TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa
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Rhinoceros

HABITAT AND RANGE

White Rhinoceros

The southern subspecies of White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) originally occurred throughout most of southern Africa but is now mainly confined to the savannahs and open woodlands of south-east southern Africa with the largest population today found in South Africa's Kruger National Park. The Northern White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) is restricted to Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

At the turn of the century, the southern subspecies of White Rhinoceros was on the verge of extinction, but a few years later a small population of fewer than 50 animals was discovered in the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi region in KwaZulu-Natal. From this founder stock, South Africa's White Rhinoceros population has steadily increased to number some 9,700 in 1999 (Anon., 2000), a remarkable conservation achievement by any standard and certainly the best in the world for any species of rhinoceros. An estimated 1,656 of these rhino were in private ownership (Buijs, 1999). The most recent global estimate is 10,300 rhinoceros (Anon., 2000).

Black Rhinoceros

Although once found throughout most of sub-Saharan Africa, the distribution of the Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) is now confined to protected areas, primarily in grassland and savannah habitat. Its strongholds are found in parts of South Africa, Namibia, Kenya and Zimbabwe (Milliken, 1996). There are four recognised subspecies of Black Rhinoceros: *D. b. bicornis*; *D. b. minor*; *D. b. michaeli*; and, *D. b. longipes*. *Diceros bicornis minor* is the subspecies most commonly found in South Africa.

Africa's Black Rhinoceros population has experienced a rapid decline in recent decades, dropping from an estimated 65,000 in the late 1960s to 2,700 in 1999 (Anon., 2000). The decline of the rhino has been dramatic but lowest in South Africa and Namibia where populations are now increasing (Emslie, 1998). Of South Africa's population of 1,080 Black Rhinoceros, an estimated 127 animals (or 12%) are privately owned (AJ Swart, ESPU, *in litt*. to Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, January 2000).

THREATS

Poaching and loss of habitat have been the two main threats to rhinoceros. Rhinos continue to be poached for their horns which have been used for centuries in traditional Asian medicines (Mills, 1997). While some practitioners have identified a number of acceptable substitutes, others believe that rhino horn usage is irreplaceable in certain, sometimes life-threatening, situations. The major markets for horn are China, Taiwan and South Korea where it is used in the treatment of fever, strokes and epilepsy among other less serious ailments such as nosebleeds and dermatitis. In addition to the major consuming markets, the trade in

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manufactured medicines with rhino horn as an ingredient is a global phenomenon involving many countries around the world, including South Africa (Mulliken and Haywood, 1994). A second major source of demand exists in Yemen and other parts of the Arabian peninsula where rhino horn is used for the production of traditional dagger handles (Martin *et al*., 1997). Virtually all consuming countries now prohibit the importation of rhinoceros horn and most prohibit domestic sale, but some illegal trade continues.

PROTECTION EFFORTS

Rhino protection programmes can be extremely expensive and are usually beyond the reach of most rhinoceros range States. In South Africa, effective anti-poaching and management of rhinos can cost up to US$1,200 annually for every square kilometre of habitat (Anon, 1997a).

Community-based rural conservation programmes are being implemented in many countries. By linking social and economic benefits to the sustainable use of wildlife, local people are now acting as community game guards protecting the wildlife they might otherwise poach.

At the global level, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has been working to prevent trade in rhino horn and other products since 1975. The TRAFFIC Network has played a vital role monitoring this trade. These efforts have been augmented by various NGO projects and programmes assisting rhino conservation in the field. The IUCN Species Survival Commission's African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) is recognised as the lead technical body. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has an unbroken record of involvement in rhino conservation and management efforts throughout Africa, including an African Rhino Emergency Fund and a broad field programme. WWF, the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the African Rhino Owners Association (AROA) and the Rhino and Elephant Foundation have all played a important role in rhino conservation in South Africa.

To support co-operative law enforcement efforts for rhinoceros in the region, the Southern Africa Rhino and Elephant Group (RESG) was formed in 1991. This group brings together law enforcement and conservation agencies in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to collaborate on a range of rhino security issues. The Endangered Species Protection Unit (ESPU) of the South African Police Services has also devoted considerable manpower and resources to interdiction of rhino horn trafficking. For example, between 1989 and 1999, the ESPU alone reported confiscating at least 586 rhino horns (Captain AJ Swart, ESPU, *in litt*. to Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, January 2000), but many of these seizures have involved entrapment or sting-type operations and do not necessarily represent stock derived from recently-poached animals (Anon, 1997b).

