ Save the Elephants (2002)
			1,454 ivory items found on sale within 71 shops in Kathmandu (1998)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/ Save the Elephants (2002)
Niger	2; (2003)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	1; (2002)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	1; (2000)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	2; (1998)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
		2 tusks; Hotel Tapoa (1998)		Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
Nigeria			<i>No information received</i>	

Rwanda	1; (July 2002)			Pers comm., confidential (July 2003)
Senegal		No seizure for 10 years	Thousands of carved items for sale and active carving seen in the main tourist market of Dakar (June 2002)	Born Free Foundation (June 2002)
Sierra Leone	2; Outamba-Kilimi National Park (October 2003)			Senior Game Superintendent (March 2004)
		6 pieces worked ivory; seized from UN peace monitor (March – April 2003)		Senior Game Superintendent (March 2004)
Somalia				<i>No information received</i>
South Africa	6; Kruger National Park (2003)			News 24 (March 2004)
	311; Kruger National Park (1998)			Prop 11.24 (quoting Saturday Star, March 1998)
		11.8kg; Beit Bridge Border Crossing (August 2004)		Independent Online (August 2004) <i>*the 4th incident in 8 months at this border crossing*</i>
		2 tusks; Durban (May 2003)		The Independent (May 2003)
		4 pieces raw ivory; (May 2002)		Financial Times (May 2002)
		7 tusks; 90kg; Pretoria (April 2002)		News 24 (April 2002)
		1 tusk / 54.8kg; (April 2002)		Wildnet news <i>Tusk cut from carcass near Shingwedzi</i>
		22 tusks / 140kg; Pietersburg (October 2001)		Africa News Service (November 2001)
		26 tusks; Vryburg (March 2001)		News 24 (March 2001)
		8 tusks; Pretoria (September 2000)		ESPU / Pretoria News (September 2000)
		1 tusk / 65kg; (December 1999)		Reuters (December 1999)
		20 tusks; (1999)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)
		53 tusks; (1998)		Stop the Clock (April 2000)
Sri Lanka		23 pieces; (January 1999)		Sri Lanka Customs (September 2002)

		2 tusks; (January 1999)		Sri Lanka Customs (September 2002)
			620 items; for sale in 22 shops (November 2000)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save the Elephants (2002)
Sudan				<i>No information received</i>
Swaziland				<i>No information received</i>
Tanzania, United Republic	2; Ruaha National Park (August 2003)			Confidential source (October 2003)
	5; Ruaha National Park (January 2002)			Confidential source (May 2002)
	3; Manyara ranch (June 2001)			Tarangire Elephant Project (October 2001)
	4; Marang Forest (2001)			Tarangire Elephant Project (October 2001)
	3; next to Arusha National Park (2001)			Tarangire Elephant Project (October 2001)
	1; Lake Natron Game Controlled Area (October 2001)			AWF Press Release (November 2001)
	8 (minimum); Selous (2001)			Catherine Muir (January 2002)
	20; Rungwa (October 1999)			Confidential source (January 2000)
	15; Ruaha NP (April 1998 – December 2000)			Friends of Ruaha Society (December 2000)
		73 tusks; Dar es Salaam (January 2004)		Reuters (January 2004)
		47 tusks / 100 kg; Dar es Salaam (November 2003)		Xinhua News Agency (November 2003)
		4 tusks and 43 pieces; Tabora (June 2003)		Confidential source (2003)
		136 pieces; Dar es Salaam (February 2002)		The Guardian (February 2002)
		5 tusks and 22 pieces; Dar es Salaam (February 2002)		Daily News (February 2002)
		1,255 tusks / 3,000kg; Dar es Salaam (January 2002)		AC18 Doc 5.1 / Wildnet Africa News Archive (January 2002)
		42 tusks / 580kg; (2001)		Confidential Source (2003)

