

# The Cairo Connection

## Part III

– Update on ape trafficking in and out of Egypt –

&

– The Guinea Ape Saga –



Karl Ammann & Pax Animalis

July 2012

The love for all creatures

is the noblest attribute of a human being.

Charles Darwin

---

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	3
Visit to Sharm el Sheik January 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 .....	5
CITES trade statistics for Egypt 2000 – 2011 .....	22
Demand by Civil Society in Egypt.....	23
Conclusion and demands .....	29
The Guinea Ape saga.....	30
Acknowledgements .....	43
Annex .....	43

---

## Executive Summary

In August 2012 we published 'The Cairo Connection – Part II' as a follow up report to the documentary 'The Cairo Connection' by Karl Ammann. This report outlined the continuing violations of CITES regulations by Egypt. The Cairo Connection – Part III is an addendum to this report and highlights once more the blatant infringements by Egyptian institutions, including the Egyptian CITES authorities, of many CITES rules and regulations.

Furthermore, the CITES Secretariat has not reacted in any way to such evidence presented in The Cairo Connection – Part II. Our main points of criticism therefore are, that:

1. despite various additional requests to the secretariat for the full "Laurent Gauthier Report", which declared that Egypt was in full compliance with the convention at least as far as ape trafficking is concerned, this document was never provided by the secretariat, which is therefore clearly infringing on its own regulations.
2. as such a visit to one of the facilities and the photographing of a range of apes (January 2012) did therefore once again not allow the cross checking of numbers, ages and sex of any of the gorillas and chimpanzees in question with what was established in this context during the Laurent Gauthier enforcement visit.
3. despite the head of the Egyptian MA signing an agreement with a number of range countries in Doha (see The Cairo Connection – Part II, page 46) to perform a DNA analysis of all the apes held in private collections in Egypt to help determine their origin, nothing further was heard on this and clearly the Egyptian authorities have no interest or inclination to comply with this agreement.
4. despite several notices to the Egyptian authorities to not use illegally imported apes for commercial purposes, the ones at Giza Zoo are still regularly used in photography sessions with visitors to the zoo – as are lions and other species.
5. the secretariat at one point requested to see information confirming that civil society was unhappy with (1) the administration of CITES in the country and (2) the head of the Egyptian MA being the director of the Giza Zoo, while this very zoo is active in acquiring and selling animals to and from establishments which are not recognized zoo facilities and as such there is a conflict of interest.
6. further and very recent information from civil society and Egyptian NGOs make it clear that the trade in protected wildlife is on the increase via a wide range of pet shops (Dina Zulficur – personal communication).

- 
7. in 2011 TRAFFIC published a report on the ivory trade in Egypt (<http://www.traffic.org/home/2012/1/30/illegal-ivory-trade-blooms-during-egypts-arab-spring.html>), concluding that since the previous report things had deteriorated and more illegal ivory items were found to be on display than on previous occasions.
  8. cheetahs have now appeared at various facilities (including the one visited in Sharm el Sheik) with no indication in the CITES trade data base that these cats have been imported legally from any kind of captive breeding programme (plus there are probably no desert cheetahs left in Egypt itself with most of the corresponding prey species having been shot out).
  9. we presented in the Cairo Connection – Part II fake CITES export permits supposedly issued by Syria based on which our investigator was offered two baby chimps ex Egypt. There are no indications that the Secretariat dealt with this issue of manufactured export permits.

We therefore ask the CITES Secretariat once again:

1. to comply with CITES regulations and provide to persons and organizations, who made available respective information, the full Laurent Gauthier report on his visit to Egypt in 2010,
2. to re-open the case on Egypt again in order to put an end to these crimes committed by a well-established illegal wildlife trade mafia that has been active in the country for decades now, and
3. to implement the GRASP stipulations of September 2009:
  - *Law enforcement* measured through records of confiscations, arrests and successful prosecutions for ape trafficking
  - *Management and welfare of the apes* held in Egypt:
    - Egypt should identify and place a microchip (as referred to in the Annex of Soc 58 Doc 23) on all great apes held in Egypt.
    - Egypt should DNA test all great apes for subspecies identification (also as referred to in the Annex of Soc 58 Doc 23).
    - Egypt should submit all great ape facilities to unannounced inspections by CITES and outside agencies.
    - Egypt should publicly identify the facilities designated as CITES rescue centers, and open these centers

Karl Ammann & Pax Animalis  
Nanyuki, Kenya – Gerzensee, Switzerland  
July 2012

---

---

## Visit to Sharm el Sheik January 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup>, 2012

At about 12:30 on Tuesday, January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012, I arrived at the Aqua Blu Resort & Aquapark in Sharm el Sheik. Shortly afterwards I received a telephone call by the veterinarian of the Breeding Centre. We met at the hotel reception about 15 minutes later and left at around 01:00 pm by taxi for the Tower Country Club (figure 1 + 2).