TRADE REGULATIONS

LEGISLATION

In the absence of uniform national legislation, rhinoceros conservation, management and trade in South Africa is regulated within a fragmented provincial legal structure.

Both rhinoceros are classed as Endangered Wild Animals by the three Cape provinces, as Protected Game by the Free State, and as Specially Protected Game by all other provinces. The provincial legislation essentially prohibits hunting, capture, possession, transport, import, export, donation and/or sale of rhinos and their products except under a valid permit issued by the relevant provincial nature conservation authority. However, legal differences and varying degrees of implementation create problems for effective rhinoceros conservation in South Africa.

In most instances, provincial restructuring has not been accompanied by a rationalisation of the nature conservation legislation. For instance, nature conservation officers in the North West Province are required to implement the Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance 12 of 1983, Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974 and the Bophuthatatswana Nature Conservation Act 3 of 1973. The different rhino horn registration processes stipulated in each of these three pieces of legislation is just one example of the confusion generated by the lack of legislative rationalisation.

POLICY

In April 2000, a forum consisting of the Minister and Deputy Minister of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, as well as the provincial Members of the Executive Council (MINMEC) and the Technical Committee of MINMEC (MINTEC) approved the document "A Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Populations of southern White Rhino *Ceratotherium simum simum* in South Africa".

This policy deals with population growth rates, stocking rates, population sizes, the use of microchips, a uniform rhinoceros horn registration system with documented audit trails and safe storage and auditing of horn stock piles, incentives for the reinvestment of revenues from trade into rhino conservation, the need to develop and adopt national legislation and the need to adhere to nationally accepted standards of animal welfare.

It recognises that socio-economically sustainable conservation programmes which take into account the flow of benefits to local communities are needed. In so doing, the policy encourages the pursuit of a legal trade in rhino products in accordance with international agreements and conventions, including CITES. However, the manner in which the provisions of the policy are to be implemented has yet to be decided.

At a provincial level, written policy dealing with rhino horn registration has only been developed in the Northern Cape, while all other provinces not having registration provisions in their legislation, have developed *ad hoc* unwritten policy dictating the procedures to be followed for the registration of rhino horn.

In all provinces, the personal details of the owner are required and the horn must be weighed before a permit is issued. Further details required for permit issuance vary from province to province:

- In KZNNCS an applicant in possession of a rhinoceros horn is required to submit an affidavit to KZNNCS further stating where, when and how they acquired the horn, the outer curve length of the horn and basal circumference. Once the application has been approved, KZNNCS sends the owner a disk which must be affixed to the horn.

- In the Free State, an applicant is required to submit a statement to the effect that he/she obtained the horn legally. Owners of rhino must notify the Free State nature conservation department if a rhino dies and the horn must then be registered. Each horn is measured and since 1999, microchipped.

- In the Eastern Cape, horns are measured and stamped with an unique number after being measured.

- The inside and outside length measurement and the basal circumference of the horn are required in the Northern Cape.

- Only the basal circumference of the rhinoceros horn is required in the Western Cape.

- In Gauteng, North West and Northern Provinces, a person in possession of rhino horn, a person causing the death of a rhino and/or the possessor of a rhino horn who cuts the horn up, must notify the relevant provincial nature conservation department. In each case, the rhino horn, or piece thereof, must be marked and registered.

- In Mpumalanga, the provisions are similar to those of Gauteng, North West and Northern Province except that there is no requirement to notify the Board on causing the death of a rhino. Further, a person wishing to cut up, or in any manner process rhino horn, must obtain written permission from the Board before doing so.

While all provinces require one to hold a possession permit, implementation and enforcement of these provisions appears to be *ad hoc* and inconsistent. This is particularly true with respect to live rhino owners in the private sector who acquire horns through natural breakoffs and deaths, as opposed to sport hunters and their rhino trophies. Data on the number of horns duly registered from year to year is not readily

available either from provincial or national authorities.

In sum, South Africa currently lacks a uniform centrally co-ordinated national registration programme as required under CITES (see Res. Conf. 9.14). This can only be achieved through the development of national legislation or policy.

White Rhinoceros

Since February 1977, all White Rhinoceros populations were listed in Appendix I of CITES, which prohibits all international commercial trade in rhinos and their products. At the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP9), South Africa successfully had its population of White Rhinoceros transferred to Appendix II under an annotation '*for the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. All other specimens shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly*.'