		25 pieces ; Dar es Salaam (December 2001)		Daily News (December 2001)
		113 pieces raw ivory and 91 pieces worked ivory ; (April 2001)		IFAW (2004)
		27 tusks , cut into small pieces; Ruaha and Rungwa (2000)		Confidential source (2000)
		47 tusks ; Rungwa (December 1999)		Confidential source (2003)
Thailand	7 ; Huay Khakaeng-Thung Yai Naresuan wildlife sanctuaries (found March 2001)			Bangkok Post (April 2001)
		1,000kg during 2003 at Bangkok International Airport, including: 65 tusks / 501kg ; Bangkok international airport (July 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 20 No. 1 (2004) Xinhua News (July 2003) / International Fund for Animal Welfare (July 2003)
		160kg ; (August 2002)		IFAW (2004)
		116 pieces / 400kg ; Bangkok International Airport (May 2002)		Ananova.com (May 2002)
		30 tusks / 203kg ; Don Muang airport (November 2001)		Bangkok Post (November 2001) <i>Origin: Kenya</i>
		112 tusks; 488kg ; Bangkok airport (May 2000)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 18 No 3 (December 2000) <i>Origin: Zambia</i>
		450 pieces raw ivory ; Bangkok Airport (1998)		Confidential Source (2000)
			27,689 ivory pieces for sale in 104 souvenir shops in Bangkok, weighing 1,500kg (August 2003)	Bangkok Post (reporting on Akiri Kanayama's PhD thesis), (August 2003)

			Ivory products sold in 80% of 18 border trading points, and 189 Bangkok hotels (2001)	WWF (2001) <i>99% of ivory in local market (Bangkok) was from African elephants</i>
			88,179 items for sale in 194 shops in 3 towns (February and March 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2002)
Togo	22; (2002)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	11; (2001)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	15; (2000)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	1; (1999)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
	43; (1998)			Pers comm: Dr Hedia Baccar (September 2002)
Uganda	7; Murchison Falls National Park (March 2003)			Agence France Presse (September 2003)
	12; north-eastern Uganda (2003)			Inter-Press Service News Agency (May 2003)
	1; Queen Elizabeth National Park (2000)			Pers comm.: confidential source (January 2002)
		13kg; (July 2003)		UWA / Mail and Guardian (August 2003)
		22kg; (2003)		Mail and Guardian (August 2003)
		9 carvings/ 15kg; Entebbe (June 2003)		Confidential source (2003)
		150 tusk pieces (January – August 2002)		English Daily New Vision (August 2002)
		91 tusks / 213kg; seized Entebbe International Airport (June 2001)		New Vision (July 2001)
	110kg; Murchison Falls National Park (April 2001)		International fund for Animal Welfare (2002)	

Vietnam	Poaching decreased wild elephant population by 90% to just 40-50 animals (July 2004)			Request for help from Prime Minister Phan Van Khai (July 2004)
	1 ; Bac Tra My district (February 2004)			Deutsche Presse-Agentur (February 2004)
			3,039 ivory items for sale in 50 shops (January 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save the Elephants (2002)
Zambia	28 ; Chiawa GMA (2002)			Report of the Panel of Experts on the African Elephant on the review of the proposal submitted by Zambia, CoP12 Doc 66, Annex 4 (October 2002)
	7 ; Lower Zambezi National Park (2002)			Conservation Lower Zambezi, Afrikeye.net (2004)
	13 ; (2001)			Prop12.9
	16 ; Lower Zambezi National Park (2001)			Conservation Lower Zambezi, Afrikeye.net (2004)
	16 ; (2000)			Prop12.9
	156 (est); central Kafue NP, (2000)			Report of the Panel of Experts on the African Elephant on the review of the proposal submitted by Zambia, CoP12 Doc 66, Annex 4 (October 2002)
	800 per year (est); illegal offtake			Report of the Panel of Experts on the African Elephant on the review of the proposal submitted by Zambia, CoP12 Doc 66, Annex 4 (October 2002)
	1,198 ; Zambezi Valley Floor (1999)			Lethal Experiment (2000)
		48 ivory carvings ; (March 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
		19 tusks ; (January – March 2001)		The Post (Lusaka) (May 2001)
	93 tusks ; (October – December 2000)		The Post (Lusaka) (May 2001)	

