

RHINOCEROS



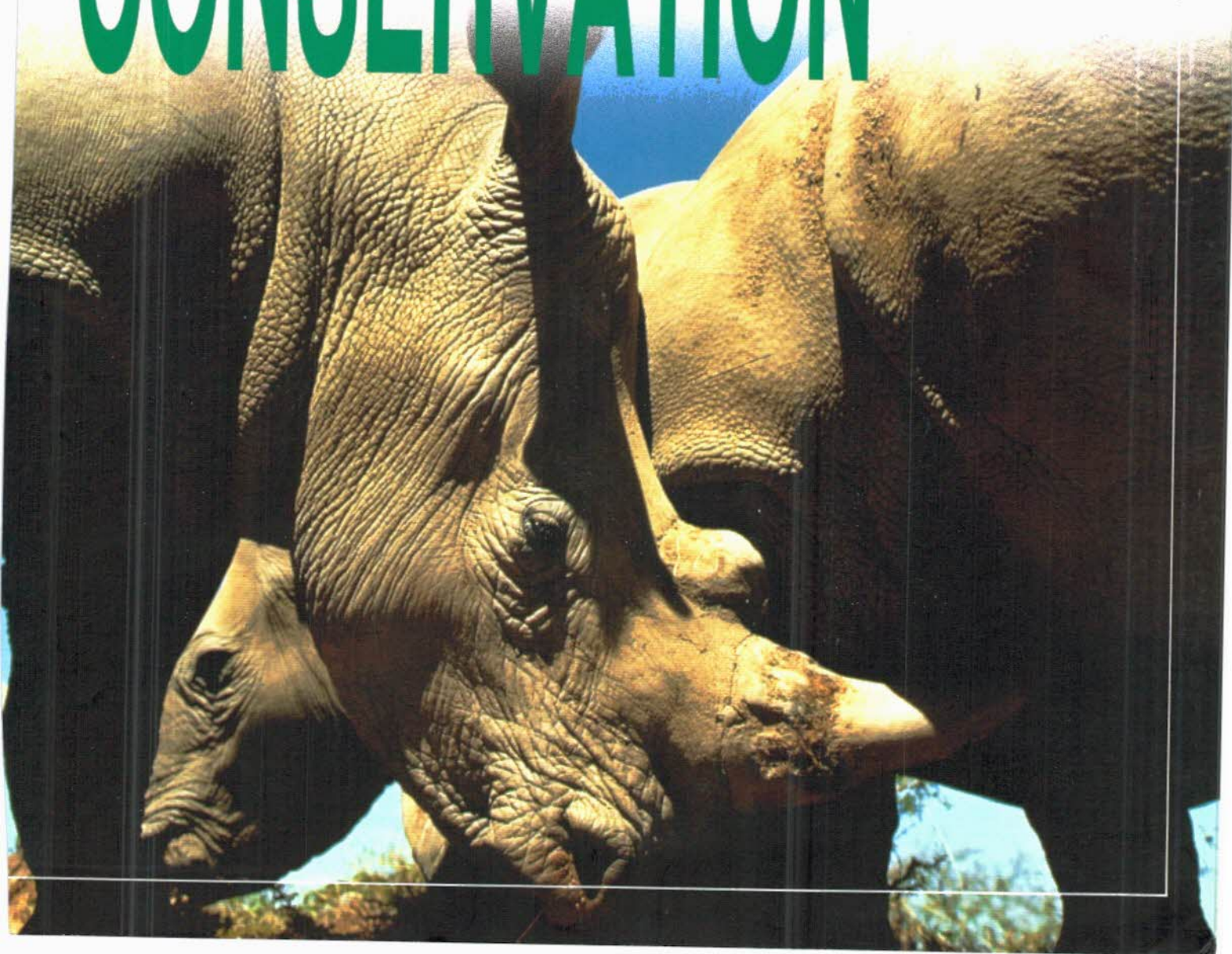
(Marcus Phipps)

& TIGER

IN TAIWAN, R.O.C.

CONSERVATION

(K. & K. Ammann)



Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation In Taiwan, ROC

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INTRODUCTION

Although the Republic of China (ROC) is not a party member of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), it has voiced concern over the plight of tigers, rhinoceros, and other en-

dangered species. Over the past several years, the ROC government has introduced a series of effective measures with international efforts, to eliminate trade in rhinoceros and tiger products.



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LAWS, MEASURES, AND ENFORCEMENT

The Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau ceased importing tiger bones in 1978. Tiger bone wine currently on the market is mostly made in China and smuggled into Taiwan.

On May 16, 1985, the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) announced that the importation of lions, tigers, leopards, bears, rhinoceros is subject to strict control. Import permits were only issued for zoos, circuses, or for research.

On August 16, 1985, the BOFT announced that the importation of rhinoceros skin, rhinoceros horn, other rhinoceros products, tiger skin, tiger bones or other tiger products were totally banned. Import permits can only be issued for scientific and academic research. No permit has since been granted.

On March 6, 1986, the Department of Health (DOH) announced that pharmaceutical manufacturers, including those currently possessing a Pharmaceutical Export Certificate, must not be allowed to apply for registration of new medicines containing rhinoceros horn or tiger bones. Furthermore, previously obtained certificates, upon expiry, could not be extended, and were later cancelled.

On June 23, 1989 and March 31, 1990, respectively, the Wildlife Conservation Law (WCL) was introduced and its by-laws were enacted to stringently regulate wildlife and wildlife products. Specifically, Article 23 of the WCL clearly stipulates that wildlife and wildlife products shall not be exported or imported without permission from the Council of Agriculture (COA).



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Rhinoceros and tiger are listed as Conservation Wildlife according to the Wildlife Conservation Law.
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Any illegal import, export, trade, exchange, or display for sale, as stipulated in Article 33, shall be punished with a prison sentence and/or a fine.

On August 4, 1989, the COA announced that all five of the world's species of rhinoceros and all eight subspecies of tigers were listed as Conservation Wildlife, according to the WCL. Wildlife classified as Conservation Wildlife may not be disturbed, abused, hunted, captured, traded, exchanged, illegally owned, killed or processed, unless under special circumstances recognized by related legislation.

On November 8, 1989, the DOH officially asked traditional medical and pharmaceutical associations to have all association members declare rhinoceros horn in their possession.

On November 23, 1989, the DOH asked traditional medical and pharmaceutical associations to urge members not to dispense medicine containing rhinoceros horn.

Between August 31 and November 30, 1990, the COA conducted a registration campaign. According to WCL Article 4, by-law 29, anyone possessing rhinoceros horn (powder) was required to register stock. Approximately 1,470 kg of rhinoceros horn (powder) has been registered. After the registration, nonregistered rhinoceros horn (powder) shall be considered illegal. Owners will be

punished, while the rhinoceros horn (powder) will be confiscated for incineration.

On August 6, 1991, the DOH requested that local health bureaus monitor traditional Chinese medicine stores and instruct store owners not to dispense medicines containing rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger bones.

On February 11, 12, 1992, the COA invited delegates from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Hong Kong and South Africa's Endangered Species Protection Unit (ESPU) to attend a workshop on the domestic management of rhinoceros horn, as well as the investigation and control of illegal trade. These delegates, together with representatives of related agencies, shared valuable experience in management issues. During the meeting, the COA, the DOH, and other related ROC government agencies, with the support of traditional Chinese medical doctors and dealers, agreed to a ban on the domestic use of rhinoceros horn (powder) in medicine.

On November 18, 1992, representatives from medical and pharmaceutical associations reported to the DOH that they have not used rhinoceros horn since 1989. Reasons included costs and the substitutability of other Chinese herbs and drugs.

On November 19, 1992, in accordance with WCL Article 23, a total

ban on the trade, use, exchange, sale, or display for sales of rhinoceros horns (powder) was announced. The illegal import, export, trade, exchange, display for sale of rhinoceros horn (powder), or making medicine containing rhinoceros horn (powder) is punishable by a prison sentence of up to one year and/or a fine of up to NT\$30,000. Repeat offenders shall be subject to a prison sentence of up to three years and/or fines of up to NT\$90,000. The illegal purchase of rhinoceros horn (powder) for non-commercial purposes is punishable by a fine of up to NT\$30,000.

Prior to the 1992 ban, the policy on rhinoceros horn was geared towards controlling its use. A draft "Regulations to Control Use of and Trade in Stocks of Rhinoceros Horn in Taiwan" was prepared (Appendix 1). More effort was therefore given to this respect than investigating traditional Chinese medicine stores.

On December 3, 1992, the DOH announced that Chinese herbal medical doctors dispensing rhinoceros horn (powder) as prescriptions will be subject to a penalty of a 1 to 12 month suspension of practice, or to revocation of license.

On December 20, 1992, the DOH instructed local health bureaus to cooperate with the COA in efforts to halt the rhinoceros horn trade.

On February 11, 1993, the DOH in-

structed local health bureaus to requested traditional Chinese medicine dealers to sign a protocol stating that they will comply with WCL regulations and will not sell rhinoceros horn (powder). From July 8 to October 7, 1993, 39 explanatory workshops were held in Taiwan.

