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IVORY STOCK VERIFICATION MISSION TO BURUNDI

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INTRODUCTION

1. This information document has been prepared by Mr. Edison Nuwamanya of the CITES/MIKE office in Nairobi, Kenya and Mr. Simon Milledge of TRAFFIC based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on behalf of the CITES Secretariat. It accompanies document CoP13 29.6 *Ivory Stocks in Burundi* submitted by the CITES Secretariat, which contains detailed background information.
2. Prior to the fiftieth meeting of the Standing Committee to CITES (SC50), the Management Authority of the Republic of Burundi submitted document 21.4 *Ivory Stocks in Burundi* (SC50 21.4). This document summarises the background surrounding the accumulation of the ivory stockpile, reiterating the volumes quoted in CITES Notification No. 27. SC50 21.4 also discusses associated issues concerning the legality of the original ivory imports and their seizure, and concludes by stating that *the Government of Burundi therefore requests permission to sell its stock in close collaboration with CITES from which it requests ad hoc certificates be issued*. The Government of Burundi also invited the CITES Secretariat to conduct a physical qualitative and quantitative stock take of the ivory as soon as possible.
3. An initial trip to Bujumbura was therefore arranged at short notice to ensure a report was available for SC50 (15th to 19th March, 2004). Between 7th and 12th March 2004, Mr. Nuwamanya and Mr. Milledge travelled to Burundi on behalf of the CITES Secretariat and on the official invitation of His Excellency Athanase Gahungu, the Minister of Finance, and His Excellency Gérard Ngendabanka, the Procureur Général of the Republic of Burundi. This trip focussed on collecting available documentation, conducting interviews and to physically assess the ivory stock. On the 10th March 2004, following receipt of a letter from His Excellency A. Gahungu confirming formation of a commission to proceed with ivory inspection, a meeting was held between members of the in the presence of the Procureur Général of the Government of Burundi and under instruction from *Plus Haute Autorité*, a commission was appointed to examine the current status of the ivory stock in Bujumbura. Chaired by Colonel Janvier Rubwebwe (Administrateur Général de la Documentation, President's Office), the commission comprised of the following people: Lieutenant Colonel (now Colonel) Ildephonse Mushwabure (Commandat du District de Bujumbura), Mr. Audace Ndikunkiko (Substitut Général près la Cour Suprême), Mr. Jean Harahagazwe (Chef de Service de Recettes au Département des Duanes), Mr. Diedonné Rukebandanga (Chef de Service de Petites, et Moyennes Entreprises au Département des Impôts); and Mr. Alain Hatungimana (Conseiller au Cabinet du Ministère des Finances). This commission worked with the two representatives from the CITES Secretariat, in the presence of representatives of the ivory owners, to inspect the ivory stock.
4. The purpose of the mission was to inspect the ivory stock held by the Government of Burundi in order to determine: (i) whether it still consisted of old ivory (i.e. the ivory tusks imported before 1988), that any fresh ivory was added; (ii) to estimate the quantity of ivory held; (iii) to check the presence of marks; and (iv) to obtain copies of any documents of relevance to the stock.
5. A report of this first trip was availed to the CITES Secretariat in advance of SC50. In addition to presenting preliminary findings, the report recommended that the verification exercise be completed, including a full count and recording of individual tusk markings. At SC50, document 21.4 was introduced by the delegation of Burundi, followed by an explanation of the background and different options from the CITES Secretary General. The SC50 summary report states: *It was noted that there was no role for the Standing Committee in determining how this issue should be dealt with. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a discussion paper on this subject for consideration at CoP13.*
6. Following the recommendation of the first report, the CITES Secretariat negotiated with the Government of Burundi that a second mission should occur in order to complete the verification process.
7. During 28-30th July 2004, the same two representatives from the CITES Secretariat met with Mr. Ian Parker in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr. Parker had previously visited Burundi as part of CITES ivory missions during 1986 and 1988. Meetings with Mr. Parker focussed on collecting additional documentation and gaining insights in regard to the ivory stockpile in Burundi during the late 1980s for facilitating the completion of the verification process.
8. Subsequently, during 7-15th August 2004, a follow-up trip was made to Bujumbura. This second trip aimed to complete a full count of the ivory in all containers; to take a complete record of existing individual tusk markings to ascertain which ivory, if any, has gone missing; and to resolve remaining ambiguities regarding total volumes, movements and possible ownership. Completion of the physical stockpile verification was made in collaboration with the same members of the commission formed in March. More discussions were held with government and private sector stakeholders.

9. The two representatives from the CITES Secretariat would like to thank the President of the Republic of Burundi for the hospitality and cooperation by relevant government representatives during both missions. Whilst considerable delays were experienced in receiving vital documentation and obtaining the necessary clearance to inspect the ivory itself during the first trip, it was equally appreciated that such a mission had generated sufficient interest and collaboration amongst various parties in Burundi involved with the ivory stock since 1988. This helped to ensure the mission experienced no further delays or problems.
10. The authors would also like to acknowledge the following people, in addition to the above mentioned members of the commission, who gave interviews in Burundi: His Excellency Athanase Gahungu (Minister of Finance), His Excellency Gérard Ngendabanka (Procureur Général), Commander Leopold Bizindavyi (Chef de la Brigade Spéciale de Recherche); Lieutenant Colonel Nkurunziza (Commandat du District de Bujumbura, 1996); Lieutenant Colonel Antoine Ntemako (Chef de la Brigade Spéciale de Recherche, 1996); Mr. Gabriel Ciza (Vérificateur des Douanes, 1996); Mr. Bonaventure Nicimpaye (Administrateur-Directeur, Intercontact Services, and Administrateur Délégué, Expertise Services); Mr. Tariq Bashir; Mr. Salvator Havyarimana and Mr. Abdul Karim Taki (representing Tariq Bashir); Mr. Alain Ndikumasabo (son of late Mr. Gaspard Ndikumasabo) and Mr. Antoine Niyondagara (representing Mr. G. Ndikumasabo); Mr. Karim Sulefikar and Mr. Léonidas Batwenganiho (representing Mr. Jamal Nassir). We are also grateful to Mr. Ian Parker. Attempts to meet previous and current Directors of Institut national de l'environnement et la conservation de la nature (INECN) were unsuccessful.
11. This mission was funded by the CITES Secretariat. The CITES Secretariat and MIKE Programme facilitated arrangements and provided useful documentation, and special thanks are due to Willem Wijnstekers (Secretary General, CITES Secretariat), Tom de Meulenaer (Scientific Support Unit, CITES Secretariat) and Nigel Hunter (Director, CITES MIKE Programme). Assistance with data entry was provided by Ms. Carolyne Cherwon, Ms. Linda Yeo and Mr. Leonard Mutuma.
12. The methodology included three components:
 - a) *Discussions with stakeholders* – consultations with government representatives, ivory owners and other individuals to gain an understanding of the roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions, and accumulation, centralisation, marking, registration and security practices undertaken since 1988;
 - b) *Review of source documentation* – collection of available documentation and assessment of accuracy, accountability, record of ivory movements since 1988, and implementation of CITES provisions and internal controls; and
 - c) *Physical ivory verification* – visual inspection of all ivory pieces to assess current volumes, accuracy of previous declarations, age of ivory, likelihood of ivory movements since 1988, marking, storage and security procedures. During both visits to Bujumbura, the ivory inspection was conducted in the presence of all members of the commission. A comprehensive register of all ivory was made during the second visit by the two CITES Secretariat representatives. Once all the ivory had been returned, the containers were closed, locked and sealed. Following completion of the mission, a document was signed by all members of the commission and the two representatives of the CITES Secretariat.