Upon arrival at the Tower Country Club the taxi driver was told to wait in the parking lot and the veterinarian took me into the Breeding Centre. Here, at least four keepers in green working clothes were present. During the whole trip at least one of them, mostly two, accompanied us.

**Figure 1 + 2:** The Tower Hotel Country Club – Egypt's only official Wildlife Rescue Centre.

We turned to the left and started with a row of cages made of concrete with green metal fencing / wire at the front side. The first cage housed two young chimps, one not even a year old, the other one a bit older, maybe 18 months (figure 3). Both are supposed to have been bred and born at this



Breeding Centre. I asked if I was allowed to take pictures and received permission.

---





**Figure 3:** Two young chimps who have been bred at the Breeding Centre.

The next two to three cages housed a number of caracals, supposedly kept for breeding (figure 4).



**Figure 4:** One of the caracals kept at the Breeding Centre.

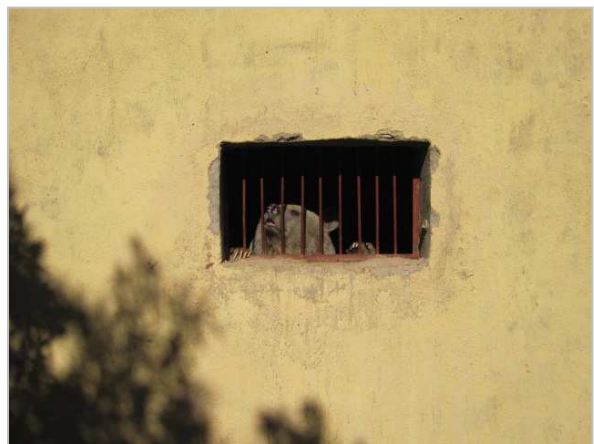
We then passed one female chimpanzee, about seven years of age, who is supposed to be pregnant (figure 5). She has a completely black face. Her name is 'Nigeria'. The veterinarian told me that he performed a caesarian on her, together with a physician (figure 6). The next cage housed another female, a bit younger than the first one, together with her baby chimp, who I would judge to be just below one year of age. None of the chimpanzees so far looked like the East African subtype.

In the next cage we saw two young Russian brown bears, who were also said to having been bred in the Breeding Centre. It is difficult to judge their age, but I would



**Figure 5 + 6:** 'Nigeria' in January 2012 and during a caesarian section in 2008.

guess them not to be older than one year (figure 7). They were followed by a cage at the end of the row which housed an adult male brown bear, who was said to having been imported from Russia, and who is the father of the two youngsters (figure 8), also bred in the Breeding Centre. There seem to be close links to Russia and this bear was supposedly accompanied by a Russian veterinarian, when he first arrived some years ago.



**Figure 7 + 8:** Two young Russian brown bears and their father.



---

Walking round the corner we saw two other brown bears, two adolescent males, presumably around three to four years of age, and supposed to having been born in the Breeding Centre as well (figure 9). This was followed by a cage with a female black bear (figure 10) and then another male who was supposed to be very aggressive.

**Figure 9 + 10:** Two adolescent Russian brown bears and an adult female.



These cages were followed by two cages with a cerval cat in each and then a cage with an aggressive adult male chimpanzee (see title picture), who is supposed to be the father of some of the baby chimps. The veterinarian said that there were still one or two additional males, who were kept somewhere else. It was not clear, if this was in the same compound or housed elsewhere.

In the last cage at the corner there were two Patas monkeys. Also supposed to be kept for breeding purposes (figure 11).

We then went behind the enclosure where the feeding was going on. I was first told that the carnivores were fed with horse meat (figure 12). Later the veterinarian said that they are keeping their own donkeys to feed the carnivores.