On March 18, 1993, during a "Love the Earth" activity, the COA urged owners of rhinoceros horn (powder) to surrender them to the COA. This amnesty program has continued, and no expiry date has so far been set.

On May 21, 31, July 15, and September 22, 1993, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Judicial Yuan stressed the importance of stopping all illegal trafficking in wildlife products and other illegal wildlife activities. Four official documents have been sent to all prosecutors and judges requesting that priority be



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given in bringing such cases to trial, and that heavy penalties be imposed on wildlife-product traffickers and other offenders of the WCL (Appendix 2).

On May 27 and June 4, 1993, the COA invited scholars, experts, and related agencies to discuss how to strengthen efforts to prevent trafficking in rhinoceros horn (powder).

The authorities have also encouraged the public to inform related agencies of unlawful activities. On June 4, 1993, the COA initiated a reward program. A person that provides information leading to a sentencing of a possessor of rhinoceros horn (powder) will be awarded up to NT\$20,000.

On June 30, 1993, a meeting was held to discuss how to strengthen enforcement of the WCL, and to establish a task force to monitor the implementation of the WCL. Representatives from the ministries concerned participated in the meeting.

In June 1993, an owner of a traditional Chinese medicine store in Kaohsiung stated that two foreigners attempted to sell two rhinoceros horns to him a few months ago, but he refused to purchase them. The COA urged the public to relay such information to the proper authorities for investigation.

Many fake rhinoceros horns and

tiger penises exist in Taipei. On July 9, 1993, Taipei Municipal Government urged traditional Chinese medicine stores not to display such fake articles, which easily mislead foreigners into believing that rhinoceros horns and tiger penises can still be found in Taipei

On July 16, 1993, the COA announced that NT\$20,000 will be awarded to anyone relaying information leading to a sentencing by a court on the illegal import, export, processing, trade, exchange or display for sale of rhinoceros or tiger carcasses, bones, horns, teeth, hides, ova, organs or other components. Those that surrender these items for incrimination would be immune from prosecution. On September 6, 1993, the COA announced that award for relaying illegal rhino horn activities stated above will be NT\$20,000 to NT\$100,000.

On September 4, 1993, traditional medical and pharmaceutical associations sent second official document to urge members not to dispense medicine containing rhinoceros horn and tiger bones.

On September 8, the ROC established a special task force to monitor the implementation of the WCL. The task force is chaired by the COA vice chairman and include all relevant education, supervisory and enforcement authorities, such as MOJ, DOH, BOFT, Ministry of Education (MOE), National Police

Administration (NPA), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance, and the Taiwan Provincial Government.

On September 4 and 13, 1993, meetings were held to discuss how to strengthen efforts to prevent illegal trade on rhinoceros horn (powder) and tiger products. On September 14, 1993, a similar meeting sponsored by traditional medical and pharmaceutical associations was held. Representatives from the ministries concerned such as DOH, COA, BOFT, etc.; participated in the meeting.

From September 6 to September 30, 1993, the NPA and all prefecture police units established special groups to investigation into illegal wildlife activities.

All smuggled rhinoceros horns, tiger products, and other illegal wildlife products discovered by customs are confiscated and incinerated. Smuggling will be punished under the WCL and/or other relevant regulations, such as the Customs Law, the Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Animals and Animal Products into the Republic of China, the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, and the Law Governing Punishment of Smuggling.

The COA is in the process of revising the WCL. A set of draft revisions have been prepared and submitted to the proper authorities for

consideration and approval. Important revisions include the following:

- i) Establishing a special police unit to enforce the WCL.
- ii) Increasing penalties for violations of the WCL.
- iii) Additional measures to control the import and export of endangered species.
- iv) Additional regulations covering live protected species, eggs and other related products, and their unauthorized trade or display.
- v) Additional regulations covering the release into the wild of captive endangered species.
- vi) Additional regulations covering management methods for ownerless or abandoned endangered wildlife, eggs or other related products.
- vii) Additional regulations protecting wildlife habitat from willful destruction or damage.
- viii) Additional regulations covering the establishment of wildlife shelters.
- ix) An employer, whether a company or an individual, whose employee violates the WCL, will be liable to applicable fines, in addition to the employee.

PERSONNEL AND BUDGET SUPPORT

At present, there are more than 815 conservation enforcement officers in Taiwan. The annual budget for nature conservation in

Taiwan is approximately NT\$7.5 billion, including reforestation, soil and water conservation, and wildlife conservation (Appendix 3).



Enforcement officers at work. (Investigation of traditional Chinese medicine stores)

INVESTIGATIONS INTO VIOLATIONS

Island-wide Investigations

Between June 1989, when the WCL became effective, and December 1992, a total of 205 cases involving violations of the WCL were referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. According to data provided by the Judicial Yuan, there were 12 additional cases involving violations of the WCL before December 1992. Most cases were punished with heavy sentences. Between January 1 and July 30, 1993, 45 people who violated of the WCL were sentenced (Appendix 4).

To crack down on illegal activities, all prefecture and city governments in Taiwan have set-up task forces since 1990. Members of task forces include officers from the police, conservation and health authorities. District court prosecutors are involved in searches. It usually takes one to two days to organize a "planned" investigation. In case of an emergency or surprise raid, the task force can be organized within a few hours. In Kaohsiung, it can be mobilized in just a few minutes.

By the end of May 1993, a total of 2,426 investigations had been conducted by the task forces, of which 274 cases were referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation, and 278 cases were fined (Appendix 5). Many of these were investigations into traditional Chinese medicine stores.

From November 26, 1992 to June 3, 1993, an island-wide investigation into traditional Chinese medicine stores was conducted. Overall, 918 traditional Chinese medicine stores were checked (Appendix 6). One store was found to display part of a rhinoceros horn (50 g), and the suspect has been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. One store was found displaying what appeared to be rhinoceros horn powder. If the sample is determined to be rhinoceros horn powder, the store owner will be referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

On December 15, 1992, the COA sent a sample of the powder to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Forensic Laboratory for analysis and identification. Their answer was inconclusive. We are now planning to establish our own laboratory. We are, however, in short supply of technical ability and qualified personnel to carry out this type of analysis. It is hoped that the international conservation community will assist us in this regard.

The police units had investigated many illegal wildlife activities and referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. From June 23, 1989 to June 30, 1993, 150 such cases were sentenced by the court. The police units also involved in 7,066 cases of removing mist nets, animals traps and other cases. From July 1 to September 10, 1993, police



Investigation of traditional Chinese medicine stores.

units has participated in investigations of 38 illegal wildlife activities.

An island-wide investigation of traditional Chinese medicine stores, souvenir stores, game stores, and night markets was conducted between June 25 and July 5, 1993. Overall, 1,231 persons/times were involved, and 1,354 traditional Chinese medicine stores, souvenir stores, game stores, and night markets were checked. Thirty violations were found (Appendix 7). Of these, 11 cases were in connection to rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger products. In all cases, necessary measures have been taken.

On July 15, 1993, the Investigation Bureau and COA officers raided a traditional Chinese medicine store and seized 18 kg of bones that were allegedly from tigers, bears and leopards. The case has been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

An island-wide investigation of traditional Chinese medicine stores, souvenir stores, game stores, and night markets was conducted between September 4 and September 21, 1993. Overall, 910 traditional Chinese medicine stores and other places were checked. Thirty seven violations were found (Appendix 8). Of these, ten cases were in connection to rhinoceros or tiger products. In all cases, necessary measures have been taken.

By the end of September 1993, a total of 4,368 traditional Chinese

medicine stores were checked by local Health Bureau. Eight violations were in connection to rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger products (Appendix 9). In all cases, necessary measures have been taken.

Smuggling of Rhinoceros Horns

Overall, 10 cases of rhinoceros horn smuggling were uncovered by customs authorities between 1984 and 1993, of which two cases resulted in fines of NT\$2,604,520 and NT\$3,264,367. Three cases resulted in jail sentences (Appendix 10).

The COA has maintained close contact with TRAFFIC Japan, particularly with regard to monitoring international smuggling of endangered wildlife and wildlife products (Appendix 11). In September 1990, the COA received a message from TRAFFIC Japan, informing the COA that a parcel containing rhinoceros horn had been sent to Taiwan from South Africa via Swaziland. Upon receiving the information, the COA requested the security authorities to tighten inspection, opening and inspecting all packages from that region of Africa.

On May 4 and 15 of 1992, two parcels from Swaziland, each containing one rhinoceros horn, were seized. The intend receiver was sentenced to six months in jail.

On December 9, 1992, the Aviation Police Bureau (APB) at the Chiang KaiShek International Airport

discovered an illegal shipment of rhinoceros horn and deer velvet. Working in close cooperation, the COA and the APB subsequently discovered 22 rhinoceros horns and 40 boxes of deer velvet. In total, 12 suspects have been prosecuted. On August 27, 1993, one person was sentenced to 42 months in prison, two persons were sentenced to three years in prison, and one person was sentenced to 14 months in prison with four years probation.