Export or import permits may be issued for rhino products which are personal or household effects provided that they were acquired in the owner's home country prior to moving to another country or returning home from living abroad. In most instances, some kind of documented proof should be required. However, any rhino product acquired outside of South Africa would be subject to all the rules governing trade in Appendix I species and would be unlikely to qualify for an import permit except under exceptional circumstances.

Under CITES, sport hunted trophies may be exported from South Africa, and have been for many years. Countries with stricter domestic measures may however refuse to allow the import of rhino trophies.

Black Rhinoceros

The Black Rhinoceros is included in Appendix I of CITES which means that the species is considered to be threatened with extinction, and that all commercial trade is prohibited. Trade is only authorised in exceptional circumstances, for example scientific research, captive breeding, education or training. Unlike the country's White Rhinoceros population, South Africa's Black Rhinoceros have no special annotation under CITES and any trade must be strictly assessed to ensure that the transaction constitutes a non-commercial purpose.

TRADE DURING THE PERIOD 1994 TO 1999

White Rhinoceros

Since the transfer to Appendix II, under annotation, South Africa has exported 206 live White Rhinoceros to 28 countries as well as one additional unknown destination (Table 1). These include Namibia (37), Thailand (24), Kenya (21), China (20), United States (19), Zimbabwe (17), and Botswana (13).

A total of two rhino were reported as imports, one in 1997 from Botswana and one in 1998 from Swaziland.

Reported imports of White Rhinoceros products (Table 2) are relatively low, but Table 3 clearly shows that a large variety of White Rhinoceros products are reported as exports from South Africa. The majority of exports represent hunting trophies, including shouldermounts, horns, feet or other body parts. A variety of scientific specimens have also been exported.

Black Rhinoceros

Table 1 shows that limited trade in Black Rhinoceros is also taking place, with 53 animals exported and 18 imported from 1994 through 1999. Live Black Rhinoceros were reported as exports to a total of eight countries which included Zimbabwe (28), Tanzania (7), Swaziland (6) and the United States (5). Of these, 24 were reported as exports for reintroduction, 14 for zoos, six for breeding purposes, one for scientific purposes as well as eight for trade. Of the eight rhino exported for 'trade' purposes, six were translocated from a reserve in South Africa to a reserve in Swaziland where they were released. The remaining two were sent to a 'safari park' in China.

Black Rhinoceros were imported from six countries including Namibia (11), Tanzania (2) and Germany (2).

The reported import of products is relatively low (Table 2). As can be seen from Table 3, very few Black Rhinoceros products are reported as exports from South Africa, with the largest trade in specimens for scientific

purposes. This table also shows that two horns were reported as imports with the purpose of transaction being given as 'Personal Effects'.

Table 3 lists 22 horns reported as exports from South Africa. The purpose of transaction were listed as 'Personal Effects' (20) and Exhibition (2). The purpose of transaction for the horn samples were all listed as 'Scientific' or 'Research'.

The fact that not all trade is conducted in a regular manner has been highlighted by South Africa's export of a pair of Black Rhinoceros to a 'safari park' in China in late 1999. The inconsistencies apparent in this transaction included: i) an inadequate non-detriment finding carried out by the province concerned; ii) the two animals were wild-caught and therefore suitable for relocation into the wild; iii) the animals were young and thus still capable of breeding and contributing to threatened wild populations; and, iv) the lack of a suitable definition in South Africa of what constitutes 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'.

CITES RESOLUTIONS AND RHINOS

With respect to restricting live rhinoceros exports to 'appropriate and acceptable destinations', South Africa has not moved to establish specific national criteria against which these terms can be further defined and accessed. This stands in contrast to Zimbabwe, for example, where similar terminology employed for exports of live African elephants has led to a clearly defined policy concerning what institutions constitute 'appropriate and acceptable destinations'.

At COP9, the CITES Parties approved Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Conservation of Rhinoceros in Asia and Africa. Resolution Conf. 9.14 repeals earlier resolutions (Resolutions Conf. 3.11 and Conf. 6.10) which called for the destruction of rhino horn stocks because it was recognised that such actions could potentially be counter-productive and cause prices to escalate as perceived supply diminished.

Resolution Conf. 9.14 essentially developed a generic strategic framework for the conservation of all species of rhinoceros under the Convention.