		14 pieces; Mumbwa-Lusaka Road (August 2000)		The Times of Zambia (August 2003)
		63 tusks; (January – July 2000)		AA.net (September 2000)
		53 pieces; Lusaka International Airport (April 2000)		Zambia Daily Mail (April 2000)
		24 tusks; (1999)		ZAWA IIU (March 2000)
		60 tusks; (1998)		ZAWA IIU (March 2000)
		1,344kg; (1998)		ZAWA IIU (March 2000)
Zimbabwe	1; Limpopo Transfrontier National Park (June 2004)			The Herald (Harare) (June 2004)
	10; 40 legs found, (June 2004)			The Independent (June 2004)
	5; large bull elephants, killed around the Victoria Falls area. (January 2004)			Johnny Rodrigues, Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force Report (January 2004)
	139; Zambezi valley escarpment (2004)			The Herald (Harare) (June 2004)
	3; Hwange Estate (November 2003)			Johnny Rodrigues / Cape Times (November 2003)
	1; Antionette Farm (August 2003)			Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force (September 2003)
	2; Bubiyana conservancy (July 2003)			Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force (September 2003)
	7* at least; (June 2002)			The Herald (Harare) (April 2002) <i>These may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference.</i>
	6*; Gwai Conservancy (2002)			The Herald (Harare) (April 2002) <i>These may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference.</i>
	1*; Chewore (April 2002)			The Herald (Harare) (April 2002) <i>These may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference.</i>

33* ; Kariba area, Midlands Conservancy (March 2002 – June 2002)			Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force / Wildlife Notice Board (June 2002) <i>These may be included in the 502 figure given above, but due to lack of detail we are unable to cross reference</i>
502; (January – July 2002)			A Global Problem (November 2002). Quoted from a confidential government source.
43 ; year 2001			Prop 12.10
35 ; year 2000			Prop 12.10
14; (August 2000)			The Herald (April 2002)
33 ; Kariba area, Midlands Conservancy (March 2002 – June 2002)			Wildlife Notice Board (June 2002)
65 ; (1999)			Prop. 11.24
1,378 ; results from an aerial count in the Zambezi valley in late 1999			Lethal Experiment, EIA (2000)
84 elephants ; Chewore National Park (1999)			Reuters (November 1999)
	42 tusks ; Chewore National Park (1999)		Reuters (November 1999)
	17 tusks / 156.50kg ; (1999)		Lethal Experiment (2000)
		76 tusks on seen on sale in Gokwe area (November 2003)	Johnny Rodrigues, Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force Report (November 2003)

Non-Range States

Country	Seizures of Ivory	Ivory Markets	Reference/Notes
Afghanistan			<i>No information received</i>
Albania			<i>No information received</i>
Algeria	Customs report no seizures between 2000 and 2004		Algerian Customs (June 2004)
Andorra	Customs reports no seizures		Andorra Customs Authority (March 2004)
Antigua and Barbuda			<i>No information received</i>
Argentina			<i>No information received</i>
Armenia			<i>No information received</i>
Australia			<i>No information received</i>
Austria	70 items (1998)		Stop the Clock Report (April 2000)
Azerbaijan	Customs reports no seizures		Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (March 2004)
Bahamas	No seizures reported between 1998 and 2004		Department of Agriculture (May 2004)
Bahrain			<i>No information received</i>
Barbados			<i>No information received</i>
Belarus			<i>No information received</i>
Belgium	4 carvings ; Brussels (April 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	50kg ; Brussels (April 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	40kg ; (April 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	4 tusks & 5 carvings ; Brussels (January 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	9 carvings ; Brussels (March 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	30 carvings ; Brussels (February 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	10kg ; (June 2002)		Confidential Source (2003)
	50kg ; (May 2002)		Confidential Source (2003)
	44 pieces / 106kg ; (August 2001)		Report of the CITES African Consultative Meeting (March 2004)
	45 unworked tusks, 29 worked tusks and 405 ivory items / 150kg ; (June 2001)		AC18 Doc 5.1
230 carved items ; Brussels (October 2000)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 19 No 1 (2001)	