The testimony of these suspects and the evidence provided by the shipping container indicated involvement of both Hong Kong and New Zealand smugglers. Therefore, the COA has asked the British government to conduct a follow-up investigation into the illegal trade in wildlife in Hong Kong. Additionally, the APB has sent police to Hong Kong to conduct further investigations.

The COA has also kept in close contact with the New Zealand Trade Promotion Office at Taipei and, with their assistance, has passed on relevant information to the appropriate agencies in New Zealand. Authorities in New Zealand are continuing their investigations into two local suspected companies involved in smuggling.

On September 17, 1993, a Bhutanese princess was arrested at the Chiang KaiShek International Airport and charged with attempting to smuggle 22 rhino horns and nine bear galls into Taiwan. The

suspect has been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

Smuggling of Tiger Products

A total of 36 cases tiger product smuggling were discovered between 1988 and 1992(Appendix 12). Nine cases have been fined the sums of NT\$45,000, NT\$280,337, NT\$ 51,980, NT\$15,000, NT\$440,006, NT\$30,000, NT\$8,336, NT\$20,738, NT\$6,000, NT\$18,000 and NT\$ 90,000.

Five tiger product smuggling cases have been prosecuted in court. On November 1, 1988, a case of tiger products was discovered. Subsequently, four persons were sentenced to 18 months in prison, two persons were sentenced to one year in prison and one person was sentenced to two years in prison.

On January 8, 1989, a case of tiger skin was discovered. Subsequently, one person was sentenced to 18 months in prison, with four years probation.

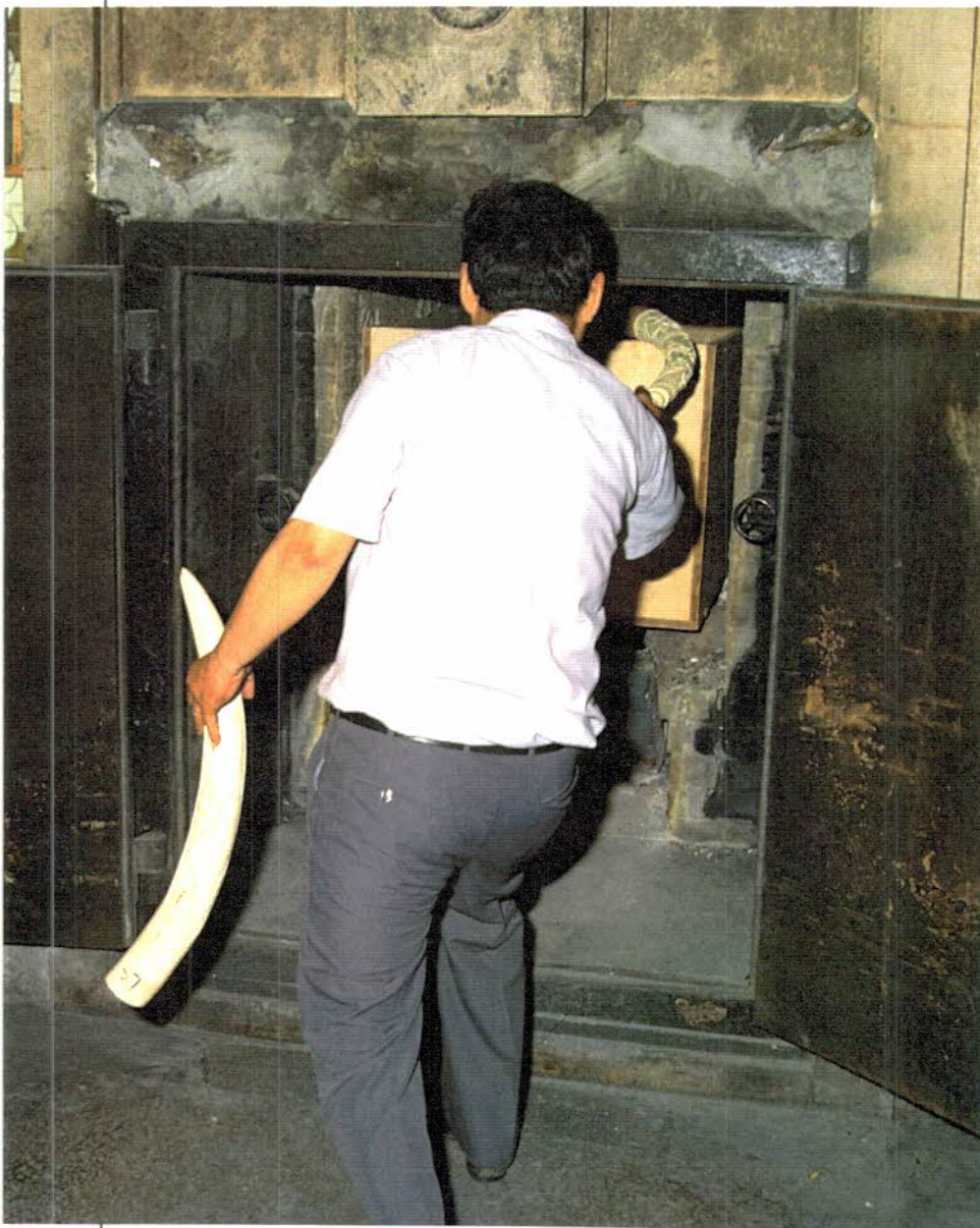
On January 30, 1989, a case of tiger products was discovered. Subsequently, three persons were sentenced to one year in prison.

On August 12, 1991, a case of tiger skin was discovered. Subsequently, one person was sentenced to six months in prison and one person was sentenced to four months in prison, both with four years probation.



In December 1992, customs officials confiscated a cache of rhinoceros horn at Chiang Kaishek International Airport.

PUBLIC DESTRUCTION OF CONFISCATED WILDLIFE PRODUCTS



Preparation of incineration on May 22, 1990.

To illustrate the ROC government's resolve on wildlife conservation, all wildlife products confiscated by customs authorities have been incinerated. Since May 1990, six public burnings of confiscated wildlife products have been made. They were:

- i) On May 22, 1990, about 730 kg of confiscated wildlife products were incinerated.
- ii) On November 27, 1990, about 75 kg of confiscated wildlife products, including tiger products, were incinerated.
- iii) On January 30, 1991, more than 300 kg of confiscated wildlife products, including tiger products and seven rhinoceros horns, were incinerated.
- iv) On October, 5, 1991, more than 2,000 kg of confiscated wildlife products, including tiger products and 15 rhinoceros horns, were incinerated.
- v) On February 28, 1992, more than 600 kg of confiscated wildlife products, including tiger products and 20 rhinoceros horns, were incinerated.

vi) On June 4, 1993, more than 700 kg of confiscated wildlife pro-

ducts, including 18 rhinoceros horns, were incinerated.



The incineration process on June 4, 1993.



A distinguish guest of COA pushing the button of the incinerator.



Confiscated ivory being readied for incineration.



Confiscated rhinoceros horn, tiger skin and other wildlife products are publicly displayed and incinerated as part of a public awareness program.

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The creation of a wildlife conservation ethic depends on widespread public recognition and public efforts. Therefore, education on wildlife conservation has been introduced at all school levels, supported by the MOE. The COA has engaged in many related activities such as:

- i) To assist government and nongovernmental organizations involved in conservation activities. At present, more than 60 nongovernmental conservation organizations exist in Taiwan.
- ii) To assist government and nongovernmental organizations in the publication of nature con-

servation books, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets and other educational materials. Approximately 100 nature conservation-related materials are produced each year.

- iii) To publicize nature conservation via TV, radio, newspapers, magazines and public exhibitions. From 1986 to 1992, more than 80 conservation-related films were produced and more than 70 exhibitions were held.
- iv) To award contributions by deserving individuals in both the public and private sectors. To date, 26 persons and 11 organizations have been awarded for outstanding contributions to nature conservation.
- v) To strengthen communication between related government authorities and the general public to coordinate economic development and ecological protection.
- vi) To sponsor workshops on wildlife product identification, environmental laws, nature conservation, endangered species preservation, wildlife conservation, and habitat protection. From 1986 to 1992, more than 130 such workshops were conducted.



The establishment ceremony of the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute on July 1, 1992.

On December 19, 1989, the COA sponsored a workshop on

rhinoceros conservation. Many scholars, experts, and representatives from related agencies were invited to discuss controlling rhinoceros horn products.

In June, 1991, the COA invited an American specialist from the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Species Survival Commission, Crocodile Specialist Group to attend a seminar on identification of crocodile skin products and other wildlife products. The purpose of the seminar was to improve the identification skills of personnel in related fields.

On February 8 and April 16, 1992, the COA cooperated with several Buddhist groups to promote wildlife protection, wildlife legislation and conservation education.

On July 1, 1992, the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute was established. In addition to research, this institute will implement a number of educational programs.