DESCRIPTION OF IVORY STOCK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Institutional framework

13. *Roles and responsibilities:* Responsibility and management of the ivory stock in Burundi lies directly with the President's Office. Other institutions involved include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Environment. Up until the late 1980s, legal ivory re-exports from Burundi provided an important source of tax revenue and foreign exchange. The Ministry of Finance remains a key institution with respect to ivory since it represents large capital in the event of a future sale and continues to incur security costs. Due to the historical nature of the ivory seizure and the threat of court proceedings, the Ministry of Justice also plays an important role in all events concerning the ivory stock, whilst the Ministry of Defence (Commandat du District de la Mairie Bujumbura) is responsible for its security in Bujumbura. INECN (Direction générale) is the nominated CITES Management Authority in Burundi, although the Ministry of Environment appears to play a minor role with respect to the ivory stock.
14. *Policy:* There is no formal policy document concerning ivory stock management in Burundi.

Storage

15. *Initial storage at private premises, 1988*: Following the decision taken by the Government of Burundi to join CITES and stop ivory trade (effective 5th November 1987) all remaining stocks were eventually placed under government control (section 16). On 24th February 1988, a *Proces-verbal de saisie* confirmed the confiscation of 21,698 kg ivory from Gaspard Ndikumababo¹. Following a mission by the CITES Secretariat to Burundi between 29th March and 1st April 1988, CITES Notification No.27 stated that by April 1988, *all stocks ... were examined ... and were located on the premises of the owners and under their control*.
16. *Centralized storage under government control, 1988*: Subsequent to the CITES mission in March/April 1988, and following concerns expressed over previously declared volumes and the security of ivory stocks held on private premises, all ivory was centralized at a secure location in Bujumbura under the control of the Government of Burundi. During the two-day period 13-14th July 1988, nine *Proces-verbal de pesage* were completed, summarizing the total weight of ivory received by the Government of Burundi from four different private ivory owners: Gaspard Ndikumababo, Jamal Nasser, Bashir Tariq and Basabose Mathias. Almost all of the ivory was stored within containers. The weight of ivory was calculated by subtracting the weight of the empty container from the full weight, presumably calculated using drive-on customs weighing scales with technical oversight provided by an agent from COGERCO². These documents were signed by representatives from L'Inspection Générale des Finances, Sûreté Nationale, Ministère de la Défense, Douanes, the owner and Procureur de la République. A further six *Proces-verbal de pesage* for ivory confiscated or taken into custody by the Government of Burundi occurred before the end of 1988. Subsequent to the 15 *Proces-verbal de pesage* documents mentioned above, a *Proces-verbal de constat de saisie de l'ivoire* was written on 24th January 1989. Analysis of the individual entries on this two-page summary document confirmed that they matched the corresponding 15 *Proces-verbal de pesage* documents, totaling 83,969.15 kg ivory (Tables 1, 10). This declaration, summarising ivory held at the central storage location under government control, was signed by seven representatives for la Direction du Département des Douanes and l'Inspection Générale des Finances.

Table 1.

***Proces-verbal de constat de saisie de l'ivoire* of ivory held at the central storage location under government control, 24th January 1989**

Name	Weight (kg)	Storage	Date
Gaspard Ndikumababo	18,700	Container No.10	13/07/88
	3,080	CTIU 242598-2	13/07/88
Jamal Nasser (+ Nicayenzi Augustin)	16,625	CMBU 203823-9	13/07/88
	7,676	216673-3	
Bashir Tariq	5,290	IBRU 608314-4	13/07/88
	6,310	SCXU 643715-8	13/07/88
	6,310	SCRU 233657-3	14/07/88
	6,880	CTIU 118115-6	14/07/88
Basabose Mathias	216.65	CATU 268434-0	14/07/88
Gulamali D. Jamal	3,813	IBEU 607203	
Bashir Tariq	3,860	WECU 520228	14/07/88
	115	Loose in warehouse/shop	28/07/88
Ali Hussein	540	Wooden crate	28/07/88
Dagannur Abdi, Abdi Stambeli	4,390	253903-9	05/08/88
Fasal Saad	47.4	Loose in warehouse/shop	28/11/88
Bashir Tariq	116.1	Loose in warehouse/shop	19/12/88
Total	83,969.15		

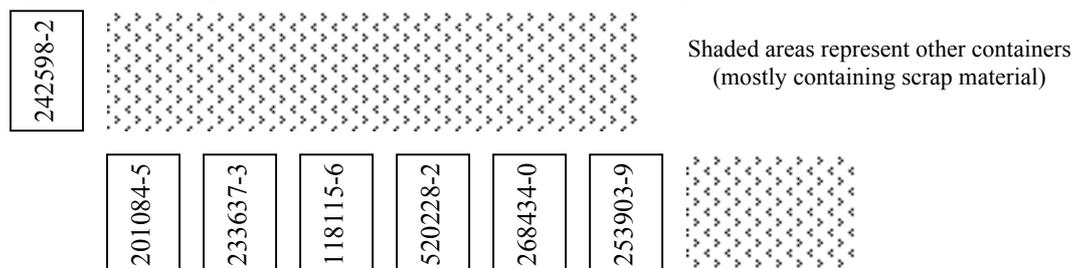
¹ See further details on this in Tables 3 and 10.

² COGERCO is presumed to be a cargo handling company or equivalent.

17. *Confirmation of storage location, 2004:* This mission confirmed that all ivory was indeed centralized at the same location (precise location not revealed for security reasons) and there are no other reported ivory storage locations in the country. The reference to ‘warehouses’ in SC50 21.4 (paragraph 6) is believed to be a genuine typing error where the desired meaning is ‘containers’. Ivory is held within seven containers, each 32.8 m³ volume (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Diagram illustrating the distribution of containers containing ivory



Security

18. *Padlocks:* At the time of first inspection, all seven containers were locked with two padlocks, except one container (118115-6) that had only one padlock on the left-hand door. Whilst the padlock keys used to be divided between government and ivory owners, these original padlocks were forcefully broken in August 1996 during a verification exercise and new padlocks used to secure the containers. The keys were all subsequently under control of the government, kept in a locked cabinet by the Chef de la Brigade Spéciale de Recherche. During this mission, it was again discovered that all padlocks had rusted badly and were forced open and replaced during 10-12th March. All keys were handed over to the government for safekeeping.
19. *Customs seals:* As quoted in CITES Notification No.27 (paragraph 14) and SC50 21.4 (paragraph 5), on 20th June 1988 the Secretary General to the President of the Republic sent a letter to the Chairman of the CITES Standing Committee stating that *seals have been affixed to current ivory stocks to avoid manipulations*. The precise type of seals used is not clear, and subsequent ivory inspection reports (in 1991 and 1996) did not mention the existence of seals. It is therefore not known whether or not customs-type seals were fixed and subsequently broken, although no seals were present when the ivory containers were first inspected on the 8th March 2004. Circular customs seals bearing the words *Douane Burundi B1* were affixed to containers during both missions.
20. *Protection:* The compound is under heavy, permanent armed guard and surrounded with high walls. Identification information for everyone entering the compound is checked. Management, in particular security, of the ivory stock since 1988 has clearly been challenged by the volatile situation in the country during the 1990s, and associated administrative and political personnel changes. SC 21.4 states that *such a stock of ivory, worth so much, causes feelings of covetousness in a country where security remains a factor which is not yet back under control, even after the war*. During the first mission, it was reported that an attempt to steal ivory had been thwarted in the early 1990s, resulting in the installation of security doors at the entrance of the ivory storage location. Two pieces of evidence indicated tampering with the ivory containers. Firstly, a small section measuring approximately 60 cm near the base of container 643715-8 had been pulled outwards exposing some ivory. Secondly, clear hacksaw marks were visible on the one remaining padlock of container 118115-6. No alternative, suitable storage locations are known in Bujumbura.