Belize			<i>No information received</i>
Bolivia			<i>No information received</i>
Bosnia & Herzegovina			<i>No information received</i>
Brazil			<i>No information received</i>
Bulgaria	128.5kg raw ivory; (1998)		Ministry of Environment and Waters, Bulgaria (March 2004)
Burundi			<i>No information received</i>
Canada	108 worked pieces; (2004) including:		Canadian Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	70kg; Toronto (February 2004)		The Otawa Citizen (February 2004)
	317 worked pieces (2003)		Canadian Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	120 worked pieces; (2001)		Canadian Wildlife Service (November 2002)
	21 worked pieces; (2000)		Canadian Wildlife Service (November 2002)
	4,363 pieces (jewellery) / 10kg; (September 2000)		Canadian Wildlife Service (November 2002)
	135 worked pieces; (1999)		Canadian Wildlife Service (November 2002)
	48 worked pieces; (1998)		Canadian Wildlife Service (November 2002)
Cape Verde			<i>No information received</i>
Chile	2 tusks; (March 2002)		IFAW (May 2002)
Colombia	Colombia reports no seizures between 1998 and 2004		CITES MA (June 2004)
Comoros			<i>No information received</i>
Cook Islands			<i>No information received</i>
Costa Rica			<i>No information received</i>
Croatia			<i>No information received</i>
Cuba			<i>No information received</i>
Cyprus	27 worked pieces; Larnaca International Airport (April 2000)		Department of Customs and Excise (September 2002)
Czech Republic			<i>No information received</i>
Denmark	1 piece; Billund Airport (July 2003)		Told Skat (March 2004)
	1 piece; Copenhagen Airport (June 2003)		Told Skat (March 2004)
	2 tusks; Billund Airport (February 2003)		Told Skat (March 2004)
	2 tusks and 1 piece; (February 2001)		Told Skat (September 2002)
	4 tusks; (October 2000)		Told Skat (September 2002)
Djibouti	16 pieces; Djibouti-ville (June 2001)		AC18 Doc 5.1

Dominica			<i>No information received</i>
Dominican Republic			<i>No information received</i>
East Timor			<i>No information received</i>
Ecuador			<i>No information received</i>
Egypt	25 tusks & 42 ivory pieces; Cairo (June 2002)		Confidential Source (2003)
	212 pieces raw ivory and 103.3kgs worked ivory; (May 2002)		IFAW (2004)
	3,000kg; (May 2002)		IFAW (2002)
	230 tusks / 850kg; Aswan (November 2001)		CITES MA (November 2001)
	2 pieces; (September 2000)		Prop 12.11
	1,441 pieces / 1,576.250kg; (July 2000)		CITES MA (November 2001)
	2 pieces / 8kg; (April 2000)		Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	2 pieces; 12kg; (March 2000)		Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	79 pieces / 138.95kg; (March 2000)		CITES MA (November 2001)
	35 pieces / 53.750kg; (February 2000)		Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	7 pieces / 30kg; (February 2000)		Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	2 pieces / 12kg; (January 2000)		CITES MA / Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	4 pieces / 10kg; (January 2000)		CITES MA / Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	40kg; (October 1999)		CITES MA (November 2001)
	29 pieces / 65kg; (September 1999)		CITES MA / Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
	2 pieces / 6kg; (September 1999)		CITES MA / Pachyderm No. 28 (January – June 2000)
		Large quantities of ivory offered for sale in Sharm el Sheikh, 1 vendor reported it to be recently poached in Northern Kenya and brought to Egypt by an ivory dealer	Pers comm: Orny Ferrari (April 2001)
El Salvador			<i>No information received</i>
Estonia	Customs report no seizures between 1998 and 2003		Maksu – Ja Tolliamet (February 2004)
Fiji			<i>No information received</i>

Finland	9 pieces ; Originated in Guinea (2003)		Tullihallitus – National Board of Customs (February 2004)
	1 carved tusk ; Originated in China (2003)		Tullihallitus – National Board of Customs (February 2004)
	1 carved tusk ; Originated in USA (2003)		Tullihallitus – National Board of Customs (February 2004)
	Ivory lamp ; Originated in Bangkok (1999)		Tullihallitus – National Board of Customs (February 2004)
France	162.9kg ; (2003)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	128.1kg ; (2002)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	350kg ; (2001)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	370.5kg ; (2000)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	1,017kg ; (1999)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	Including: 420kg worked ivory seized travelling from Rwanda on route to Japan (November 1999)		Direction Generale Des Donanes Et Droits Indirects (July 2004)
	600kg tusks ; Paris airport, seized from North Korean diplomat travelling from Cameroon to China (October 1998)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 17 No 3 (January 1999)
Gambia			<i>No information received</i>
Georgia			<i>No information received</i>
Germany	61 pieces and 6 tusks ; (2003)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)
	110 pieces and 7 tusks ; (2002)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)
	62 pieces and 2 tusks ; (2001)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)
	265 pieces and 6 tusks ; (2000)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)
	1,044 pieces and 15 tusks ; (1999)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)