In July 1992, the Taipei Zoo Quarterly produced a special issue on rhinoceros conservation. Other magazines, such as Sinorama and Nature Quarterly, also featured rhinoceros-related articles.

On April 19 and 20, 1993, at the "International Symposium on the Conservation of Endangered Animals," COA representatives



Samples of conservation-related pamphlets and leaflets.



Samples of conservation education books especially for children.



Example of conservation-related exhibition.



A poster of an island-wide tour exhibition on nature conservation.

stressed again that preservation of endangered species is of global interest, and urged the public to support activities aimed at rhinoceros and tiger conservation.

The Orangutan Foundation and the Foundation for Beautifying the Environment launched a "Save the Rhinoceros, Love the Earth" campaign in May 1993. The goals of the campaign are to educate the public on rhinoceros conservation and to urge the public to donate money to save the rhinoceros. An island-wide advertisement campaign on rhinoceros conservation was included.

From June 11 to 22, 1993, a photographic exhibition of "Ecology of African Rhinoceros" was held to educate the public about rhinoceros conservation.

From June 19 to 22, 1993, the Taipei International Environmental Protection Show 1993 was held at the Taipei World Trade Center. One of the exhibition topics was wildlife conservation, with a focus on i) the importance of joint international conservation organizations, ii) world-wide conservation policy, iii) nature conservation policy in Taiwan, and iv) how to actively participate in wildlife conservation.

From June 26 to 30, 1993, a nature conservation exhibition was held at the Sungshan Airport.

On July 14, 1993, the Orangutan

Foundation urged the public to not buy certain wildlife and wildlife products as souvenirs while traveling abroad. The public should not buy macaws, orangutans, gibbons, macaques, parrots. The public should not buy wildlife products, such as ivory, rhinoceros, tiger or sea turtle products. On July 16, ticket holders printed with the above information were sent to the Chiang KaiShek International Airport and will be handed out to travellers at airports.

From July 18 to 25, 1993, the Orangutan Foundation, the Foundation for Beautifying the Environment and the Taipei Municipal Zoo organized "Rhinoceros Week-Save the Rhinoceros, Love the Earth" activities at the Taipei Municipal Zoo. The activities included a photographic exhibition of the "Ecology of African Rhinoceros," a "Rhinoceros War" film presentation, and other rhinoceros conservation-related activities.

The Government Information Office, Executive Yuan, has produced six wildlife conservation education films. These programs were broadcasted on three TV stations.

On August 22, 1993, a "Care for Wildlife" activity was organized at the Taipei Municipal Zoo to educate the public about wildlife conservation. The preservation of the world endangered species including rhinoceros and tiger was major

focus at the activity.

A wildlife conservation workshop for prosecutors and judges was held from August 27 to 29, 1993. Enforcement of the WCL was fully discussed at the workshop.

The MOE has established eight nature education centers in Taiwan. From June 1992 to June 1993, 640 school teachers participated in conservation workshops sponsored by these centers.



Examples of conservation-related workshops.



Example of conservation related activity.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



On November 27, 1992, a COA meeting on the rhinoceros horn issue was held. Mr. J. Thomsen, director of TRAFFIC International, participated at the meeting.



COA has invited international experts to introduce the latest wildlife conservation techniques to ROC resource managers.

The ROC has closely cooperated and communicated with the international community on conservation activities. Examples of international cooperation include: i) processing CITES export permits, ii) actively soliciting international assistance on conservation technology, policy and management, and iii) actively participating in international conservation conventions. From 1986 to 1992, the COA has invited more than 30 conservation experts and scholars to share experiences and exchanges, and has sent delegates to participate in more than 20 international conservation conventions.

From November 23 to 27, 1992, Mr. J. Thomsen, director of TRAFFIC International, visited Taiwan. During his stay, Mr. Thomsen visited the COA to discuss the rhinoceros horn issue, wildlife conservation, and international cooperation.

From June 13 to 17, 1993, several ROC delegates visited the USFWS, WWF, and the Humane Society in the United States. The main purposes of the visit were to explain rhinoceros conservation measures in Taiwan, including: i) nature conservation policy, ii) wildlife conservation legislation, iii) wildlife personnel and budgets, iv) law enforcement, v) education programs, vi) international cooperation, and vii) future programs.

The ROC special police unit is planning to strengthen its cooperation

with South Africa police units. On June 21, 1993, the Bureau of Criminal Investigations sent an officer (Mr. Yeow Charng Chang) to visit the South Africa Police Headquarters and the ESPU, in order to 1) exchange intelligence information with South Africa to prevent smuggling of wildlife products, 2) gather information on Taiwanese involvement in illegal wildlife trafficking, and 3) cooperate with police units of African countries (Appendix 13).

During his stay in South Africa, Mr. Chang also assisted in the detective work leading to the crack down on rhinoceros horn traders (or poachers) on four occasions. On June 14 and 16, 1993, information from undercover agents indicated that someone intended to sell rhinoceros horns in Johannesburg. Mr. Chang was disguised as a buyer. No suspects were arrested due to false information. On June 16, 1993, information was received that rhinoceros horns were being sold in Pretoria. Mr. Chang disguised himself as a buyer again, and subsequently the South Africa police arrested three suspects. All suspects were referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. On June 17, 1993, information on rhinoceros poaching at the Kruger National Park was reported. Together with South Africa police, Mr. Chang went to the park and waited for poachers to show up. No suspects were found. Further investigation is underway.

During a visit to South Africa from June 22 to 30, 1993, the chairman of the COA visited with the Minister of Environmental Affairs, the National Park Board of Trustees, and the ESPU to exchange experiences on wildlife conservation and to discuss cooperation to crack down on rhinoceros horn smuggling (Appendix 14).

From June 28 to July 1, 1993, the ROC sent delegates to participate in the "Rhinoceros Range State and Consumer State Rhinoceros Protection" meeting in Kenya. During the meeting, the ROC made a report on the control of the trade in rhinoceros horns and made a donation to help rhinoceros conservation projects. One private enterprise also made a donation at the meeting. The ROC delegation also placed an advertisement in a newspaper, "Daily Nation," announcing that Taiwan has totally banned the trade, use, exchange or sale of rhinoceros horn (Appendix 15).

A special unit of the ROC police authority will be established to cooperate with the ESPU of South Africa in cracking down on the trafficking of illegal wildlife products. It will also cooperate with the Hong Kong police authority for the same purpose.



A meeting between the ROC delegates the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on June 14, 1993, the rhinoceros horn issue was discussed.



FUTURE PROGRAMS



A poster for childrens' essays and sketch competition.

Enforcement

- i) To continue investigations into nonregistered rhinoceros horns (powder). Nonregistered rhinoceros horns (powder) will be confiscated.
- ii) To strengthen enforcement of the WCL, and to crack down on all illegal wildlife activities, including smuggling, sale, or exchange of rhinoceros horns and tiger products.
- iii) To encourage the public to inform related agencies of unlawful wildlife activities. Reward programs will be further promoted.
- iv) To continue encouraging the public to surrender possession of rhinoceros horn (powder) to the government.
- v) To accelerate amendments to the WCL.
- vi) To continue incineration of all wildlife products confiscated by the customs authorities.
- vii) To increase the manpower of the task force enforcing the WCL.
- viii) To produce rhinoceros horn ban posters and stickers and distribute the materials to traditional Chinese medicine stores.
- ix) Plainclothes enforcement of-

ficers will disguise themselves as buyers of rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger products at traditional Chinese medicine stores. If stores are discovered selling rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger products, owners will face prosecution.

Education

- i) The COA will continue to sponsor workshops on wildlife product identification, environmental laws, nature conservation, endangered species preservation, wildlife conservation and habitat protection for different groups, including police, judges, prosecutors and local government officials.
- ii) The COA plans to produce films and materials on wildlife conservation and illegal trafficking of endangered species.
- iii) The COA will continue to sponsor prefecture government on conservation education.
- iv) The COA will continue to cooperate with nongovernment conservation groups to promote conservation education.
- v) The COA will continue to organize childrens' conservation essays and sketch competitions

to enhance public awareness of nature conservation.

scholars with relevant agencies to develop rhinoceros horn (powder) identification techniques.

International Cooperation

- i) To continue cooperation with the rhinoceros range states to prevent and crack down on the trafficking of rhinoceros horns, tiger products and other wildlife products.
- ii) To cooperate closely with TRAFFIC International through TRAFFIC Taipei, and to monitor international trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products particularly linked with Taiwanese dealers.
- iii) Actively participate in international conservation activities. The ROC welcomes international support to help the ROC join international conservation organizations.
- iv) Continue to cooperate with international conservation organizations to gather reliable intelligence information on trafficking in rhinoceros horns, tiger products and other wildlife products.

- ii) The DOH plans to invite scholars to look into the ingredients of traditional Chinese medicines, and will prohibit medicines containing endangered species parts. Research on substitute medicines will also be made.
- iii) The COA plans to invite scholars to develop a labelling system to better monitor registered rhinoceros horns. These registered horns will continue to be checked regularly.