**Figure 11:** A pair of patas monkeys also form part of the breeding stock.

The carnivores were being fed with the donkey meat and we started again with the Russian brown bears; while the keepers made a special effort to enable me to take pictures exactly at the moment the bears were taking their meat (figure 13).



**Figure 12 + 13:** Feeding time & making an effort for the photographer.

We then went to another area and passed a cage with two Arabian oryx. I wondered, if there is illegal trade not only going on from Egypt to the Middle East but also vice versa (in this case from Oman or Saudi Arabia). Later we passed two more cages with two, respectively three Arabian oryx (figure 14), also for breeding purposes.



**Figure 14:** Members of the Arabian oryx breeding stock at the Tower Hotel Breeding Centre.

We passed an enclosure with tortoises that was lined by an empty aviary on each side. Hidden in a small cage with a wooden lid were two porcupines, of course also for breeding purposes (figure 15). Their origin was not disclosed. This was followed by another empty enclosure.



**Figure 15:** A porcupine breeding pair.

Then we saw two pumas / cougars were being fed. Another breeding pair, that was said to have come from Libya, since they are extinct in Egypt (figure 16)

We then passed several cages with different hoof stock, antelopes, even two eland, some dorcas and Thomson's gazelle, also for breeding, as well as milking goats from The Netherlands (figure 17). Some endangered sheep from Libya were also present .





**Figure 16:** The cougar enclosure housing one breeding pair from Libya.



**Figure 17:** Various antelope and sheep species kept for breeding purposes.

---

At the opposite side of the hoof stock enclosures there were three big enclosures for the gorillas and chimpanzees. We had to climb a platform to look down from there into the enclosures. These enclosures are situated closest to the road, and are



sealed off from view by a high wall at that end (figure 2). To the right and to the left of the three enclosures we visited it looked as if further enclosures would exist. I could not see if they were empty or containing any more great apes or other animals (figure 18 – 21).

**Figure 18:** View from the visitor's platform into one of the great ape enclosures.

The gorillas were said to having come from Cairo Zoo, no other origin was disclosed.



**Figure 19:** More enclosures bordering the road and shielded from view by concrete walls.

In the first enclosure we saw a male and a female gorilla (figure 22 + 23), in the second one we saw a family of five chimpanzees, whose origin was openly given as Nigeria (Figure 24 + 26). In the third enclosure we saw three gorillas, two females and one male. They are supposed to be used for breeding purposes as well, but are said to still be too young at the moment (figure 27 – 28) .





**Figure 20 + 21:** The enclosures stretch along the whole backside of the wall.



**Figure 22 + 23:** Great Ape enclosure housing a young female and male gorilla.

We then left this area and had a look at various enclosures with different species of tortoises, some of them Appendix I species as was proudly pointed out to me.

The origin of these various species was given as Egypt and Libya. Next to the big enclosures were little wooden breeding boxes for the baby tortoises. They are provided with a local plant, *Artemisia herba alba*, that is acting as an anthelmintic.



**Figure 24 – 26:**

Further enclosure housing five chimps from Nigeria.

**Figure 27:** Two of the three young gorillas.







**Figure 28:** The three young gorillas looking up at their visitors.

From the tortoise enclosures we continued to a cage with two cheetah (figure 29 + 30), who were also being fed. Their origin was not disclosed.



**Figure 29 + 30:** A cheetah breeding pair at the Tower Hotel Breeding Centre.

Behind some more hoof stock enclosures we then passed a small field with an irrigation system, which is used to grow alfalfa hay as feed for the herbivores.

Behind the field we found a separate building, which contains the baby nursing room on the left hand side and some staff quarters on the right hand side. The

---

nursing room is equipped with two incubators and an oxygen bottle to supply newly-bornes with oxygen, if needed. There were surgical instruments, an ECG and a suction machine. Furthermore the room contains a bed for the keeper to be close by 24 hours a day. It also has four different wooden cages for the baby chimps. Two are without a lid and the other two have a lid. The baby chimps are transferred into the latter as soon as they are strong enough to stand up, in order to prevent them from climbing out of the cages (figures 31 - 34). At the back of the building is another small vet room with a microscope.