Inspections and ivory movements between containers

21. *Access:* Following a declaration by the owners in December 1987, the ivory is known to have been inspected for observation, counting, weighing or marking on no less than six occasions: 1988 on owners’ premises; 1988 during handing over to government; 1989 during marking and measuring exercise; 1991 during inspection; 1996 during second inspection; and the recent 2004 mission.

22. *Confiscated (government) ivory, 1989*: In October 1989, in anticipation of an auction prior to the inclusion of African elephants in Appendix I, the confiscated ivory belonging to the Government of Burundi was weighed and marked. A breakdown of the 5,066 tusks was obtained from the CITES Secretariat (Table 2).

Table 2

Breakdown of confiscated (government) ivory marked in 1989

Category	Weight limits	No of tusks	Total weight (kg)	Average weight per tusk
1	0-4.9 kg	3,158	10,288.30	3.26
2	5.0-9.9 kg	1,382	9,172.70	6.64
3	10.0-14.9 kg	299	3,593.60	12.02
4	15.0-29.9 kg	208	4,078.00	19.61
5	30.0 and above	19	676.70	35.62
Total		5,066	27,809.30	5.49

23. *Ivory inspection, 1989*: One month after CoP7 - when the African elephant was listed on Appendix I - the ivory belonging to Jamal Nasser, Tarik Bashir and Gaspard Ndikummasabo was removed, weighed individually, marked and returned to the containers (mid-November to 13th December 1989). Further, there was movement of ivory between containers (Table 3). Following completion of the exercise, one set of keys was given to the government and the other given to the respective owner. This operation was summarised by three *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage* made on the 18th, 24th November and 13th December 1989. In addition to the owner, these documents were signed by seven military officers (including Ernest Nkurunziza, Le Commandant de la Brigade Spéciale de Recherche, and Lucien Nzobonimpa, Le Commandat du District de Bujumbura) and an expert in the use of the weighing scales.

Table 3

Summary of movements of ivory, 18th November to 13th December 1989

Owner	Moved from container no.	Moved to container no.	Number of ivory pieces	Weight (kg) ivory pieces	Range of serial numbers
J. Nasser	216673-3	212910	1,015	12,953.5	5101 - 6115
	203823-9	212910	662		6116 - 6777
	203823-9	268434	2,752	11,842.6	6778 - 9529
Total			4,429	24,796.1	(24,301 kg recorded in Jan 89)
T. Bashir	216673-3	203823-9	1,308	6,416.4	9,551-10,858
	643715-8	203823-9	1,311	6,190.9	10,859-12,169
	118115-6	203823-9	1,081	6,831.2	12,170-13,250
	520228-2	118115-6	1,711	9,211.8	13,251-14,961
Total			5,411	28,650.3	(28,734.3 kg recorded in Jan 89)
G. Ndikummasabo	242598-2	643715-8	580	2,993.7	15,001 - 15,580
Total			580	2,993.7	(3,080 kg recorded in Jan 89)

24. *Ivory inspection, 1991*: On the 2nd April 1991, a one-page letter, *Attestation a qui de droit*, signed by Mr. Bonaventure Nicimpaye of Expertise Services on behalf of Lloyd's Agency, Bujumbura, summarised the situation with respect to the total ivory stock as requested by the Premier Ministère et Ministère du Plan, Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement. It confirmed the existence of 15,484 pieces of ivory weighing 84,250 kg. The letter also stated that the ivory was treated with disinfectant and anti-rust oil to avoid spoilage from mould and rot, and an inspection carried out of the storage facilities. The owners of the ivory were not present during this inspection, and the number of containers not specified.

25. *Ivory inspection, 1996*: On the 17th August 1996, another letter signed by Mr. Nicimpaye of Expertise Services on behalf of Lloyd's Agency, Bujumbura, confirmed the results of a total ivory stock inspection. Each individual tusk was counted, container-by-container, between the 13th and 16th August 1996. The letter reported a total of 15,361 pieces weighing 83,563.84 kg. It also noted that two containers were emptied of their contents and reallocated to other containers. Rust damage had affected the right-hand side of container SCXU 643715-8 and the doors of container 212910. Ivory was ultimately stored in seven containers (Table 4). This inspection result was confirmed by a hand-written report from Commandat du District de Bujumbura, dated 16th August 1996 and signed by Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) Nkurunziza. This letter states that the following people were present during the inspection: Mr. Nicimpaye of l'Intercontact Services³, Mr. Didace Rudaragi du Parquet Général, Mr. Nkurunziza (Commandat du District de Bujumbura), Chef de la Brigade Spéciale de Recherche, Captain Nduwayo, Mr. Deo Sinzinkayo and J-M. Nduwantare (l'Intercontact). The owners of the ivory were again not present.

Table 4

Number of ivory pieces counted in seven containers, August 1996

Container	118115-6	643715-8	233657-3	242598-2	253903-9	268434-0	520228-2	Total
No. pieces	2,951	2,195	2,334	1,552	2,504	2,001	1,824	15,361

26. *Handing-over, 2003*: The most recent handing over document, dated 10th June 2003, between incoming Commandat du District de Bujumbura, Lieutenant Colonel (now Colonel) Mushwabure, and outgoing Major Niyonkuru, stated that 14 containers are present, of which seven are known to contain ivory and remained sealed during the outgoing officer's tenure. The document stated that despite requests to superiors, at no time has the ivory been checked during the outgoing officer's tenure, resulting in neither the remittent nor receiver knowing the exact state of the ivory.
27. *Ivory inspection, 2004*: The same containers recorded in 1996 were observed during the first mission. Further, the settling of the ground around the containers, the growth of a tree in between and across two of the containers, rust on both padlocks and appearance of their interior indicated that they had not been entered or moved for several years. Whilst the number of tusks counted (15,485) was more than in 1996, it was very close to the quantities recorded in 1989 and 1991 (Table 10). During the first mission, container 643715-8, which had a hole in one side (c.f. reported rust damage to the same container in 1996, section 25), was replaced with a new container 201084-5. After emptying container 233657-3, the wooden floor in one corner was found to have deteriorated, and metal sheets were placed before returning the ivory in order to offer some form of protection.

Markings

28. *Serial numbers*: All ivory tusks were marked with a serial number, year of marking (1989) and a weight. Serial numbers ranged between 1 and 15,580. Due to wearing, the markings on a little less than 2% ivory had faded beyond recognition. Documentation for the marked ivory is outlined in sections 23 and 37.
29. *CITES marking*: Just over 5,000 tusks were observed to have been marked in 1989 according to the recommended CITES formula, including the BI prefix. During this mission, a sample of 429 tusks from container 242598-2 were re-weighed and marked with the recommended CITES formula using an indelible pen⁴. This exercise was not only a useful training exercise for future marking initiatives but it also allowed an analysis of the weighing accuracy from 1989. From this sample of 429 tusks, a minor increase in weight was recorded, probably attributable to differences in weighing accuracy. The inspection recorded three tusks marked with other serial numbers: IR32/86 (Iringa, Tanzania), LKA/76/2 and MPI/755/87/3.5.

Registration

³ *Intercontact Services* is a private company offering legal and administrative assistance and logistical support, catering especially for new companies in Burundi.