Range States were urged to develop recovery plans for their rhinoceros populations and submit a report to the Secretariat prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties regarding the status of captive and wild rhinoceros, incidents of illegal hunting and trade, law enforcement activities and monitoring programmes, status of national legislation and national conservation plans as well as the status of marking, registration and control of rhino horn stocks.

Parties with existing budgeted plans for rhinoceros were called upon to implement these plans as expeditiously as possible.

The CITES Standing Committee was directed to develop standardised indicators of success to measure changes in levels of illegal hunting and of the status of rhinoceros populations in the range States and to submit a written summary of these for consideration to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The CITES Standing Committee was further directed to continue pursuing actions aimed at reducing illegal trade by evaluating the effectiveness of such actions; developing and refining appropriate, cost-effective, standardised success indicators; and, ensuring that the policies guiding interventions are responsive and adaptive to the outcome of the evaluations.

In April 2000, a revised Resolution Conf. 9.14 was adopted at COP11. In the revised resolution it was noted that the status of certain rhinoceros populations and the level of illegal trade in rhinoceros horn had improved. Principal revisions addressed the Secretariat's concerns regarding difficulty in evaluating compliance with the resolution, the lack of reporting mechanisms and the fact that no specific role is assigned to the Secretariat.

The revised Resolution now recognises user groups other than traditional medicine communities and introduces a reporting requirement. The Secretariat has undertaken the role of compiling country reports which will be presented to future Conferences of the Parties. The provisions of this revised Resolution urge Parties to :

- Identify, mark, register and secure all stocks of rhino horn;
- Implement comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls, including internal restrictions and penalties, aimed at reducing illegal trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives;
- Seek technical advice and relevant information from the CITES Secretariat regarding legislation, enforcement or the control of stocks;
- Be vigilant in their law enforcement efforts and place increased emphasis on the detection and prevention of illegal hunting and on early detection of potential offenders;
- Increase law enforcement co-operation between and among States with regard to curtailing illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; and,
- Work with all user groups and industries to develop strategies for reducing the use and consumption of rhinoceros parts and derivatives.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RHINO INITIATIVES UNDER CITES

White Rhinoceros

Capitalising on its conservation successes in the field, South Africa first submitted a proposal to transfer its population of White Rhinoceros to Appendix II to allow for controlled trade in horn at COP8 in Kyoto, Japan in 1992. The proposal was limited to those horns acquired through dehorning operations and those held in existing government stockpiles. This proposal was rejected.

South Africa submitted a revised proposal to COP9 in Fort Lauderdale, USA in 1994 where the Parties agreed to transfer the South African population of White Rhinoceros to Appendix II with the restrictive annotation noted above. The annotation specifically precludes any trade in rhino horn, and any change to this annotation will require a two-thirds majority vote at a future Conference of the Parties to CITES.

South African wildlife authorities continue to argue that the country's rhino conservation programmes require further financial incentives to be sustainable in the long-term. Thus, another proposal was submitted to COP10 in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1997 with the objective of changing the annotation to allow trade in rhino parts and derivatives at some stage in the future, although initially it was proposed that such trade would be subject to a zero quota through 1999. This proposal failed to achieve a two-thirds majority in a vote by show of hands with 60 votes in favour of the proposal and 32 against. After debate was re-opened, the proposal was rejected again in secret ballot by an even wider margin. This defeat was based on the following reasons:

1) In 1997, South Africa had no comprehensive national wildlife trade legislation, a state of affairs which continues to exist today. Although this issue is currently being addressed by the South African CITES Implementation Project, it will be a number of years before any nationally-binding, framework wildlife trade legislation is promulgated and effectively implemented. As a result, general CITES implementation remains fragmented at the provincial level.

2) South Africa lacks legal provisions governing private possession of rhino horn. This is arguably the single most important issue South Africa needs to resolve *before* pressing for broader trade options at the international level. Currently, it is not possible to monitor the accumulation of rhino horn stocks in the hands of private rhino owners in a legally accountable and transparent manner. It is known that rhino horn accumulates in the private sector through dehorning, natural breakoffs and mortality. While all provinces require privately-owned horns to be registered or reported to the provincial authorities, the extent of compliance with such regulations is unknown. Registration is also not co-ordinated at a national level.

   This situation stands in sharp contrast to that in other major rhino range States in the region. Zimbabwe, for example, has strict registration procedures which, if not followed, can result in the imposition of severe penalties and forfeiture of the horn.