**Figure 31 - 34:** The newborn station at the Tower Country Club.

---

According to the veterinarian he visits the Breeding Centre every two weeks and then does a faecal examination of all the animals, especially the chimps and gorillas. Those two species also receive anthelmintics as needed, are vaccinated against various human diseases and their enclosures are treated with repellents against mosquitoes. Their concrete enclosures are supposed to be equipped with air condition to keep them warm during the cold nights, as I was told.

The same is supposed to be the case in the bear enclosures, but those are presumably being kept cold during the warm days.

All cat species are being vaccinated with the usual cat vaccines. We also saw one striped hyena and this animal receives cat as well as dog vaccinations.

Behind the building is an aviary with local chickens. They are also being kept as feed for the carnivores. The Breeding Centre has several incubators to breed the chicken and tortoise eggs, if necessary.

Further bird species I saw include pigeons, most likely to provide food for local restaurants, where pigeon is offered on the menu; peacocks; ducks; Egyptian geese; Canada geese; two plovers (also endangered); white flamingos, and swans, one of them a black one. Some of these birds have been caught while on migration through Egypt, as I was told.



**Figure 35:** Former VIP area.

We also passed the place where the owner used to take his international VIP guests like Tony Blair for an Egypt-style picnic (figure 35), as we showed in the The Cairo Connection – Part II.



---

Figure 36 shows the area just outside the Breeding Centre but still on the compound of the Tower Country Club. On the left hand side is a line of bungalows for tourists, just about 20m away from the line of trees that is shielding the entrance area of the Breeding Centre from view. No tourists are allowed access to the Breeding Centre.

**Figure 36:** Area between the Breeding Centre (hidden behind the shrubs and trees on the right hand side) and the tourist bungalows to the left – looking towards the direction of the main road with the wall being built alongside it.



We then continued to the Dolphinarium, which is situated more in the Southern part of Sharm el Sheik, where a show had just ended. There was a German trainer, who is offering dolphin therapy with the three dolphins, who have been in Sharm el Sheik for a while already (figure 37).

In a small separate pool is one dolphin who had just arrived from Cairo Zoo a short while ago (figure 38). He is supposed to be socialized with the other three as soon as possible. He is the one remaining of three dolphins, who lived at Cairo Zoo, the other two have died. As the veterinarian said, the bottlenose dolphins supposedly came from the Red Sea.

**Figure 37:** Dolphinarium in Sharm el Sheik with three bottlenose dolphins.





**Figure 38:** Lonely young dolphin who had just arrived from Cairo Zoo.

As the German trainer said the Dolphinarium is very well equipped with drugs and medical equipment from Russia. There seem to be close links especially to a vet / vets from St Petersburg, but also links to Moscow. These are presumably the same people who arranged for the adult brown bears to come to Sharm el Sheik.

Tabel 1 gives an overview on the wildlife species and numbers that I saw during my visit to the Tower Country Club / Wildlife Rescue Centre / Tower Hotel Breeding Centre during my visit on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012.

Apart from the striped hyena, all carnivore and great ape species are CITES listed and hence would have needed to have come into Egypt with respective import and export permits, which should show up in the official CITES trade data. But they do not appear in the official listing as can be seen in table 2.

In summary, it seemed to me that the main purpose of this one and only “wildlife rescue centre” in Egypt is simply the breeding for commercial purposes of as many wildlife species as possible.

As we have already cited in “The Cairo Connection – Part II”, one of John Sellar’s recommendations after his enforcement mission to Egypt in 2007 (CITES. 2007.

---

CITES Secretariat. Enforcement-needs assessment mission Egypt, 17–23 November 2007. SC57 Doc. 20 Annex. CITES, Geneva: 11 pp. Available from:

<http://www.cites.org/common/com/SC/57/E57-20A.pdf> .) is as follows:”

12. The relevant authorities of Egypt should establish a national policy in relation to zoos (whether formal institutions or private), private collections of exotic species and rescue centres. Such places should require to be licensed, subject to regular inspections and liable to confiscation of specimens should standards of husbandry, etc. not be appropriate. **No rescue centre should be of a primarily commercial nature and no illegal-origin Appendix-I animals in a rescue centre or private collection should engage in any form of public performance or direct interaction with the public.** In the case of any animal that is not indigenous to Egypt, advice should be sought from relevant experts as to longterm care, behavioural enrichment, etc. Placement of seized and confiscated specimens in rescue centres or private collections should only take place where the facility is demonstrably engaged in work of conservation benefit to wildlife generally or to specific species. There should be a presumption against placing animals in a private collection where this will simply add to the number or variety of the animals kept by an individual.”