⁴ CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12) recommends marking procedures for ivory weighing more than one kilogram and measuring more than 20cm in length: *country-of-origin two-letter ISO code, the last two digits of the year/the serial number for the year in question / and the weight in kg.*

30. *Auditable documentation:* Copies of over 60 relevant documents were collected from various sources in Bujumbura, Nairobi and the CITES Secretariat, covering the period from 1986 to 2004 (Annexes A, B).
31. *Ivory register:* A full register with individual tusk entries was not obtained, even though over 5,000 tusks had been marked in 1989 according to the recommended CITES formula. However, a list of individual tusk weights weighed in 1988 was obtained for one owner, Mr. Nasser. During this mission, an ivory register was made by the two CITES Secretariat representatives, detailing both ivory description (forest/savannah elephant, sex of elephant, piece description) and existing markings (serial number, year, weight). The ivory weights included in the register were based on numbers written on each tusk. It should be noted that some serial numbers included in the register were repeated (as well as some missing serial numbers) due to difficulties in reading worn numbers and human error. This method was deemed sufficient, however, for the analytical purposes of this mission since both the overall number of tusks and range of serial numbers recorded was so similar to 1989 data, and the positive results from the reweighed sample (section 29).

IVORY INSPECTION RESULTS

Composition

32. *Quantity, 2004:* Following manual recording and subsequent computerisation and analysis, a total of 15,485 pieces of ivory marked as totalling 83,978 kg were recorded in the seven containers (Table 5). The average weight of whole tusks (N=15,384) was 5.4 kg, with the heaviest tusk weighing 45 kg.

Table 5

Number of pieces and weight of ivory in seven containers, August 2004

	118115-6	201084-5	233657-3	242598-2	253903-9	268434-0	520228-2	Total
No. pieces	3,089	2,192	2,327	1,554	2,523	1,990	1,810	15,485
Weight (kg)	14,422.2	11,902.6	12,802.7	7,014.6	13,950.2	11,213.2	12,672.5	83,978.0

33. *Ivory piece description:* The majority of ivory (99.4%) consisted of complete tusks (N=15,387), with the remainder cut sections (47 including tusk root and 38 including tusk tip) and other pieces. All pieces, with the exception of one semi-carved tusk, were raw ivory.
34. *Type of elephant:* Overall, 91.8% ivory (by number of pieces) was typical East African savannah elephant ivory, with the remainder typical forest elephant ('cyclotis') ivory (Table 6). This was similar to the March/April 1988 CITES mission report of >90% East African ivory. Discussions with various stakeholders also claimed that the majority of ivory came from savanna elephants, with Tanzania quoted as the main source (pre-1990). The Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) was quoted as another major source. The average weight of 'cyclotis' ivory (6.3 kg) was higher than savannah tusks (5.4 kg).

Table 6

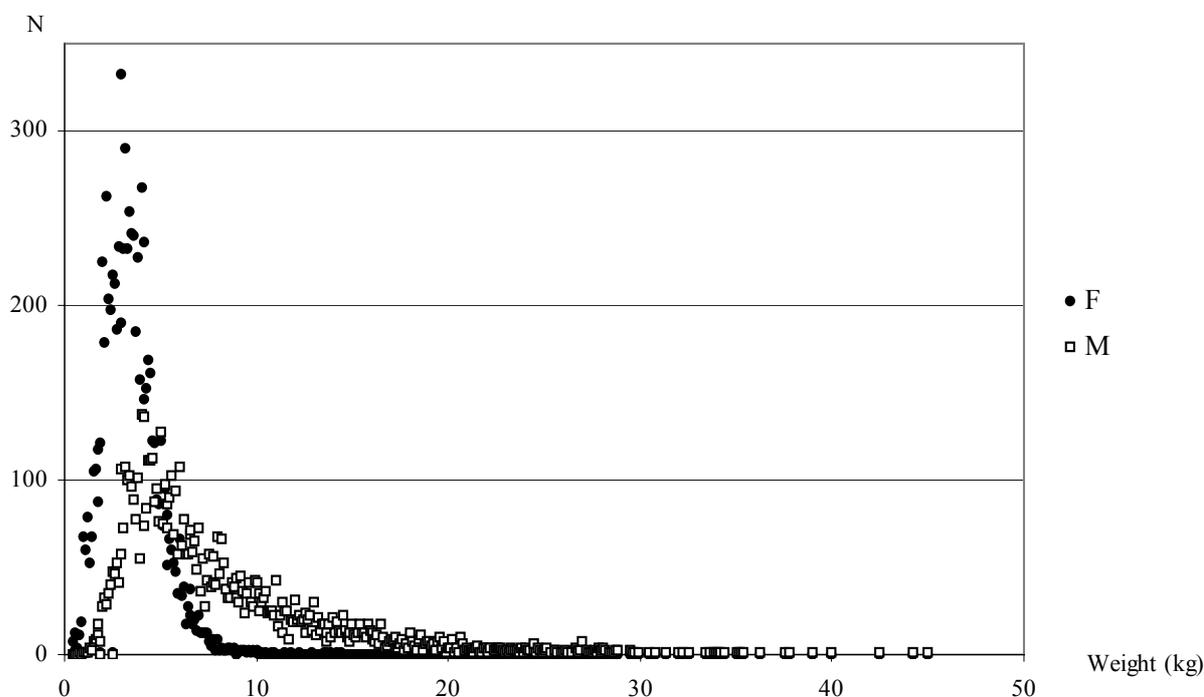
Number and weight of different types of whole tusk, August 2004

Ivory type		Female	Male	Unknown	Totals
Typical East African savannah ivory	No. pieces	7,707	6,322	102	14,131
	Weight (kg)	26,875.1	48,732.5	197.7	75,805.3
Typical forest 'cyclotis' ivory	No. pieces	598	643	10	1,251
	Weight (kg)	2,086.4	5,607.1	17.2	7,710.7
Unknown	No. pieces			5	5
	Weight (kg)			21.7	21.7
Total	No. pieces	8,305	6,965	117	15,387
	Weight (kg)	28,961.5	54,339.6	236.6	83,537.7

35. *Sex of elephants*: The sex ratio of the entire stock by number of ivory pieces was slightly female skewed (54%). As to be expected, the average weight of male tusks (7.8 kg) was higher than female tusks (3.5 kg), and male elephant tusks accounted for 65% of the entire stock by weight (Table 6). Figure 2 shows the tusk weight frequency distribution for male and female specimens.

Figure 2

Tusk weight frequency distribution by sex, 2004



36. *Age of ivory*: None of the containers smelt or showed other evidence of recent introduction of fresh ivory.

Attributed ownership:

37. *Analysis of 1989 documentation*: A breakdown of the quantities reportedly owned by the three private individuals was achieved through analysis of three documents, *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage*, signed on the 18th, 24th November and 13th December 1989 with respect to ivory belonging to Jamal Nasser, Tarik Bashir and Gaspard Ndikumasabo respectively. These documents record the number of pieces, total weight and movements between containers during an ivory marking exercise (section 23). Another document obtained from the CITES Secretariat provided a breakdown of the confiscated stock (owned by Government of Burundi), as of June 1989 (section 22). In summary, these four documents amounted to 15,486 ivory pieces weighing 84,249.4 kg, including 5,066 pieces (27,809.3 kg) confiscated ivory and 10,420 pieces (56,440.1 kg) attributed to the three private individuals (Table 7).