Acquire Funding

- i) To issue nature conservation stamps (similar to duck stamps) and to seek additional financial support from the general public.
- ii) To establish a Nature Conservation Fund and request financial support from the public and private sectors.

Research

- i) The COA plans to invite

CONCLUSION

The CITES Standing Committee conf. 6.10 urged all Parties to:

Prohibit all sales and commercial trade, internal and international, in rhinoceros parts and derivatives;

Destroy all government and parastatal stocks of rhinoceros horn; and

Take firm action against middlemen and poachers involved in trafficking in horns.

These recommendations have been effectively implemented in Taiwan. Although the ROC is not a signatory to CITES, it has complied with international conservation policies.

The constitution of the ROC, in Article 18, states that economic and scientific development shall comp-

ly with environmental protection and natural conservation. Therefore, the ROC policy on nature conservation is very clear.

As a member of the international community, both the government and the people of the ROC are deeply and seriously concerned about the fate of all endangered species. In fact, the ROC is the only nation in Asia which has incinerated confiscated wildlife products. The ROC has shown its unshakable determination to crack down on the smuggling of wildlife and its products by strictly enforcing relevant regulations and punishing offenders. The ROC has made substantial progress, and improvements will progress in the future. The ROC needs additional support and encouragement from the international community.

Regulations to Control Use of and Trade in Stocks of Rhinoceros Horn in Taiwan

(Draft)

(After registration, the legitimate use of the registered rhinoceros horns. But after the total ban on November 19, 1992, these draft regulations have been abolished.)

1. The Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, has drafted these regulations in order to cooperate with the world's conservation of wild rhinoceros species, as well as to take into account the rights of citizens who own rhinoceros horn (the definition of which includes rhinoceros horn powder) prior to the enactment of the Wildlife Conservation Law of June 1989.

2. Matters not controlled by these regulations may be controlled according to other compatible legislation.

3. In accordance with Article 23 of the Wildlife Conservation Law, these regulations permit trade in rhinoceros horn only for those individuals who have possession of rhinoceros horns or have serious illness, provided that the transactions are in conformity with these regulations.

4. These regulations require that rhinoceros horn may only be used as a powdered component in medicinal mixtures; a legal prescription is required and this may only be issued in cases of serious illness; the dosage of rhinoceros horn included therein should be appropriately limited. Rhinoceros horn may only be traded in commercial transactions associated with the above use.

Seriously ill patients who have been issued a legal prescription for a medicinal mixture containing rhinoceros horn may purchase small amounts of rhinoceros horn for this purpose.

5. These regulations apply only to that rhinoceros horn which has been registered before the last day of the registration period fixed according to the Wildlife Conservation Law.

6. According to these regulations, a user or trader is defined as one who has registered rhinoceros horn and has been issued a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License as described in Article 3. The definition of user and trader does not include those individuals in possession of antique or other non-medical articles of rhinoceros horn.

7. Individuals in possession of antique or other non-medical articles of rhinoceros horn who wish to trade in these items should apply for permission to do so according to Article 23 of the Wildlife Conservation Law.

8. Users and traders should apply for a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License from the relevant government authority of the municipality or county where the applicant currently resides.

A Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License is valid for one year. Upon the date of expiration, the holder of the expired license should apply for renewal of the license by submitting forms in quadruplicate, reporting stock and transactions as described in Article 10.

9. To apply for a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License, the following documents are required:

- (a) application form;
- (b) copy of a Chinese medical doctor's certificate and a Chinese medical doctor's professional license, or a Chinese pharmacy business license;
- (c) other documents required according to relevant legislation.

10. After verifying the applicant's documents, the municipal or county authority is empowered to issued to the applicant a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License. The municipal or county authority should then submit one copy of both the validated application form and the letter of approval to the Department of Health, the Taiwan Provincial Authority and the Council of Agriculture.

Any changes in the information recorded on the application form described in Article 9 (a) must be reported to the municipal or county authority within a period of one week.

11. Users and traders should complete forms in quadruplicate, reporting stock and the amount of rhinoceros horn used or traded.

12. The municipal and county government authorities reserve the right to send investigators to spot-check any information reported by users and traders.

Users and traders must fully cooperate with these authorities and may not refuse or obstruct investigation of their stock of rhinoceros horn.

13. Any holder of a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License who commits the following crimes will have that license revoked and will be penalized according to the Wildlife Conservation Law:

- (a) purchasing rhinoceros horn from a seller not holding either a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License or other form of official approval;
- (b) selling rhinoceros horn to a purchaser not holding a Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License;
- (c) failing to apply for approval of changes in the information on the Rhinoceros Horn User/Trader Possession License application form within the time period specified in Article 10;
- (d) refusing or otherwise obstructing spot-check investigations by municipal or county authorities, as described in Article 12.

14. These regulations will remain in effect for a period of three years following the date of entry into force. At the end of this period, the Council of Agriculture will make revisions as necessary and announce new measures, according to the outcome of the enforcement of these regulations.

(函) 院 法 司

		限年存保								
		號 檔								
說明：依本院秘書長案陳法務部八十二年五月廿二日法(八二)檢一〇〇五九號函辦理。 院 長 林 洋 港	該函及附件影本各一件。請參考。	主旨：行政院建請各級法院審理違反野生動物保育法之犯罪案件，宜從速審結，對於犯罪情節嚴重者，並從重科刑，以維護國家形象，檢附	示 批		位 單 文 行		受 文 者	速 別		
					副 本	正 本				法 務 部
					法 務 部 (無 附 件)				解 密 條 件	
			辦 擬							發 文
				附 件	字 號	日 期	附 件 抽 存 後 解 密		公 布 後 解 密	
				如 文	(台) 院 台 廳 刑 一 字 第 0 9 2 1 0 號	中 華 民 國 捌 拾 貳 年 伍 月 卅 壹 日			年 月 日 自 動 解 密	

(函) 部 務 法

		限年存保							
		號 檔							
<p>部 長 馬 英 九</p>	<p>二檢附行政院右開函影本一份及其附件影本一份。</p>	<p>說明：一依行政院八十二年五月十四日台八十二農字第一四五三三號函辦理。</p>	<p>主旨：有關違反野生動物保育法之犯罪，嚴重破壞國家形象，希轉知屬所檢察官積極偵辦，並於起訴或論告時，請求法院從重科刑。請照辦。</p>	示	批	行 文 單 位	受 文 者	速 別	
						副 本	正 本	<p>檢 察 司</p> <p>台灣高等法院檢察署、福建高等 法院金門分院檢察署、福建金門 地方法院檢察署</p>	<p>最速件 密等</p>
						<p>行政院秘書長（不含附件）、最 高法院檢察署、本部調查局、檢 察司（含附件）</p>			
				辦	擬	文	發		<p>公布後解密</p>
		附 件	日 期	字 號	<p>附件抽存後解密</p>				
		如說明二	中華民國八十二年五月廿一日	法 82 檢字第 09883 號		年 月 日 自 動 解 密			

ROC Conservation Budgets (NT\$1,000)

F.Y.	1992	1993	1994	Total
MOI	38,934	50,199	49,415	138,548
EPA	0	156,000	31,000	187,000
COA	7,298,229	7,429,698	7,571,560	22,299,487
TPG	30,000	130,000	130,000	290,000
TCG	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
KCG	800	1,100	1,100	3,000
Total	7,372,163	7,771,997	7,788,075	22,933,035

ROC Conservation Manpower

MOI	110
NPA	400
EPA	12
COA	10
TPG	270
TCG	9
KCG	4
Total	815

MOI: Ministry of the Interior and National Parks

NPA: The Seventh Peace Preservation Police Corps
2nd Special Unit, Nation Police Administration

EPA: Environmental Protection Administration

COA: Council of Agriculture

TPG: Taiwan Provincial Government

TCG: Taipei City Government

KCG: Kaohsiung City Government

Cases of Violations of the Wildlife Conservation Law (WCL) from June 1989 to December 1992.

Verdict	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total Cases
Not Prosecuted	0	22	4	8	34
Prosecuting	1	0	1	5	7
Not Guilty	0	1	2	4	7
Guilty	4	33	66	54	157
Total Cases	5	56	73	71*	205

* According to data provided by the Ministry of Justice, there were 75 cases involving violation of the WCL in 1992. From January to July 1993, there were 40 cases involving violation of the WCL.

	1992	1993 (January to July)
No. of Cases	75	40
No. of Person Prosecuted	103	48
No. of Person Sentenced	97	45
Not Guilty	6	3

Wildlife Conservation Law Enforcement in Taiwan, ROC from June 1990 to May 1993.