We therefore assume that also the commercial breeding of illegal-origin Appendix-I animals as we have observed at the Tower Country Club / Tower Hotel Breeding Centre is a violation of the above recommendation.

---

**Table 1:** List of wildlife species and numbers

Species	Nr	Comments
Gorillas	5	3 females, 2 males
Chimpanzees	11	family of 5 + 2 youngsters, 2 females, 1 adult male, 1 baby
Patas monkeys	2	supposedly 1 male + 1 female
Russian brown bears	7	2 youngsters, 2 adolescents, 2 males, 1 female
Caracal	3	at least
Cerval	3	at least
Puma / cougar	2	supposedly 1 male + 1 female
Cheetah	2	supposedly 1 male + 1 female
Striped hyaena	1	adult
Porcupine	2	supposedly 1 male + 1 female
Arabian oryx	5	at least, all females, there was said to be at least 1 male, too
Eland	2	at least
Dorcas gazelle	8	at least
Thomson gazelle	10	at least
Sheep & goat	4	different species at least
Tortoises	4	different species at least
Wild birds	8	different species at least
Bottlenose dolphin	4	animals



Claudia Schoene, January 05<sup>th</sup>, 08<sup>th</sup> + 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012

---

## CITES trade statistics for Egypt 2000 – 2011

The following information has been retrieved from the official CITES trade database (<http://www.unep-wcmc-apps.org/citestrade/trade.cfm>) on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012, and it covers all officially available wildlife trade import and export statistics for the species listed in table 1.

**Table 2:** Official CITES trade statistics for Egypt 2000 – 2011

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div>CITES Trade Database</div>  </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">Comparative Tabulation Report</div>															
Year	Appendix	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Imp Quantity	Imp Unit	Imp Term	Imp Purpose	Imp Source	(Re-)Exp Quantity	(Re-)Exp Unit	(Re-)Exp Term	(Re-)Exp Purpose	(Re-)Exp Source
1995	2	Leptailurus serval	EG	ET							1		skins	P	
2000	2	Leptailurus serval	EG	SD							2		live	T	W
2003	2	Leptailurus serval	EG	JO	CZ						4		live	P	C
2008	2	Leptailurus serval	EG	JO							1		live	P	C

Genus	Species	Subspecies	Import (2000-2011)	Export (2000 - 2011)	
<i>Gorilla</i>	<i>gorilla</i>	<i>gorilla</i>	0		0
<i>Pan</i>	<i>troglodytes</i>	<i>troglodytes</i>	0		0
<i>Pan</i>	<i>troglodytes</i>	<i>vellerosus / ellioti</i>	0		0
<i>Erythrocebus</i>	<i>patas</i>		0		0
<i>Ursus</i>	<i>arctos</i>		0	0 1 (Trophie), 6250 milliliters (derivatives to Poland)	
<i>Caracal</i>	<i>caracal</i>		No Info	No Info	
<i>Leptailurus</i>	<i>serval</i>		0		1
<i>Puma</i>	<i>cancolor</i>	<i>puma</i> (southern S.A)	0	No Info	
		<i>cabrerae</i> (central S.A)	0	No Info	
		<i>cancolor</i> (northern S.A)	0	No Info	
		<i>capricornensis</i> (eastern S.A)	0	No Info	
		<i>costaricensis</i> (central A.)	0	No Info	
		<i>cougar</i> (North A.)	0	No Info	
<i>Acinonyx</i>	<i>jubatus</i>			1	0
<i>Hyaena</i>	<i>hyaena</i>		No Info	No Info	
<i>Erethizon</i>			No Info	no info	
<i>Hystrix</i>			no info	No Info	
<i>Sphiggurus</i>			No Info	No Info	
<i>Oryx</i>	<i>leucoryx</i>		No Info	No Info	
	<i>dammah</i>			0	0
<i>Taurotragus</i>	<i>oryx</i>	<i>livingstonii</i>	no info	no info	
		<i>oryx</i>	No Info	no info	
		<i>pattersonianus</i>	No Info	no info	
<i>Gazella</i>	<i>dorcas</i>		0		7
<i>Eudorcas</i>	<i>thomsonii</i>		No Info	no info	