Table 7

Number, weight and markings of ivory under different ownership according to 1989 documentation

Range of serial numbers	Ownership	No. pieces	Weight (kg)
1 – 5,066	Government of Burundi	5,066	27,809.3
5,101 – 9,529	J. Nasser	4,429	24,796.1
9,551 – 14,961	T. Bashir	5,411	28,650.3
15,001 – 15,580	G. Ndikumasabo	580	2,993.7
Total		15,486	84,249.4

Note: It is likely that the relatively small number of ‘missing’ serial numbers (5,066 – 5,101, 9,530 – 9,550 and 14,962 – 15,000, totalling 36, 21 and 39 serial numbers respectively) were never actually allocated to any ivory.

38. *Physical inspection, 2004:* As mentioned earlier (section 27), the total number of pieces counted during this mission was almost exactly the same as 1989 records. Careful inspection during this mission confirmed that no new serial numbers were recorded, and all serial numbers correlated with the original markings recorded in 1989 (section 23). Due to difficulties in reading the markings of 291 pieces, there were slight differences in the range of serial numbers recorded (Tables 7, 8). These differences affected all four stakeholders equally and overall were insignificant in terms of establishing reported ownership. Verbal confirmation was received from the Procurer General that all ivory marked with BI (serial numbers 1-5,065) did indeed represent the confiscated stock owned by the government. During discussions, Mr. Bashir and the representative for Mr. Nasser both quoted their respective volumes of ivory referred to in the official November 1989 *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage* documents (sections 23, 37). Indeed, the same volumes – according to markings – were observed during this mission. However, Mr. A. Ndikumasabo quoted from the earlier July 1988 *Proces-verbal de pesage* document (section 16), claiming a much higher volume (21,780 kg) than the 2,994 kg (580 pieces) quoted on the subsequent December 1989 *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage* document (sections 23, 37; Table 7). Given available documentation, it is evident that the majority of Mr. Ndikumasabo’s ivory (21,698 kg) was indeed confiscated by the Government of Burundi (section 15), and only 2,994 kg was subsequently included on a *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage* (section 23). It is not clear why the ivory from only one of his two containers, 242598-2, was weighed and marked in December 1989 following the confiscation in February 1988 (Table 1). However, no further documentation was provided to show additional serial numbers belonging to Mr. Ndikumasabo, and physical inspection did not reveal other, undocumented serial numbers. Thus, it is deduced that the remainder formed part of the 5,065 confiscated tusks marked with BI belonging to the Government of Burundi.

Table 8

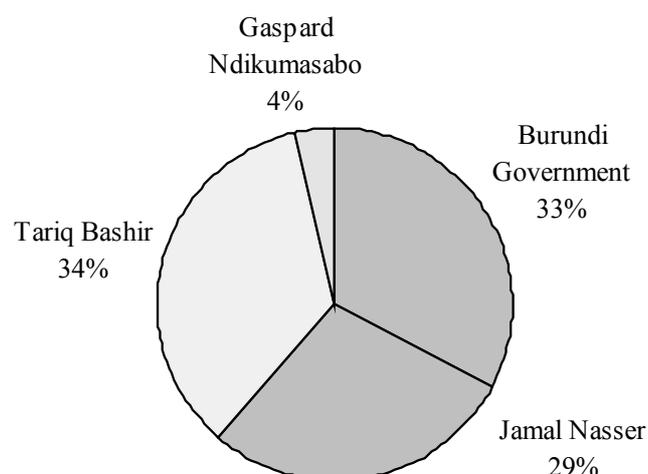
Number, weight and markings of ivory under different ownership according to physical inspection, 2004

Range of serial numbers	Ownership	No. pieces	Weight (kg)
(BI) 1 – 5,065	Government of Burundi	5,023	27,584.0
5,102 – 9,529	J. Nasser	4,348	24,042.1
9,551 – 14,961	T. Bashir	5,266	28,089.5
15,001 – 15,653	G. Ndikumasabo	557	2,923.6
Unknown (unreadable)		291	1,338.8
Total		15,485	83,978.0

39. *Attributed ownership of current stockpile:* In summary, it is concluded that based on inspection of the ivory markings, available documentation and discussions, the tusks indicated under ownership of ivory remains the same as shown in Table 7 and Figure 3. Negligible differences in the average tusk weights, as well as frequency distribution of male-female tusk weights, were recorded in regard to the tusks attributed to different ownership.

Figure 3

Proportion of ivory attributed to different ownership according to marked serial numbers, 2004



40. *Distribution of ivory:* In practice, the ivory was mixed up within the seven containers making differentiation between ivory held by the ascribed owners only possible by observing the serial numbers (Table 9). As mentioned above, this was possible for 98% of the entire stock whose markings were readable. The average tusk weight was similar for all containers (4.5-5.7 kg), with the exception of container number 520228-2, which had larger tusks (7.0 kg).

Table 9

Distribution of ivory under different reported ownership amongst seven containers, 2004

Container		G Ndikumasabo	Government of Burundi	J Nasser	T Bashir	Unknown	Totals
118115-6	No. pieces		1,849	1,237		3	3,089
	Weight (kg)		9,380.8	5,034.9		6.5	14,422.2
	Serial nos.		BI 1 – 5,065	6,099 - 9,171			
201084-5	No. pieces	1			2,112	79	2,192
	Weight (kg)	3.0			11,542.1	357.5	11,902.6
	Serial nos.	15,390			10,272 – 14,961		
233657-3	No. pieces	556	462	6	1,214	89	2,327
	Weight (kg)	2,920.6	3,050.6	28.8	6,407.1	395.6	12,802.7
	Serial nos.	15,001 – 15,653	BI 1,039 – 5,059	5,241 - 9,474	9,551 - 15,733		
242598-2	No. pieces			1,451	12	91	1,554
	Weight (kg)			6,569.1	62.0	383.5	7,014.6
	Serial nos.			6,799 – 9,529	9,583 – 9,996		
253903-9	No. pieces			566	1,928	29	2,523
	Weight (kg)			3,676.2	10,078.3	195.7	13,950.2
	Serial nos.			5,102 – 6,773	9,718 – 13,250		
268434-0	No. pieces		1,990				1,990
	Weight (kg)		11,213.2				11,213.2
	Serial nos.		BI 11 – 3,535				

520228-2	No. pieces		722	1,088			1,810
	Weight (kg)		3,939.4	8,733.1			12,672.5
	Serial nos.		BI 1,362 – 4,055	5,103 – 8,190			
Totals	No. pieces	557	5,023	4,348	5,266	291	15,485
	Weight (kg)	2,923.6	27,584.0	24,042.1	28,089.5	1,338.8	83,978.0

Integrity of stock since 1988

41. *Trends in quantity:* The total quantity of ivory recorded during this mission was close to previously reported figures in 1988, 1989, 1991 and 1996 (Table 10). In particular, the total number of pieces counted and recorded during this mission was almost exactly the same as in 1989, with the difference in one piece actually an identification error (elephant femur, not ivory).