	327 pieces and 6 tusks; (1998)		CITES MA / Bundesamt fur Naturschutz (March 2004)
Greece	Customs reports no seizures		Customs General Directorate (Nov 2002)
Grenada			<i>No information received</i>
Guatemala			<i>No information received</i>
Guinea-Bissau			<i>No information received</i>
Guyana			<i>No information received</i>
Haiti			<i>No information received</i>
Honduras			<i>No information received</i>
Hungary	2 pieces; (2003)		Director for Criminal Affairs, Hungary (March 2004)
	12 pieces; 5 worked pieces and 7 unworked pieces (2002)		Director for Criminal Affairs, Hungary (March 2004)
	32 worked pieces & 1 unworked piece; (2001)		Director for Criminal Affairs, Hungary (March 2004)
Iceland	Customs report no seizures during 2003		Tollstjorinn i Reykjavik (February 2004)
Iran			<i>No information received</i>
Iraq			<i>No information received</i>
Ireland	Customs report no seizures during 2003		Office of the Revenue Commissioners (March 2004)
	Box ivory carvings; (January 1998)		Office of the Revenue Commissioners (August 2002)
Israel	3 tusks / 13kg; (1999)		Confidential Source (2000)
Italy	130 worked pieces; Rome International Airport (Apr 2003)		AFP (Apr 2003)
	5 pieces; Firenze Airport (July 2002)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Ivory Coast</i>
	18 pieces; Firenze Airport (April 2002)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Ivory Coast</i>
	2 pieces; Firenze Airport (January 2002)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Ivory Coast</i>
	0.75kg; Verona Airport (October 2001)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Namibia</i>
	5 pieces; Ancona Airport (June 2001)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Mozambique, via South Africa</i>
	10 pieces; Verona Airport (May 2001)		Agenzia Delle Dogane (October 2002) <i>Origin: Benin</i>

Jamaica			<i>No information received</i>
Japan	132 tusk sections / 500kg ; Tokyo (April 2000)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol 18 No 2 (April 2000)
	1,200 hankos ; exported from Hong Kong (1999)		JWCS (February 2004)
	2 pieces raw ivory ; exported from Senegal (1999)		JWCS (February 2004)
	100 hankos ; exported from China (1998)		JWCS (February 2004)
	3 pieces ; exported from the Canary Islands (1998)		JWCS (February 2004)
	145 sculptures ; exported from Hong Kong (1998)		JWCS (February 2004)
Jordan	8 tusks / 20kg ; Ramtha Crossing border (April 2000)		Customs Department of Jordan (August 2002) <i>Tusks contained cocaine</i>
Kazakhstan			<i>No information received</i>
Kiribati			<i>No information received</i>
Korea, Democratic People's Republic (North)			<i>No information received</i>
Korea, Republic of (South)			<i>No information received</i>
Kuwait			<i>No information received</i>
Kyrgystan			<i>No information received</i>
Latvia	2 seizures have been made (July 2004)		National Customs Board (March 2004)
Lebanon			<i>No information received</i>
Lesotho	Customs report no seizures		Department of Customs and Excise (September 2002)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			<i>No information received</i>
Liechtenstein			<i>No information received</i>
Lithuania	Customs report no seizures from 1998 to 2004		Customs Department (March 2004)
Luxembourg			<i>No information received</i>
Macedonia, FRYO			<i>No information received</i>
Madagascar			<i>No information received</i>
Maldives			<i>No information received</i>
Malta			<i>No information received</i>
Marshal Islands			<i>No information received</i>
Mauritius	Customs report no seizures between		Customs and Excise Department (January