**Table 2 – continued:** Official CITES trade statistics for Egypt 2000 – 2011

Genus	(Re-) Exported Quantity (2000 - 2011)	CITES Appendix I, II, III	General Comment
<i>Gorilla</i>	0	1	<i>Even as far back as to 1975 there are no reports of either importing or exporting Gorilla (of any species)</i>
<i>Pan</i>	0	1	1998 three species were imported, purpose 5- between 1988 and 1991 eleven Chimp were exported to Sudan and Japan. All Chimps came from captivity
<i>Pan</i>	0	1	
<i>Erythroneura</i>	5	2	1992 two species were imported from Sudan for a zoo
<i>Ursus</i>	9	1 + 2	Between 1982 and 1996 twenty species were listed as (Re-) Exported, of which one was for the skin.
<i>Caracal</i>	No Info	1	
<i>Leptailurus</i>	7	Not found	Export was to Japan (use T)
<i>Puma</i>	No Info	1	In 1989 two species of puma were (Re-) exported
	No Info	1	
	No Info	1	
	No Info	1	
	No Info	1	
<i>Acinonyx</i>	0	1	imported cheetah skin in 2001 from Zimbabwe, 1998 seven bone carvings exported to the US
<i>Hyaena</i>	No info	1	
<i>Erethizon</i>	No info	1	
<i>Hystrix</i>	10	not listed	<i>Hystrix cristata</i> (Re-) exported to Tanzania in 2000
<i>Sphiggurus</i>	No info	3	
<i>Oryx</i>	No info	1	
	0		
<i>Taurotragus</i>	No info	not listed	
	no info	not listed	
	No info	not listed	
<i>Gazella</i>	4	3	In 1999 four further gazelle re-exported to Sudan. Of the seven exported all were trophies hence one was for skin. Interesting however, 131 were exported to the USA in 1992 for the leather.
<i>Eudorcas</i>	no info	not listed	

## Demand by Civil Society in Egypt

The following is a statement by members of the Egyptian civil society. It is included here since the CITES Secretariat had at one stage asked if the civil society had expressed its view point and they were then provided with the following document regarding the “Demands concerning central zoos, CITES and other authorities” from April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2011, indicating that sections of Egypt’s civil society did indeed feel strongly about some of these issues.

---

## **DEMANDS CONCERNING CENTRAL ZOOS, CITES, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:**

### **PROTEST DEMANDS –APRIL 16 2011**

#### **CENTRAL ZOOS MANAGEMENT.**

- 1) **Separating the divisions and Management of:** Division of Central Zoos from the division of CITES/WILD LIFE. No officer of an institution which is itself in the business of transferring & exhibiting wildlife should be in charge of granting CITES permissions.
- 2) **ORANGATANS:** Find **immediate solution** for the wrong technical decision taken by former central zoos director to acquire 3 **Orangutans from Al Ain Zoo (AWPR)** United Arab Emirates which violates PAAZAB standard which did not only put the animals in risk because of non complying conditions to meet the species specific needs but also resembles burden on the budget of Giza Zoo if an enclosure would be installed, under the current economic conditions the zoo has priorities and we are not a rich country, thus the suggestion and only solution would be sending those Orangutans to a facility member of PAAZAB or International Organizations specialized in Orangutans which have enclosures which meet the species specific needs (8.1.5 Institutions should not willfully acquire and maintain animals for which they cannot reasonably provide the appropriate species' requirements as well as the requirements outlined in this standard.)
- 3) **CHIMPS:** As a result of the wrong technical decision taken by former Central Zoos Director by acquiring in the 3 Orangutans, without having the proper requirements or facility, they were placed in three of the cells of the chimps enclosure, as a result, a chimp was sent single to Fayoum zoo (violation to PAAZAB standard and unacceptable to the animal welfare standard, (8.2.7 Animals of social species should normally be maintained in compatible social groups. Individuals should only be kept isolated for conservation reasons, veterinary treatment and hospitalisation, for the benefit of the individual, the group, or other justifiable reasons and where such isolation is not detrimental to the individual animal.) whilst the other 2 chimps were sent to Alexandria zoo which does not have exhibit enclosure suitable for the 2 chimps, thus one chimp sees daylight every 48hrs, thus violating PAAZAB standard and unacceptable to animal welfare standard. In conclusion, those 3 chimps have been kept in non complying conditions since almost a year. We want the **Chimps back and priority would be given to establishing a chimps enclosure**, already blue prints and design were submitted since beginning of 2009. (8.1.1 The World Zoo Conservation Strategy of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums actively identifies responsible institutions as being those that consider animal welfare issues. All institutions should ensure the welfare of the animals under their care and should afford protection to those animals, in compliance with the relevant Acts and Regulations (see annex A). 8.1.2 All institutions should provide