Table 10
Total quantities of ivory held in Burundi since 1988

Year	Category	No. pieces	Weight (kg)	Methodology and source documents
1987 (Dec)	Total	≈20,437	109,260.5	Results of inventory conducted by customs and INECN at owners' premises before ivory was marked, and reported in CITES Notification No.27 (Jun 1988) following CITES mission (Mar-Apr 1988) <i>Note:</i> TB = Tariq Bashir, JN = Jamal Nasser; GN = Gaspard Ndikumasabo
	Confiscated	≈4,000	21,698.0	
	Custody	16,437	87,562.5	
		TB 12,986 JN 3,078 GN 373	TB 59,735.0 JN 25,019.5 GN 2,808.0	
1988 (Aug)	Total		79,467.0	Quantity reported to CITES mission (Aug 1988) following movement of stocks to central location under control of government (most moved in July); one seizure had not been weighed
	Confiscated		23,427.0 +	
	Custody		56,040.0	
			TB 28,650.0 JN 24,310.0 GN 3,080.0	
1989 (Jan)	Total		83,969.5	Summary of entire stock weighing (drive-on customs scales) and transport exercise (from owners' premises to central location) during Jul-Dec 1988;
	Confiscated			
	Custody			
1989 (Feb-Mar)	Total		83,854.2	Report from delegation of Burundi at CITES SC8
	Confiscated		27,823.2	
	Custody		56,031.0	
1989 (Jun)	Total			CITES Secretariat ivory tender document
	Confiscated	5,066	27,809.9	
	Custody			
1989 (Oct)	Total		83,840.0	CITES CoP7 Document 7.25 <i>Ivory Stocks in Burundi and Djibouti</i>
	Confiscated		27,809.9	
	Custody		56,031.0	
1989 (Nov-Dec)	Total			Weighing and marking of individual ivory pieces, as recorded in three <i>Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage</i> for each of the main traders
	Confiscated			
	Custody	10,420	56,440.1	
		TB 5,411 JN 4,429 GN 580	TB 28,650.3 JN 24,796.1 GN 2,993.7	
1991 (Apr)	Total	15,484	84,250.0	Total count conducted by Expertise Services
	Confiscated	-	-	
	Custody	-	-	
1996 (Aug)	Total	15,361	83,563.8	Total count conducted by Expertise Services; ivory from 2 containers put into remaining 7
	Confiscated	-	-	

	Custody	-	-	containers
2004 (Aug)	Total	15,485	83,978.0	Total count and recording of markings during CITES Secretariat mission conducted by MIKE/TRAFFIC, 2004; minimum quantities only since markings on some ivory was not readable
	Confiscated	5,023 +	27,584.0 +	
	Custody	10,171 +	55,055.2 +	
		<i>TB</i> 5,266 + <i>JN</i> 4,348 + <i>GN</i> 557 +	<i>TB</i> 28,089.5 + <i>JN</i> 24,042.1 + <i>GN</i> 2,923.6 +	
	Unknown	291	1,338.8	

42. *Explanations for anomalies:* Whilst there are many relatively minor differences in recorded volumes listed in Table 10 (mostly attributed to differences in weighing accuracy and human error), the arrows depict three apparent anomalies, which can be explained as follows:

- a. *Inflated 1987 quantity:* The inventory conducted by customs and INECN at the owners' premises in December 1987 was over 25,000 kg higher than the current ivory weight (Table 10, arrow #1). This information was reported to the CITES mission (March to April 1988), following which CITES Notification No. 27 *Situation in Burundi* (28th June 1988) paragraph 11(c) stated *official government figures show 16,437 tusks / 87,562.5 kg owned by Gaspard Ndikummasabo, Jamal Nasser and Tariq Bashir (three of the four owners of the stocks registered in 1986⁵) and brought into the country before 5 November 1987⁶. In addition, there are approximately 4,000 tusks / 21,698 kg owned by Gaspard Ndikummasabo that entered the country after 5 November 1987 and were seized by the government.* Whilst several other CITES documents have quoted the same information (including CoP13 Doc. 29.6 *Ivory Stocks in Burundi*), this difference was confirmed to have been due to an over-declaration by one of the traders, Mr. Bashir. Following concerns expressed during the CITES mission over apparent differences between reported and observed volumes, the Government of Burundi reweighed the ivory resulting in more accurate figures (Table 10). It is also notable that SC50 21.4 *Ivory Stocks in Burundi* only referenced the first part of CITES Notification 27 para.11(c), choosing to leave out the second sentence regarding the seizure of 21,698 kg from Gaspard Ndikummasabo. This abbreviated statement is now known to be incorrect due to firstly, the above-mentioned discrepancy following over-declaration (thus undermining the accuracy of the first part of CITES Notification 27 para.11(c)), and secondly, the observed quantity of confiscated (BI) ivory during this mission (section 38). Analysis of available documentation would advocate that future references to the actual quantity and reported ownership of ivory held in Bujumbura refer to sections 32 and 39.
- b. *Additional seizures:* Between the CITES mission to Bujumbura in August 1988 and CITES SC8 in February/March 1989, the reported quantity of ivory increased by over four tonnes (Table 10, arrow #2). This is known to be due to seizures that had not been weighed at the time of the CITES mission.
- c. *More accurate weighing:* During November and December 1989, all ivory attributed to private ownership was individually weighed and marked (section 23). This produced more accurate data when compared to the previous method in 1988 of weighing an entire container using drive-on scales (Table 10, arrow #3).

43. *Undocumented ivory movements since 1988:* Ivory was moved between containers on almost every occasion they were opened. Whilst available documentation helps clarify the nature of some of these movements, many more undocumented movements occurred (Table 11). In particular, undocumented movements of ivory between containers occurred during two periods:

- a. *1988-1989:* Initially, the destination of some ivory containers listed in 1988 were not included in 1989 documentation, whilst at the same time the content of some containers recorded at the start of the 1989 inspection did not match the 1988 documentation. It is possible that many of these undocumented movements can be attributed to the time when the confiscated (government) stock was marked in the first half of 1989.

⁵ A total of 17,848 ivory tusks were registered with the CITES Secretariat in September 1986, which subsequently entered international trade (CITES Notification No.27).

⁶ The Government of the 3rd Republic of Burundi claimed to have banned all ivory trade on 5th November 1987 (CITES Notification No.27 paragraph 11b).

- b. 1989-1996: There is a considerable difference in container composition between 1989 and 1996 (Table 11). It is known that two containers were emptied of their contents in 1996 (assumed to be 203823-9 and 212910). It is likely that some of the containers containing ivory in 1988 and 1996 but not included in 1989 documentation actually held the confiscated (government) ivory. However, it is not clear how much other mixing of containers occurred in 1991 and 1996.

In spite of the many undocumented ivory movements between containers from July 1988 to August 1996, the total quantity of ivory *did not* change significantly (Table 10), with minor discrepancies probably accountable to human error and differences in weighing accuracy (section 29). Further, the entire range of serial numbers was recorded during this mission.

Table 11
Movements of ivory between containers, highlighting quantity and owners, 1988 to 2004

Container	1988	1989 (before inspection)	1989 (after inspection)	1991	1996	2004
No.10	18,700 kg Gaspard			Breakdown between container unspecified		
242598-2	3,080 kg Gaspard	2,994 kg Gaspard			1,552 pcs	1,554 pcs, 7,014.6 kg Nasser
203823-9	16,625 kg Nasser	3,414 pcs, Nasser	3,700 pcs, 19,438 kg Tariq			
216673-3	7,676 kg Nasser	1,015 pcs, Nasser 1,308 pcs, 6,416 kg Tariq				
608314-4	5,290 kg Tariq					
643715-8	6,310 kg Tariq	1,311 pcs, 6,191 kg Tariq	580 pcs, 2,994 kg, Gaspard		2,195 pcs	
201084-5						2,192 pcs, 11,902.6 kg Bashir
233657-3	6,310 kg Tariq				2,334 pcs	2,327 pcs, 12,802.7 kg Tariq, Gaspard, Govt
118115-6	6,880 kg Tariq	1,081 pcs, 6,831 kg Tariq	1,711 pcs, 9,212 kg Tariq		2,951 pcs	3,089 pcs, 14,422.2 kg Nasser, Govt
268434-0	216.65 kg Basabose		2,752 pcs, 11,843 kg Nasser		2,001 pcs	1,990 pcs, 11,213.3 kg Govt
607203-	3,813 kg Gulamali					
520228-2	3,860 kg Tariq	1,711 pcs, 9,212 kg Tariq			1,824 pcs	1,810 pcs, 12,672.5 kg Nasser, Govt
253903-9	4,390 kg Abdi				2,504 pcs	2,523 pcs, 13,950.2 kg Tariq, Nasser
212910			1,677 pcs, 12,954 kg Nasser			
Total no. containers	12	5 + ? Note: the location of confiscated (Govt) ivory is not included in 1989 documents			7	7