	1998 and 2003		2004)
Mexico			<i>No information received</i>
Micronesia			<i>No information received</i>
Moldova, Republic of			<i>No information received</i>
Monaco			<i>No information received</i>
Mongolia			<i>No information received</i>
Morocco			<i>No information received</i>
Nauru			<i>No information received</i>
Netherlands	44 seizures; (2002)		CITES MA Biennial Report 2001-2002
	17 seizures; (2001) Including:		CITES MA Biennial Report 2001-2002
	518.2kg tusks; (2001)		The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles / Save the Elephants (2003)
	39 seizures; (2000)		CITES MA, Biennial Report 1999-2000
	26 seizures; (1999)		CITES MA, Biennial Report 1999-2000
New Zealand	25 carved items; 9 cases (January – July 2002)		Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service (August 2002)
	2 tusks and 61 carved items; 22 cases (2001)		Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service (August 2002)
	6 pieces and 2 carved items; in 7 cases (2000)		Wildlife Enforcement Group, NZ Customs Service (August 2002)
Nicaragua			<i>No information received</i>
Niue			<i>No information received</i>
Norway	2 tusks / 17kg; (December 2001)		Directorate of Customs and Excise (August 2002)
	2 tusks; surrendered by Norwegian Prime Minister (February 2000)		Associated Press (May 2002)
Oman			<i>No information received</i>
Pakistan			<i>No information received</i>
Palau			<i>No information received</i>
Panama			<i>No information received</i>
Papua New Guinea			<i>No information received</i>
Paraguay			<i>No information received</i>
Peru	Customs report no seizures between 1998 and 2004		SUNAT-ADUANAS (March 2004)
Philippines	16 tusks / 125kg; Tusks reportedly from Libya, seized in Ninoy Aquino		Confidential Source (2000)

	Airport, Manila (1998)		
Poland	1 piece ; (July 2001)		Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Policy Department (2002)
	2 pieces / 8.11kg ; (January 2001)		Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Policy Department (2002)
	4 pieces / 85g ; (November 2000)		Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Policy Department (2002)
	6 pieces ; (August 2000)		Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Policy Department (2002)
	1 carved tusk ; (June 2000)		Ministry of Finance, Director of Customs Policy Department (2002)
Portugal	26 worked item and 1 carved tusk ; 8 separate seizures (2004)		Direccao de Servicos Antifraude (June 2004)
	300kg ; seized in Lisbon (February 2000)		Lethal Experiment, EIA (2000) Origin: South Africa
	150 tusks / 1,500kg ; seized in Lisbon (October 1999)		Lethal Experiment, EIA (2000)
Qatar			<i>No information received</i>
Romania	Customs report no seizures		National Authority of Customs (October 2002)
Russian Federation	500kg ; Moscow airport (April 1999)		Humane Society of the United States (2000)
St Kitts and Nevis			<i>No information received</i>
St Lucia			<i>No information received</i>
St Vincent and the Grenadines			<i>No information received</i>
Samoa			<i>No information received</i>
San Marino			<i>No information received</i>
Sao Tome and Principe			<i>No information received</i>
Saudi Arabia			<i>No information received</i>
Serbia and Montenegro	Customs report no seizures (2002 – 2003)		Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the Republic of Serbia (December 2003)
Seychelles			<i>No information received</i>
Singapore	532 tusks, 40,810 carved pieces / 6,000kg ; shipped from Zambia. (June 2002)		LATF (2002) 40,810 carved items were Japanese style blank Hankos ready for further carving. Shipment originated in Zambia, transited through Malawi and South Africa before being intercepted in Singapore. Destination was Japan.

		At least 20 bangles of ivory seen in Singapore, vendor verified it was made of new elephant ivory (February 2002)	Born Free Foundation (2002)
		2,700 items on sale in 23 shops (November 2000 – January 2001)	The South and South East Asian Ivory Markets, Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles/Save The Elephants (2002)
Slovakia	2 worked tusks and 2 raw tusks; (2003)		Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic (February 2004)
	4 tusks; (April 2002)		Customs Directorate of the Slovak Republic (August 2002) <i>Originated in Botswana, transited through South Africa, Germany and Czech Republic</i>
Slovenia	Customs reports no seizures from 1999 – 2003		Slovenian Customs (February 2004)
Soloman Islands			<i>No information received</i>
Spain	2,900kg; Madrid (July 2004). <i>Followed a previous seizure of 110kg of elephant hair, made up of 580,000 individual hairs</i>		SEPRONA (July 2004) / Reuters (July 2004)
	15 tusks and 441 pieces; (2003)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
	181 pieces; (2002)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
	17 tusks and 195 pieces; (2001)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
	24 tusks and 191 pieces; (2000)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
	8 tusks and 119 pieces; (1999)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
	32 tusks and 432 Ivory figures; (1998)		SEPRONA (July 2004)
Surinam			<i>No information received</i>
Sweden	Customs report no seizures during 2003		Swedish Customs (March 2004)
	3 medallions; from Thailand (January – August 2002)		Swedish Customs (August 2002)
	1 tusk and 1 bracelet; 2001		Swedish Customs (August 2002)
Switzerland	127kg; Zurich (2003)		Head of Elephant Programme, Cameroon (2003)
	31kg; (May 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)
	71.4kg; Zurich Airport, destined for New York (May 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	4kg; (May 2003)		Confidential Source (2003)