	1	2	3	4
Prefecture or City	No. of Investigations	No. of Cases Referred to Prosecutor	No. of Cases Fined	Other Cases
Taipei City	78	9	72	72
Taipei Pref.	33	4	1	3
Keelung City	102	2	4	0
Taoyuan Pref.	268	10	5	11
Hsinchu City	334	2	4	1
Hsinchu Pref.	28	12	9	2
Miaoli Pref.	69	34	0	2
Taichung City	53	3	10	0
Taichung Pref.	391	77	33	72
Changhwa Pref.	25	2	7	5
Nantou Pref.	37	1	24	12
Yunlin Pref.	52	10	5	13
Chiayi City	2	2	2	0
Chiayi Pref.	39	6	3	4
Tainan City	53	4	9	16
Tainan Pref.	50	5	5	36
Kaohsiung City	40	10	19	1
Kaohsiung Pref.	484	19	31	8
Pingtung Pref.	15	15	0	0
Yilan Pref.	83	17	3	97
Hwalien Pref.	78	24	20	15
Taitung Pref.	39	5	11	23
Penghu Pref.	63	1	1	0
Kinman Pref.	0	0	0	0
Lienchiang Pref.	0	0	0	0
Total	2,426	274	278	393

Remarks:

1. Regular and irregular investigations conducted by each prefecture or city government.
2. Number of unlawful cases referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.
3. Number of unlawful cases fined by each prefecture or city government.
4. Other cases including remove of mist nets, animal traps, investigation of traditional Chinese medicine stores, etc.

Island-wide Investigation of Traditional Chinese Medicine Stores from 11/26/1992 to 6/3/1993 in Taiwan, ROC.

Prefecture or City	Date	Chinese Medicine Stores Checked	Violations Found
Taipei City	11/26/1992 to 5/10/1993	23	1
Taipei Pref.	6/1 to 6/2/1993	25	0
Keelung City	NA		
Taoyuan Pref.	6/2/1993*	32	1
Hsinchu City	6/1 to 6/2/1993	6	0
Hsinchu Pref.	NA		
Miaoli Pref.	NA		
Taichung City	6/1 to 6/2/1993	40	0
Taichung Pref.	5/31 to 6/2/1993	271	0
Changhwa Pref.	NA		
Nantou Pref.	NA		
Yunlin Pref.	NA		
Chiayi City	6/2/1993	9	0
Chiayi Pref.	NA		
Tainan City	NA		
Tainan Pref.	6/1/1993	4	0
Kaohsiung City	NA		
Kaohsiung Pref.	6/3/1993*	398	0
Pingtung Pref.	5/31 to 6/1/1993	61	0
Yilan Pref.	11/27/1992 to 6/1/1993	39	0
Hwalien Pref.	3/16 to 5/31/1993	10	0
Taitung Pref.	6/2/1993*	NA	0
Penghu Pref.	5/31/1993	NA	0
Total		918	2

One traditional Chinese medicine store in Taoyuan was found displaying part of a rhinoceros horn (50 g), and the suspect has been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

One traditional Chinese medicine store in Taipei City was found displaying what appeared to be rhinoceros horn powder. A sample of the powder was sent to U.S. for analysis and identification.

* Date reported.

Island-wide Investigation of Traditional Chinese Medicine Stores, Souvenir Stores and Night Markets from 6/25/1993 to 7/5/1993 in Taiwan, ROC.

Prefecture or City	Persons /Times	Investigations	Violations Found	
Taipei City	98	Chinese medicine stores	9	2
		souvenir stores	4	2
		others	1	1
Taipei Pref.	6	Chinese medicine stores	10	0
Keelung City	24	Chinese medicine stores	2	0
		game stores	1	0
		others	1	1
Taoyuan Pref.	32	Chinese medicine stores	24	0
		suvenir stores	1	0
		game stores	2	0
		others	5	0
Hsinchu City	15	Chinese medicine stores & souvenir stores	40	0
		pet stores	10	0
		markets	3	0
		others	NA	4
Hsinchu Pref.	29	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Miaoli Pref.	27	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Taichung City	45	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Taichung Pref.	129	Chinese medicine stores	461	2
		souvenir stores	3	0
		game stores	12	0
		others	NA	4
Changhwa Pref.	15	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Nantou Pref.	58	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
		others	NA	4
Yunlin Pref.	43	Chinese medicine stores	129	5
		souvenir stores	1	1
		others	1	1
Chiayi City	8	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Chiayi Pref.	125	Chinese medicine stores	57	0
Tainan City	32	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Tainan Pref.	11	Chinese medicine stores	18	0
Kaohsiung City	40	Chinese medicine stores	40	1
		game stores	2	1
		markets	4	0
		others	NA	4
Kaohsiung Pref.	156	Chinese medicine stores	303	0
		optician	119	0
		seal carving stores	26	0
		souvenir stores	14	0
		markets	2	0

Pingtung Pref.	103	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Yilan Pref.	25	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Hwalien Pref.	55	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Taitung Pref.	53	Chinese medicine stores	28	0
		souvenir stores	2	0
		game stores	5	0
		others	NA	5
Penghu Pref.	32	Chinese medicine stores	NA	0
Kinman Pref.	70	Chinese medicine stores	7	0
		souvenir stores	7	0
Total	1,231	1,354	30	

In Taipei City, one traditional Chinese medicine store was found displaying medicine containing suspected tiger bones and one market stand was found displaying a suspected tiger penis. The sample has been sent to relevant authorities for analysis and identification. If the samples are identified as tiger bones and a tiger penis, legal action will follow.

In Taichung Prefecture, one traditional Chinese medicine store was found displaying rhinoceros skin (400 g) and one traditional Chinese medicine store was found displaying tiger bones (150 g). Suspects have been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

In Yunlin Prefecture, five traditional Chinese medicine stores were found to stock unregistered rhinoceros horns. Necessary measures have been taken.

In Kaohsiung Prefecture, one traditional Chinese medicine store was found displaying a tiger bone, and the suspect has been referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. One game store was found selling tiger bone wine and necessary measures have been taken.

Other violations included failing to register Conservation Wildlife, displaying or selling ivory, and illegal possession of suspected conservation wildlife (or products). All suspects were either fined or referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

Island-wide Investigation of Traditional Chinese Medicine Stores, Souvenir Stores and Night Markets from 9/4/1993 to 9/21/1993 in Taiwan, ROC.

Prefecture or City	Number of Investigations	Number of Stores Checked	Violations Found
Taipei City	NA	52	9
Taipei Pref.	6	27	0
Keelung City	2	NA	1
Taoyuan Pref.	1	NA	0
Hsinchu City	3	NA	3
Hsinchu Pref.	NA		
Miaoli Pref.	9	27	0
Taichung City	NA		
Taichung Pref.	2	198	0
Changhwa Pref.	1	NA	1
Nantou Pref.	4	NA	0
Yunlin Pref.	4	37	2
Chiayi City	NA		
Chiayi Pref.	4	48	0
Tainan City	12	102	0
Tainan Pref.	4	NA	3
Kaohsiung City	NA	54	7
Kaohsiung Pref.	9	305	7
Pingtung Pref.	10	60	1
Yilan Pref.	NA		
Hwalien Pref.	NA		
Taitung Pref.	5	NA	3
Penghu Pref.	5	NA	0
Total	81	910	37

In Taipei City, three traditional Chinese medicine stores were found displaying suspected tiger products and three stores were found displaying a suspected rhinoceros products. In Kaohsiung City, four traditional Chinese medicine stores were found displaying suspected tiger bones. Sample have been sent to relevant authorities for analysis and identification. If the samples are identified as rhinoceros or tiger products, legal action will follow.

Other violations included failing to register Conservation Wildlife, displaying or selling ivory, and illegal possession of suspected Conservation Wildlife (or products). All suspects were either fined or referred to the prosecutor's office for further investigation.

By the End of September 1993, 4,368 Traditional Chinese Medicine Stores Were Checked by Local Health Bureau.

Prefecture or City	Number of Medicine Stores	Number of Stores Checked	Violations Found
Taipei City	506	261	3
Taipei Pref.	374	344	0
Keelung City	102	101	0
Taoyuan Pref.	205	96	1
Hsinchu City	108	12	0
Hsinchu Pref.	138	138	0
Miaoli Pref.	202	126	0
Taichung City	412	362	0
Taichung Pref.	453	453	2
Changhwa Pref.	384	241	0
Nantou Pref.	201	201	0
Yunlin Pref.	315	315	0
Chiayi City	184	184	0
Chiayi Pref.	190	190	0
Tainan City	328	328	0
Tainan Pref.	433	431	0
Kaohsiung City	365	54	2
Kaohsiung Pref.	268	268	0
Pingtung Pref.	330	85	0
Yilan Pref.	101	45	0
Hwalien Pref.	78	57	0
Taitung Pref.	78	78	0
Penghu Pref.	29	28	0
Total	5,782	4,368	8

Eight violations were in connection to rhinoceros horn (powder) or tiger products. In all cases, necessary measures have been taken.