44. *Ivory additions and removals*: Whilst there was some evidence of tampering with containers and at least one attempted theft, no reports suggested that ivory had actually been removed and/or replaced since 1988. It is possible that some ivory could have been removed from the hole in container 643715-8 although there was only a difference of three pieces between 1996 (the first time rust damage was reported) and 2004 (when the container was replaced) (Tables 4, 5). Evidence that there have not been any ivory additions or removals since 1989 when the ivory was marked include the following:

- a. Despite undocumented ivory movements between containers, the total quantity of ivory has not changed significantly (section 43);

- b. Analysis of ivory markings (dating back to 1989) during this mission revealed that – taking into account faded markings and human error in recording – there was neither any evidence of missing serial numbers nor serial numbers out of the expected range (section 38);
- c. According to government officials, no ivory seizures have been made in Burundi since 1988;
- d. The appearance (e.g. odour) of the ivory did not suggest any recent introductions (section 35);
- e. The percentage of confiscated ivory (by number and weight) within different weight classes declared in 1989 was very similar to the breakdown of ivory marked ‘BI’ recorded during this mission (section 22; Table 12); and

Table 12

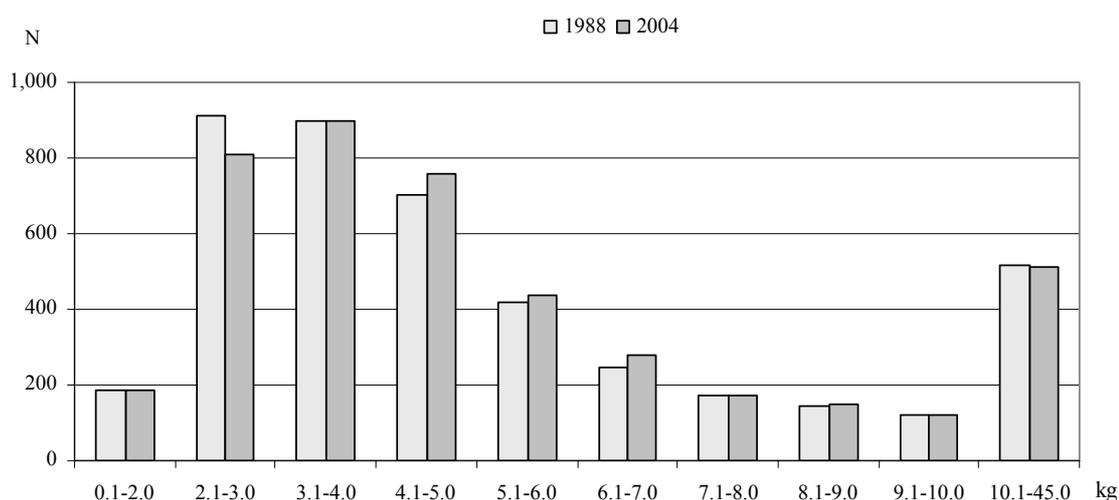
Comparison of the number and weight of confiscated (‘BI’) tusks from five weight classes, 1989 and 2004

Weight ranges	1989 declaration to CITES Secretariat				2004 ivory inspection results			
	Number	%	Weight	%	Number	%	Weight	%
0-4.9 kg	3,158	62.3	10,288.30	37.0	3,124	62.2	10,187.00	36.9
5.0-9.9 kg	1,382	27.3	9,172.70	33.0	1,383	27.5	9,200.10	33.3
10.0-14.9 kg	299	5.9	3,593.60	12.9	298	5.9	3,585.40	13.0
15.0-29.9 kg	208	4.1	4,078.00	14.7	203	4.0	4,025.70	14.6
30.0 +	19	0.4	676.70	2.4	17	0.3	607.10	2.2
Total	5,066		27,809.30		5,025		27,809.30	

- f. The tusk weight frequency distribution for ivory attributed to Mr. Nasser in 2004 showed a similar pattern to a register provided by him in 1988 (Figure 3). Disparities between the two data sets are believed to be due to variation in weighing accuracy.

Figure 4

Bar chart showing tusk weight frequency distribution for ivory attributed to Mr. Nasser, 1988 and 2004



ANNEXES

Annex A: Reference Documentation

Copies of the following 24 documents were obtained whilst in Bujumbura:

- a) *Proces-verbal de saisie*, 24th February 1998: official record of seizure of 21,698 kg ivory from Gaspard Ndikumasabo (1p.);
- b) *Proces-verbal de pesage de l'ivoire saisi par la direction des douanes*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 18,700 kg ivory from Gaspard Ndikumasabo (1p.);
- c) *Proces-verbal de pesage de l'ivoire de Monsieur Ndikumasabo*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 3,080 kg ivory from Gaspard Ndikumasabo (1p.);
- d) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 24,301 kg ivory from Jamal Nasser (1p.);
- e) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 5,290 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- f) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 6,310 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- g) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 14th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 6,310 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- h) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 14th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 6,880 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- i) *Proces-verbal de constat*, 14th July, 1988: official record of 216.65 kg ivory from Basabose Mathias (1p.);
- j) *Proces-verbal de pesage* (date not visible on handwritten document): written record of weighing exercise involving 3,813 kg ivory from Gulamali Jamal (1p.);
- k) *Proces-verbal de pesage*, 13th July, 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 3,860 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- l) *Proces-verbal de pesage de trois pointes d'ivoire saisies de Monsieur Bashir Tariq*, 28th July 1988: official record of weighing exercise involving 115 kg ivory seized from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- m) *Proces-verbal de saisies*, 5th August 1988: official record of seizure of 4,390 kg ivory from Daganur Abdi and Abdi Yussuf Stambuli (1p.);
- n) *Proces-verbal de pesage d'ivoire de Monsieur Ali Hussein*, 28th July 1988: official record of seizure of 540 kg ivory from Ali Hussein (1p.);
- o) *Proces-verbal de saisie*, 19th December 1988: official record of seizure of 116.1 kg ivory from Tariq Bashir (1p.);
- p) *Proces-verbal de saisie*, 28th November 1988: official record of seizure of 47.4 kg ivory from Fasal Saad (1p.);
- q) *Proces-verbal de constat de saisie de l'ivoire*, 24th January 1989: official summary record of ivory seized and taken into custody during 1988 (2pp.);
- r) *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage*, 18th November 1989: official record of weighing and marking of 24,796.1 kg ivory belonging to Jamal Nasser (2pp.);
- s) *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage*, 24th November 1989: official record of weighing and marking of 28,650.3 kg ivory belonging to Tarik Bashir (2pp.);
- t) *Proces-verbal de pesage et de marquage*, 13th December 1989: official record of weighing and marking of 2,993.7 kg ivory belonging to Gaspard Ndikumasabo (1p.);
- u) *Attestation a qui de droit*, 2nd April 2001: report of ivory count (15,484 pieces / 84,250 kg) conducted by Expertise Services on behalf of Lloyd's Agency (1p.);
- v) *Attestation a qui de droit*, 17th August 1996: report of ivory count (15,361 pieces / 83,563.84 kg) conducted by Expertise Services on behalf of Lloyd's Agency (2pp.);
- w) *C.R du comptage de pointes d'ivoire se trouvant au Dist*, 16th August 1996: handwritten report from Commandat du District de Bujumbura concerning above-mentioned August 1996 ivory count (1p.); and
- x) *Annexe II: Saisies importantes – Les pointes d'ivoire*, 10th June 2003: excerpt from handing over document between incoming (Lieutenant Colonel Mushwabure) and outgoing (Major Niyonkuru) Commandat du District de Bujumbura (1p.).