	11kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for New York (April 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	1 tusk / 6kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for New York (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	1.5kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for New York (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	7kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for New York (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	3.3kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for Barcelona (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	31.5kg ; Zurich Airport, destined for Madrid (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	300g ; Zurich Airport, destined for Brussels (January – Apr 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	800g ; Zurich Airport, destined for Moscow (early 2003)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 19 No 3 (2003)
	20 tusks / 72kg ; (September 2001)		Neue Luzerner Zeitung (March 2002) / The Ivory Markets of East Asia, Esmond Martin and Daniel Stiles (2003) <i>Origin: Kenya</i>
	3.7kg ; (September 2001)		Neue Luzerner Zeitung (March 2002)
Syrian Arab Republic			<i>No information received</i>
Tajikistan			<i>No information received</i>
Tonga			<i>No information received</i>
Trinidad and Tobago			<i>No information received</i>
Tunisia			<i>No information received</i>
Turkey			<i>No information received</i>
Turkmenistan			<i>No information received</i>
Tuvalu			<i>No information received</i>
Ukraine	1 carved piece ; Kiev Airport (October 2001)		The State Customs Service of Ukraine (September 2002) Ivory was found to be antique
United Arab Emirates	1,845kg ; Dubai, originated in Kenya (October 1999)		Humane Society of the United States (2000)
	61 items ; (1999)		Department of Ports and Customs (March 2000)
	12 pieces ; (1998)		Department of Ports and Customs (March 2000)

United Kingdom	24 tusks / 650kg ; seized by Warwickshire Police (November 2003)		Elephants on the High Street, IFAW (March 2004)
	22 tusks, 126 pieces ; (2003)		HM Customs and Excise (February 04)
	5 tusks, 74 pieces ; (2002)		HM Customs and Excise (February 04)
	8 tusks, 649 pieces ; (2001)		HM Customs and Excise (February 04)
	58 tusks, 445kg ; from Kenya, on the way to China (April 2001)		Elephants on the High Street, IFAW (March 2004)
	19 tusks, 84 pieces ; (2000)		HM Customs and Excise (February 04)
	12 tusks, 13 pieces ; (1999)		HM Customs and Excise (February 04)
United States of America	87 carved ivory items ; declared as hippopotamus teeth (May 1998)		TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol. 17 No 3 (January 1999)
	3 tusks ; Miami Airport (July 2003)		Associated Press (January 2004)
	12 items of jewellery, 65 carvings, 18 ivory pieces, 2 pianos with ivory keys, 9 tusks ; (2003)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	56 items of jewellery, 754 carvings, 2 ivory pieces and 465 piano keys ; (2002)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	144 items of jewellery, 201 carvings, 404 ivory pieces, 155 piano keys, 1 trophy, 5 tusks ; (2001)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	94 items of jewellery, 201 carvings, 5 ivory pieces, 1 piano with ivory keys, 1 trophy and 16 tusks (2000)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)
	403 items of jewellery, 361 carvings, 18 ivory pieces, 4 trophies and 13 tusks ; (1999)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)
165 items of jewellery, 1,236 carvings, 1 raw piece, 104 piano keys, and 11 tusks ; (1998)		United States Fish and Wildlife Service (September 2004)	
Uruguay			<i>No information received</i>
Uzbekistan			<i>No information received</i>
Vanuatu	67 tusks ; (June 2000)		Vanuatu Maritime Authority (June 2000)
Vatican City			<i>No information received</i>
Venezuela			<i>No information received</i>
Yemen			<i>No information received</i>