Cases of Rhinoceros Horn Confiscated by Customs in Taiwan, ROC.*

Date	Quantity	Penalty
1984	1	confiscated
7/16/1990	9	confiscated
9/27/1990	20	confiscated and fined NT\$2,604,520
10/20/1990	9	confiscated
6/13/1991	6	confiscated
4/22/1992	1	confiscated
5/4/1992	1	confiscated and 6 month jail sentence
5/15/1992	1	confiscated and 6 month jail sentence
12/9/1992	22	confiscated, fined NT\$3,264,367 jail sentence 42 months (1) jail sentence 3 years (2) and jail sentence 14 months (1)
9/18/1993	22	probation for 4 years confiscated and prosecuted
Total	92	

* Data provided by Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance.

** Number in the parentheses indicates number of persons sentenced.

TRAFFIC JAPAN

7th Fl. Nihonseimei Akabanebashi Bldg., 3-1-14 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Japan
Tel.(03)769-1716 FAX.(03)769-1717 TELEX. 02428231 WWFJPN J



ATTN: MR. SAN-WEI LEE,
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

FROM: TOM MILLIKEN

DATE: 17 MAY 1990

RE: IVORY BURNING

(1). I was very pleased to receive your fax yesterday informing me of the upcoming public burning of your confiscated ivory stocks. I think this is a very important demonstration of your country's resolve to stop elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade. Please offer my congratulations to Vice-Chairman Ling and Minister Chang for making such arrangements. My only regret is that I will not be able to personally witness this event!

(2). I have notified all of the WWF offices around the world and asked them to get national media sources to Taipei to witness and Fuji Television, etc.) and foreign media (Visnews, Asia Vision, CNN, etc.). So far interest is very good and it is likely that a number of camera crews will be dispatched. I've asked people to contact your office for further details so you might receive a number of telephone calls.

(3). Would you have any objection to us putting out a press release on this event in order to reach all Japanese and foreign media sources at once? Please let me know asap as I leave tomorrow morning for Osaka to meet with Prince Bernhardt and WWF Netherlands' staff.

(4). Contacts in the U.S. have informed me that U.S. media are also very interested in this event so I am hopeful that the response there will be very good. I have already talked to TIME magazine here and they hope to put a stringer on the story.

(5). Again many congratulations. Your event can only serve to improve your country's image. I regret to inform you that yesterday a Taiwanese Customs official was caught trying to smuggle over 1,200 ivory name seals into Japan! The fact that this individual works for your Customs bureau has made the case very sensational here. It certainly illustrates the seriousness of this problem. I pass along a clipping from this morning's Japan Times.

*All the best --
Tom Milliken*

Japan Times 17 May 1990

Customs man charged in ivory smuggling

Customs officials say they have confiscated 1,247 ivory blanks used for making personal seals from a Taiwanese customs official who tried to smuggle them into Japan from Hong Kong, it was learned Tuesday.

Zhao Zheng-Yun, 54, was arrested by police at Narita airport on suspicion

of smuggling 25 kg of ivory blanks worth about ¥15 million.

Ivory imports have been banned in Japan since Jan. 18 in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Customs officials said Zhao arrived at Narita April 5 on a flight from Hong

Kong.

Customs officers opened Zhao's two suitcases despite his protests that he was a customs official. They found the ivory blanks in a video camera case and a shoe box, they said.

Police are now searching for another Taiwanese man

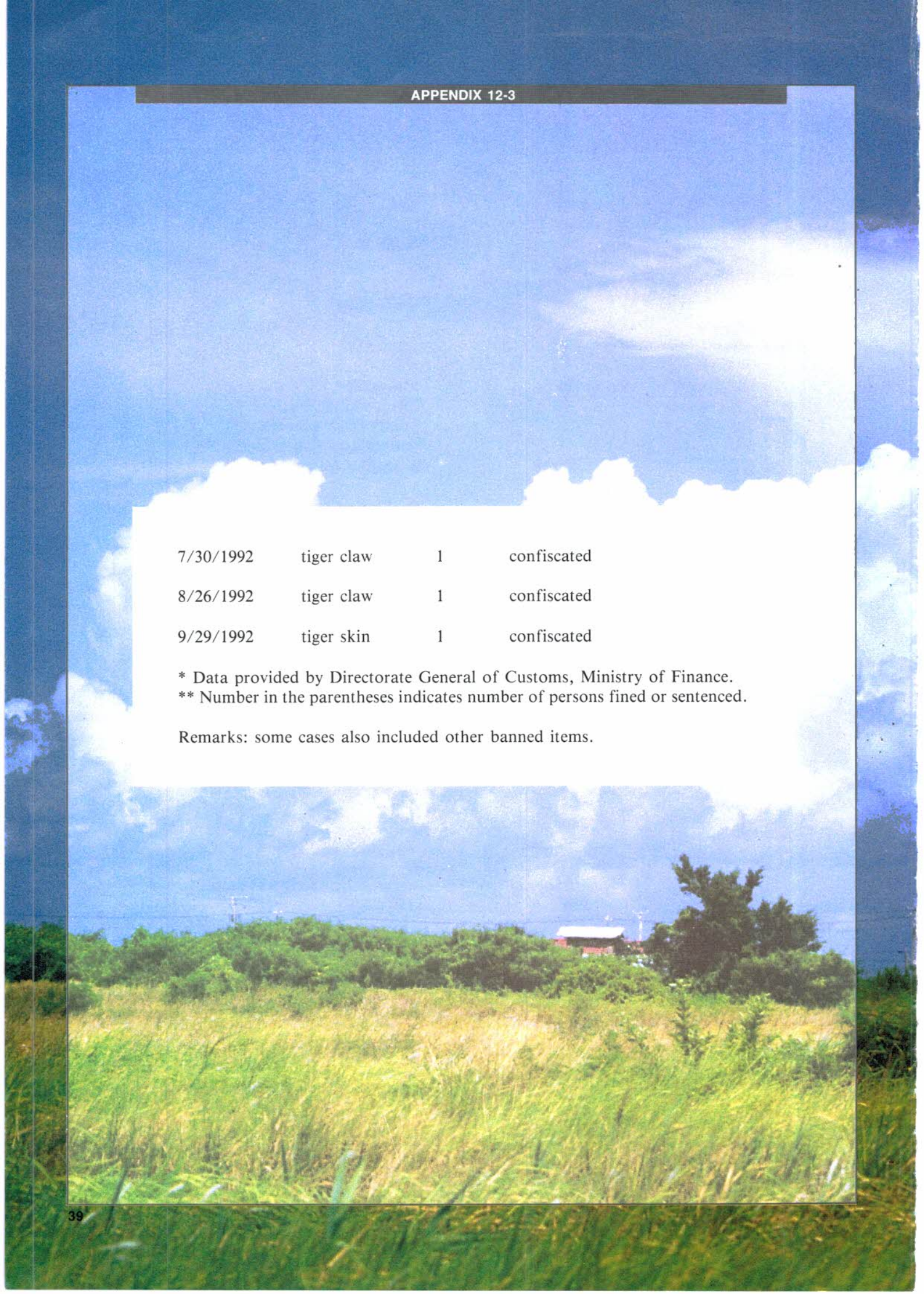


Cases of Tiger Products Confiscated by Customs in Taiwan, ROC.*

Date	Item	Quantity	Penalty
11/1/1988	tiger penis tiger bones	10 30	confiscated fined NT\$45,000 (1)** NT\$6,000 (2), NT\$280,337 (1) jail sentence 18 months (4) jail sentence 1 year (2) jail sentence 2 years (1)
1/8/1989	tiger skin	1	confiscated fined NT\$51,980 (5)
1/17/1989	tiger penis tiger bones	10 3	confiscated, fined NT\$15,000 (1) jail sentence 18 months (1) probation for 4 years
1/30/1989	tiger paw tiger penis tiger tendons	1 1 1 bag	confiscated, fined NT\$440,006 (3), NT\$30,000 (1) jail sentence 1 year (3)
7/15/1989	tiger penis	4	confiscated fined NT\$8,336 (1)
8/8/1989	tiger bones	20 kg	confiscated fined NT\$20,738 (1)
9/24/1989	tiger claw	2	confiscated
10/23/1989	tiger skin	1	confiscated fined NT\$6,000 (1)
12/5/1989	tiger penis	43	confiscated
1/8/1990	tiger penis	10	confiscated
9/24/1990	tiger skin	1	confiscated
10/5/1990	tiger bones	0.6 kg	confiscated
12/25/1990	tiger foot tiger penis	1 5	confiscated
3/8/1991	tiger skin	1	confiscated

APPENDIX 12-2

5/9/1991	tiger paw	2	confiscated
6/11/1991	tiger claw tiger penis	1 1	confiscated
7/5/1991	tiger penis	5	confiscated
Aug/1991	tiger paw	1	confiscated
8/12/1991	tiger skin	1	confiscated, fined NT\$18,000 (2) jail sentence 4 months (1) jail sentence 6 months (1) probation for 4 years
8/14/1991	tiger penis	2	confiscated
9/9/1991	tiger penis	1 kg	confiscated
9/10/1991	tiger claw tiger penis	1 4	confiscated
9/10/1991	tiger bones tiger penis	2 9	confiscated
10/17/1991	tiger penis	11	confiscated
10/18/1991	tiger penis	5	confiscated
1/9/1992	tiger bones	2	confiscated
1/9/1992	tiger bones	0.6 kg	confiscated
1/9/1992	tiger skins	1	confiscated
2/17/1992	tiger paw	1.7 kg	confiscated
3/4/1992	tiger penis	8	confiscated
3/16/1992	tiger skin	1	confiscated, fined NT\$90,000 (1) and prosecuted
5/18/1992	tiger claw tiger bones	3.6 kg	confiscated
7/30/1992	tiger claw	1	confiscated



7/30/1992	tiger claw	1	confiscated
8/26/1992	tiger claw	1	confiscated
9/29/1992	tiger skin	1	confiscated

* Data provided by Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance.