In addition, many reference documents, mostly CITES documents, were reviewed during the mission in addition to numerous correspondence and notes. The following highlights some of the more important literature:

- a) Caldwell, J.R. (1986). *Ivory Control Loopholes Closing*. TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol.8(3):49 (1p.);
- b) Parker, I. (1986). *An analysis of the six tonnes of ivory undertaken in Antwerp in November 1986 for the CITES Secretariat* (13pp.);
- c) CITES Ivory Notification No. 11 *Burundi*, 14th October 1986 (2p.);
- d) CITES Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee, 25th – 29th January 1988. Summary of meeting and document 17.7 *Report from Secretariat on Burundi* (3pp.);
- e) Parker, I. (1988). *Notes on a mission to Burundi* (6pp.);

- f) Berney, J. (1988). *Mission Report, Burundi, 26 March – 1 April 1988* (6pp.);
- g) Berney, J. (1988). *Report to the Chairman of the Standing Committee on the situation in Burundi* (2pp);
- h) Computer print out of Jamal Nasser's 1988 ivory stock inventory (18pp);
- i) CITES Notification No. 27 *Situation in Burundi*, 28th June 1988 (2pp.);
- j) CITES Eighteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee, 27th February – 3rd March 1989. *Summary of meeting* (6pp.);
- k) CITES Eighteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee, 27th February – 3rd March 1989. *Decision of Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties in regard to ivory stocks held by the Government of Burundi* (2pp.);
- l) Memorandum of Agreement between CITES Secretariat and Government of Burundi, 14th March, 1989 (3pp.);
- m) Tender document *African elephant ivory stock belonging to the Burundi Government*, 12th June 1989 (2pp.);
- n) CITES Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 9th – 20th October, 1989. Document 7.25 *Ivory Stocks in Burundi and Djibouti* (6pp.);
- o) CITES Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 9th – 20th October, 1989. Document 7.25.1 *Communication from the delegation of Burundi* (4pp.);
- p) CITES Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 9th – 20th October, 1989. *Summary Report of the 6th Plenary Session* (3pp.);
- q) CITES Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 9th – 20th October, 1989. *Summary Report of the 5th session of Committee II* (3pp.);
- r) CITES Twenty-first Meeting of the Standing Committee, 5th – 9th February 1989. *Update on trade in ivory from African elephants* (2pp.);
- s) Milliken, T. (1997). *The Status of Ivory Stocks in Africa 1990-1996*. TRAFFIC Bulletin Vol.16(3):93-106 (14pp.);
- t) CITES Resolution Conf. 10.2 (Rev. CoP11) *Elephants – Conditions for the disposal of ivory stocks and generating resources for conservation in African elephant range States*;
- u) CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12) *Trade in elephant specimens*;
- v) CITES Fiftieth meeting of the Standing Committee, 15th-19th March 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. Document 21.4 *Ivory stocks in Burundi* (7pp.);
- w) CITES Fiftieth meeting of the Standing Committee, 15th-19th March 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. Summary Report; and
- x) CITES Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 2nd – 14th October, Bangkok, Thailand. Document 29.6 *Ivory stocks in Burundi* (4pp.).

Annex B: Timeframe of major events since 1986

1986	1 st September	Prohibition of ivory imports into Burundi unless in accordance with CITES procedures, as well as adherence to CITES provisions for ivory re-exports
	20 th Sept - 3 rd Oct	Entire stockpile (18,148 tusks weighing 89,502 kg) marked according to CITES system and registered with CITES Secretariat before 1 st December deadline
	14 th October	Ivory Notification No.11 confirming Burundi's commitment to CITES procedures for control of ivory trade as prescribed in Res. Conf. 5.12
	15 th October	12,593 tusks weighing 61,449 kg flown to Ostende, Belgium
1987	12 th – 24 th July	CITES CoP6 (Ottawa), Res. Conf. 6.10 and 6.11 – Burundi still considered one of two major conduits for illegal trade in ivory and rhino horn
	September	2 nd Republic of Burundi overthrown in a coup d'etat
	5 th November	Government of the 3 rd Republic of Burundi banned all ivory and rhino horn trade
	December	Declaration of stocks held on private premises, inventory by customs/INECN
1988	25 th – 29 th January	SC17 (San José), Doc. 17.7 – Secretariat to re-establish contact with Burundi
	24 th February	Confiscation of 21,698 kg ivory from Gaspard Ndikumasabo
	29 th Mar – 1 st Apr	First CITES ivory mission to Burundi – ivory inspected at owners' premises
	28 th June	CITES Notification No. 27 <i>Situation in Burundi</i> – outlines results from mission
	13 th – 14 th July	Weighing and transport of containers to location under government control
	2 nd – 5 th August	Second CITES mission to Burundi – ivory inspected at government location
	8 th August	Burundi acceded to CITES (entered into force on 6 th November 1988)
	31 st Oct – 2 nd Nov	1 st meeting of the African Elephant Working Group (Nairobi) – agreed in principle to sale of confiscated stock only
	July – December	Confiscation of five consignments of ivory
1989	27 th Feb – 3 rd Mar	SC18 (Lausanne) – decided without objection (one abstention) that Burundi be allowed to sell confiscated stock only, and agreed to consider remainder at CoP7
	14 th March	Secretary General of CITES Secretariat visited Burundi and signed Memorandum of Agreement, outlying tasks for sale of confiscated ivory
	2 nd – 5 th May	CITES Secretariat visited Burundi, and saw marked, confiscated stock
	12 th June	Tender document sent to potential buyers for 27,809.9 kg (5,066 tusks)
	October	Confiscated ivory stock (5,066 tusks) weighed and marked with CITES system
	9 th – 20 th October	CITES CoP7 (Lausanne), Doc. 7.25 and Doc. 7.25.1 – African elephant listed on Appendix I (entering into force 18 th January 1990), making normal sale of Burundi's ivory stock impossible
	18 th Nov – 13 th Dec	All remaining ivory removed, marked and returned to containers
1991	2 nd April	Total count of ivory, treatment and inspection of storage facilities
1995	1 st December	Mr. Bashir and consorts initiate court case against Government of Burundi
1996	17 th August	Total count of ivory and movement of ivory from two containers
2001	July	Secretariat informed that the Government of Burundi had confiscated all ivory and was planning to issue a pre-Convention certificate allowing its sale. Secretariat responded that this would be in contravention of Res. Conf. 5.11
2002	February	Secretariat informed that the announced sale had been cancelled
	August	Following renewed contact, Secretariat advised an inventory be conducted and brought to the attention of the Standing Committee and Conference of the Parties
2004	7 th – 12 th March	CITES Burundi ivory verification mission, first trip to Bujumbura
	15 th – 19 th March	SC50 (Geneva) – Discussion of Doc. 21.4 resulted in agreement for CITES Secretariat to present discussion paper at CoP13 (October 2004)
	19 th July	Public hearing of court case in Bujumbura – proceedings adjourned until after CoP13
	28 th – 30 th July	CITES Burundi ivory verification mission, trip to Nairobi
	7 th – 15 th August	CITES Burundi ivory verification mission, second trip to Bujumbura