---

suitable environments to the animals in their care, and in so doing should consider the following: a) an animal's motivations to perform functions and behaviours important to itself; and b) the cognitive aptitudes and requirements of some animals will have a direct bearing on the nature and complexity of the environment they require. **8.1.3** A balance should be achieved between the provision of enclosures that fulfil the needs of the animal and the demands of the visitor to the institution for aesthetically appealing institution enclosures. **8.1.4** Institutions should determine the requirements of species and, where possible, individual animals, and assess their ability to effectively supply those requirements, particularly in relation to the long-term accommodation and care of animals.)

- 4) **DEATH REPORT ORANGUTAN:** We need to know why did one of the 3 Orangutans **die?** **Result of any post-mortem examination and laboratory investigations should be public** on zoo official site. Has necessary check been done to the other 2 Orangutans? Was the post-mortem examination and laboratory investigations done in Central labs or Giza Zoo labs? We demand **full report** done by superior authority other than zoo employees.  
**(8.4.17** Newly-arrived animals should be kept isolated or in quarantine for as long as is necessary or in accordance with the veterinary import permit issued by the relevant authority (see annex A), to ensure proper examination, acclimatization and quarantine of new arrivals before being introduced to other animals in the collection. **8.4.18** Clinical waste and refuse should be regularly removed and disposed of in a manner approved by the municipal authority. For animals that are in quarantine, **10 Record keeping** NOTE For further information see annex B. **SANS 10379:2005** Edition 1 20 **10.4** The records should provide the following information: date of death and result of any post-mortem examination and laboratory investigations)
  - 5) Immediate **ban of the exotic animals photo sessions** which are still taking place regardless of the PAAZAB standard and the risk of infection from animal to man and from man to animal.
  - 6) Call for establishing **regular round table meetings with the new management** of the Giza Zoo, and of CITES/WILD LIFE division to discuss implicating program to maintain best possible conditions, cooperation and timely response to urgent matters.
  - 7) Discussing the **long term plan** of the zoo and discussing what can be done now to mitigate the suffering of animals, a good example is the Elephant chained for life long , not able to move for more than half a meter, another example is the deplorable conditions of the **dogs/cats enclosure, the zoo is not place for domestic animals.**
  - 8) **Stop delivery of confiscated equines to Zoo** without giving owner option of paying fine to take back his donkey or horse.
-

- 
- 9) All Zoos must have one day off during week so animals can rest.
  - 10) Micro chip all animals inside any Zoo , no more additions to any zoo and funds to be used for improvement of all of the zoos in Egypt.

**DEMANDS CONCERNING CENTRAL ZOOS, CITES, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:**

**PROTEST DEMANDS –APRIL 16 2011**

**CITES –WILDLIFE UNIT:**

- 1) Separating the divisions and management of: Division of Central Zoos from the division of CITES/WILD LIFE. No officer of an institution which is itself in the business of transferring & exhibiting wildlife should be in charge of granting CITES/WILDLIFE permissions.
  - 2) CITES do not abide by their own rules or regulations, so they must be replaced. (Current CITES/WILD LIFE officers fail to Answer the numerous complaints and inquiries sent officially regarding: smuggling, pet shop trade in exotic animals, Friday market (as attached) we demand these officers to be replaced! They even do not answer their phones?)
  - 3) Monitoring and reviewing the licenses given to private facilities (circuses and private facilities such as zoos, or facilities claiming to provide animals for research) as per EEAA laws protecting and monitoring wildlife. Law 9 year 2009 (i.e. closing illegal unlicensed breeding farms)
  - 4) Immediate ban of the exotic animals photo sessions which are still taking place regardless of the PAAZAB standard and the risk of infection from animal to man and from man to animal.
  - 5) Call for establishing regular round table meetings with the new management of the Giza Zoo, and of CITES/WILD LIFE division to discuss implicating program to maintain best possible conditions, cooperation and timely response to urgent matters.
  - 6) Replacing the Quarantine Authority representatives at Airports.
  - 7) Egyptian penal code and the environment law enforced. It is time to become a country that respects it s own laws, this would include close monitoring and high penal fines for the hunting for exotic pet trade, wildlife for zoos and private collections, Falcon trapping, fishing, tradition medicine, sport hunting for tourism, Egyptian sport hunters, and the traditional hunting (Autumn bird catching, Winter water bird hunting, mammals in desert areas used for food such as gazelles and barbary sheep.
  - 8) Enforce laws to stop the killing of wildlife as pests, non specific use of poison and traps.
  - 9) Prohibition of owning wildlife in homes – shops – restaurants. (law 9 year 2009 of EEAA and in law 4 Ministry of Environment, which states clearly that wild animals are prohibitted to be owned except for facilities (scientific research centers – zoos – circus trainers) which obtain special permit issued by the
-