   The lax situation in South Africa provides a potentially lucrative, uncontrolled

avenue for illegal trade in rhino horn. Indeed, it needs to be acknowledged that there have been serious allegations of private rhino owners conspiring to sell such horn for international trade purposes. South Africa therefore needs to develop and implement mandatory government regulations covering the declaration and registration of rhino horn stock among private owners. These government actions will establish a legal basis for future law enforcement action.

3) In compliance with Resolution Conf. 9.14, it is not clear whether South African authorities have in fact identified, marked, registered and secured all legal rhino horn stocks in the country. These questions were not adequately addressed in the proposal tabled at COP10, and such information is not currently available from relevant government authorities. Currently, legal stocks are not systematically monitored on a national scale and the size of South Africa's rhino horn stocks has never been clearly defined. While there may be valid security reasons for keeping such information out of the public domain, even the CITES Secretariat has not received a confidential declaration on these stocks and their origin. The issues of origin and cause of death on an individual horn basis may be of critical importance. For example, the CITES Parties recently agreed to prohibit any trade in confiscated elephant ivory tusks from Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe, although they did approve a one-off conditional sale of whole tusks of certifiable national origin from natural and management-related mortalities. Similar conditionality could be imposed on any future consideration of limited trade in rhino horn.

4) Horn fingerprinting through trace element or isotope analysis, and the use of passive internal transponders, bar codes or holograms have all been proposed as techniques to ensure adequate identification of individual rhino horns to prevent illegally acquired horns from entering into potential legal markets. However, at this point in time, such methods may be too costly to be feasible, and all remain essentially untested in a "real" trade situation to determine their true efficacy. The issue of who would cover the costs and enforce the marking of horn remains to be addressed.

5) Many aspects of a future trading regime remain vague and undeveloped. Although the Natal Parks Board (now KZNNCS) undertook to handle the control and marketing aspects of a legal trade in rhino horn on behalf of South Africa, it remains unclear whether this conservation body holds a national mandate to speak for other provincial authorities or private rhino owners who also have stocks. Currently, there is no regulatory instrument, or even a voluntary protocol, in place in South Africa that binds the various stakeholders into defined relationships and systems of control in the event of a future trade. Moreover, the identification of a potential external trading partner was completely undefined in South Africa's proposal, much less a description of domestic trade controls and measures that will be imposed in a consuming country to prevent the illegal introduction of rhino horn. In contrast, delineation of these issues was requisite for acceptance of trade in elephant ivory, and there is little doubt that the CITES Parties will require anything less for trade in rhino horn.

6) Resolution Conf. 9.14 recommends that actions taken in one range State not adversely affect rhino conservation in other range States. This presents a basic requirement for continual monitoring which relates to the development of standardised indicators to track the illegal killing and status of rhinos in the wild. The development of these indicators was discussed again at COP11 and Parties agreed to pursue actions for further development and refinement. The fact that a CITES monitoring system for rhinos has not been approved and implemented yet means that it may be premature to consider trade options at this time.

On the positive side, South Africa can demonstrate that, in some cases, i.e. South African National Parks and KZNNCS, it has

met the recommendation in Resolution Conf. 9.14 which called for range States to develop recovery plans and to reinvest revenues derived from the use of rhinos back into conservation and management programmes.

The factors which led to the rejection of the proposals submitted at COP10 still remain to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. In this regard, South Africa has not engaged in a formal consultative process with other African and Asian rhinoceros range States.

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TABLE 1 Reported imports and exports of live Black and White Rhinoceros for the period 1994 to 1999.

	Species	Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Export	White Rhinoceros	Botswana	3	6	0	0	1	3	13
		China	0	0	0	2	2	16	20
		Kenya	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
		Namibia	6	10	0	0	21	0	37
		Thailand	4	20	0	0	0	0	24
		USA	0	0	0	0	13	6	19
		Zimbabwe	0	0	3	0	14	0	17
		Other	4	10	7	5	10	19	55
		Total	**38**	**46**	**10**	**7**	**61**	**44**	**206**
	Black Rhinoceros	China	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Germany	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Great Britain	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
		Malawi	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		Swaziland	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
		Tanzania	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
		USA	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
		Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	28	0	28
		Total	**1**	**7**	**4**	**9**	**30**	**2**	**53**
Import	White Rhinoceros	Botswana	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Swaziland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
	Black Rhinoceros	Germany	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
		Great Britain	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Namibia	0	8	0	3	0	0	11
		Tanzania	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
		USA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**18**

Source: CITES Import Permit Information
Data incomplete

TABLE 2 Reported imports of Black and White Rhinoceros products into South Africa during the period 1994 to 1999.