** Number in the parentheses indicates number of persons fined or sentenced.

Remarks: some cases also included other banned items.

Donderdag, 24 Junie 1993

Beeld

PRETORIA EN OMSTREKE



Taiwannese polisieman steek kers op in SA

Lt.-kol. Charles Tsjang van Taiwan het by Lt.-kol. Piet Lategan, hoof van die Polisie se eenheid vir die beskerming van bedreigde spesies, kom kers opsteek om 'n soortgelyke eenheid in Taiwan te stig. Hy het reeds sowat tien dae informele opleiding by die eenheid ontvang en keer aanstaande week terug na Taiwan.

Fcto: HERMIE ROSSOUW



Saturday Star June 26 1993

Screws tighten on horn and ivory gangs

THE forces against smugglers of ivory, rhino horn and endangered wildlife species notched up more victories this week.

On Thursday, during a routine check at Jan Smuts Airport of baggage bound for Singapore, 80kg of ivory worth R400,000 was found in two suitcases.

About 200 elephants were killed for this haul, and their tusks cut up into 3050 rings, tubes and blocks, which were painted to look like wood.

Most of the ivory would have been used to make personal seals, which are very popular among rich Chinese. The rest would have ended up as jewellery. The street value of the unworked ivory in the Far East would have been about R3 million.

from Brazzaville to Singapore, were arrested. They are expected to appear in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Members of the SAP's Endangered Species Protection Unit (ESPU) said this was the first time the Brazzaville-Johannesburg-Singapore route had been used to smuggle ivory.

In another blow for smugglers, the ESPU and Taiwan's police have established formal ties.

This was announced at the unit's Vlakplaas headquarters on Wednesday by Major-General Wouter Grove and Taiwan's Agriculture Council Chairman

ANITA ALLEN

who is on an eight-day visit to South Africa.

"We are looking forward to a long road that we will walk together," Grove told Sun's delegation. "Because of the co-operation, we will be effective against those people who are not as sincere about conservation as we are. We have a common enemy in these people."

The occasion marked the end of a two-week visit to the ESPU by Lieu tenant-Colonel Charles Chang of the Taiwanese which he

News



received informal training, and operational information was exchanged.

Sun said he would recommend the formation of a similar protection unit in his country.

"Taiwan, as a consumer country of rhino horn, is accused," Sun said: "But we are determined to stop illegal trade. The best way is to co-operate with the producer country."

Since Taiwan had passed its Wildlife Conservation Law (WCL) in 1989, 2,426 investigations had resulted in 278 convictions for dealing in rhino horn

he said.

The importation of rhino horn was strictly controlled in Taiwan. Import permits were issued only where the horn was to be used for research. However, no permits had been issued since 1985.

Anyone possessing rhino horn or powder was required to register his stock by August 31, 1990, or face confiscation and conviction on charges of illegal possession.

Taiwan banned trade and use of rhino horn in November, 1992, putting into effect legislation which provided for imprisonment of between one and three years and

finer ranging from R1 to R3 600 for transgressors.

The ban barred medicine practitioners from using rhino horn powder, an additional ingredient in Chinese herbal medicines.

Anyone dispensing rhino horn faces suspension of his practice for 12 months or revocation of his licence.

In February herb medicine dealers were asked to sign a protocol pledging compliance with WCL regulations and abstain from dealing in rhino horn.

Taiwan has sponsored workshops and seminars on conserving endangered wildlife, inviting South Africans to take part.

Taiwan and South Africa also co-operate in agriculture, fisheries, education and research

ANNOUNCEMENT ON RHINO HORN BAN

Wildlife Conservation Law (WCL) of 1989, Taiwan, R.O.C.

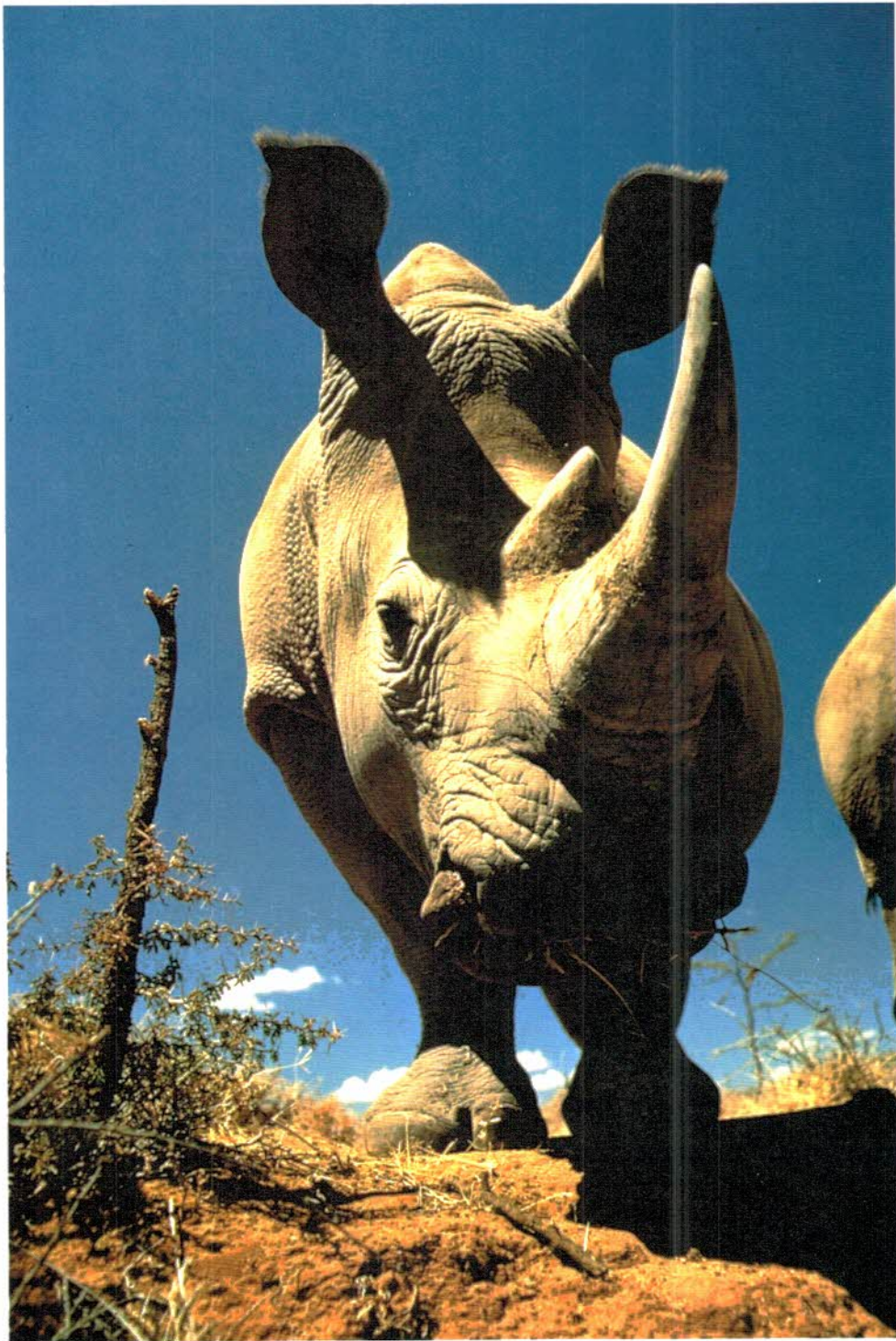
The Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. indicated that according to the WCL, the trade, use exchange, sale and display for commercial purposes of rhino horn and rhino horn powder are prohibited and punishable by fine and/or imprisonment.

The importation of rhino horn or rhino powder has been prohibited since 16th August 1985.

Under the revised wildlife conservation law, use, exchange or display for commercial purpose of rhino horn/powder will be a prison sentence of up to three years and/or a fine of up to NT\$ 300,00 (US\$ 12,000). Repeat offenders will be a prison sentence of up to five years and/or a fine of up to NT\$ 600,000 (US\$ 24,000).

The Republic of China is taking active measures to prevent the importation or sale of rhino horn in Taiwan. These include the Task Force with particular responsibility for the implementation of Wildlife Conservation Law (W.C.L.).

TAIWAN R.O.C.



(K. & K. Ammann)

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