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	1994	1995	1996#	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
Black Rhinoceros								
Ear & Ear Nicks	UN	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Horn Pieces	UN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Specimen***	UN	40	0	10	0	0	15	65
White Rhinoceros								
Cape	UN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ear & Ear Nicks	UN	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Feet*	UN	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Horn Pieces	UN	0	0	0	0	10	5	15
Other**	UN	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Skin Pieces	UN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Skull	UN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Skull Remnants	UN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Specimen***	UN	40	0	0	0	0	0	40

Source: CITES Import Permit Information
Data incomplete
* Feet – includes items listed as feet, foot ashtrays, bins, bookends, bowls, ice-buckets, lamps, foot with lid, peanut bowls, pen holders, foot stools, foot table legs, tables and umbrella stands.
** Other – includes ashtrays, bags, belts, bottoms, briefcases, guncases, ice-buckets, lamps, penis, pieces, rugs and scrotums.
*** Specimen – includes items listed as drops on filter paper, EDTA tubes, faeces, Heparium Tubes, samples, tubes and serum.

KEY: UN – Units

TABLE 3 Reported exports and re-exports of Black and White Rhinoceros products from South Africa during the period 1994 to 1999.

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	1994	1995	1996#	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL
Black Rhinoceros								
Feet*	UN	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Horn	UN	0	6	0	2	2	12	22
Horn Sample	UN	0	0	100	0	16	0	116
Other**	UN	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Specimen***	UN	3	0	5	172	0	4	184
White Rhinoceros								
Bone & Bone Carvings	UN	5	97	26	36	18	39	221
Cape	UN	42	35	18	19	33	14	161
Cape & Front Feet	UN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cape & Skin Back	UN	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Ear & Ear Nicks	UN	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Feet*	UN	193	225	118	127	202	124	989
Horn	UN	137	147	59	92	108	71	614
Horn & Artificial Shouldermount	UN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Horn Artificial	UN	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Horn Piece	UN	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Horn, Feet, Tail, Ear	UN	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other**	UN	4	5	2	14	14	3	42
Skeleton	UN	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Skin	UN	8.5	10	6	14	16	7	61.5
Skin & Feet	UN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skin & Skull	UN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skin Pieces	KG	0	6,427	0	0	0	0	6,427
	UN	63	72	62	53	51.5	70	371.5
Skin Piece & Feet	UN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skull	UN	35	33	15	26	39	18	166
Skull & Horn	UN	0	0	0	1	5	4	10
Skull & Jaw	UN	2	2	0	0	2	1	7
Skull Remnants	UN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Specimen***	UN	60	10	231	1	79	18	399
Tail	UN	18	11	8	13	11	11	72
Tail & Skin	UN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Trophy	UN	24	40	22	24	41	16	167
Trophy & Artificial Horn	UN	0	4	2	4	1	1	12

Source: CITES Export Permit Information

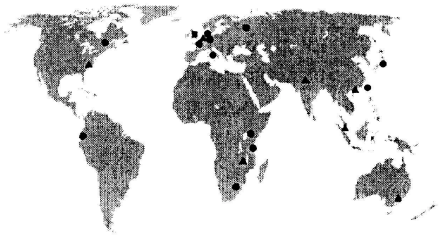
Data incomplete.

* Feet – includes items listed as feet, foot ashtrays, bins, bookends, bowls, ice-buckets, lamps, foot with lid, peanut bowls, pen holders, foot stools, foot table legs, tables and umbrella stands.

** Other – includes ashtrays, bags, belts, bottoms, briefcases, guncases, ice-buckets, lamps, penis, pieces, rugs and scrotums.

*** Specimen – includes items listed as drops on filter paper, EDTA tubes, faeces, Heparium Tubes, samples, tubes and serum.

KEY
G – Grams
ML – Millilitres
UN – Units
KG – Kilograms



TRAFFIC is a joint programme of WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature an IUCN-The World Conservation Union established to monitor trade in wild plants and animals. It has 21 offices in 8 regions worldwide and works in co-operation with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat.

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IUCN
The World Conservation Union

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