---

**Minister** ). (i.e. Closing and banning the Friday Animal Market, Animal Kingdom and Lion Village) Strychnine poison should be banned! It is time to become a country that respects its own laws! Monitoring and forming committees with GOVS and AW representations to put end **IMMEDIATELY** to using poison such as strychnine as a mean used for addressing roaming dogs and cats, which endangers all wildlife and environment.(many complaints were sent and documented .. see attached.).

10) **Micro chip all animals inside any Zoo , Circus, Scientific research centers suppliers, no more additions** to any zoo and **funds to be used for improvement** of all of the zoos in Egypt

11) **Animals used in veterinary Schools and animal testing** should be limited, available **public information** and **humanely treated, supervised.**

**Answering inquiries** sent regarding the dolphinariums and the dolphins imported during last year and this year in transparency. **Quarantine is Quarantine and is for a purpose...i.e. to avoid contamination etc. People should not be given Quarantine to work on a building. Land deals of all private owners should be investigated .** (The Governor of Hurghada has clearly stated when the quarantine period is finished the four Dolphins from Taiji would have to be moved to Sharm or confiscated . CITES has continued to give the owner quarantine for no reason other to avoid this allowing this man to finish his building around these animals. CITES have also said that the dolphins where kept is a small 9x9 swimming pool for three days when in fact this was Three months . Once again we have complete fabrications of the truth from CITES and hope this is not to accommodate the owner because his relatives had connections with the old regime. The four Dolphins are on a building site in the Hurghada desert despite the pool complying this is still a building site . The owner had pushed the Hurghada government into handing this land over for his dolphinarium and they did so quickly only to avoid an international outcry.) Please answer our inquiries and calls related to the **Immediate confiscation** for the **Taiji Dolphins**. Funds will be made available for the rescue at **no expense to Egypt.**

#### **DEMANDS CONCERNING CENTRAL ZOOS, CITES, AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:**

##### **PROTEST DEMANDS -APRIL 16 2011**

##### **Minister of Agriculture, etc.,- DEMANDS:**

1. **Regulate** some sort of fine or penalty to cars which run over animals, whether cats or dogs, in the streets
2. Coordination with animal groups for **National campaign of TNR**
3. **Pet shops:** Authorized parties or authorities to give **license** must be **GOVS + Health + City Council** and a limited **number of animals must be stated clearly and kind.** All should be **regularly monitored** and we demand the right as AW org. To be part of the **committee which regularly checks** conditions.




- 
4. **Humanity way for the transfer of rabbit and chicken**, we would like to see animals for slaughter transported in a more humane fashion. (i.e. rabbits are transferred in bags of rice to the stores, and they put more than 5 chickens in the same wooden cage.
  5. **Stricter demands on slaughter houses .**
  6. All **camels , horses and donkeys used for tourism have to be under special regulations and supervision** of tourism police and veterinary authorities and should be **pulled out incase of malnutrition , injury or disease.**
    - **Licensing equines pulling carts and putting them under veterinary supervision every six months**
  7. **Animals used in veterinary Schools and animal testing** should be limited, available **public information** and **humanely treated, supervised.**
  8. Immediate confiscation of all domestic animals tied up inside and outside zoo, lion village etc.
  9. Review and discussion on possible **Changing the head of Veterinary Authorities**. (getting a permanent reliable head).
  10. Need a new **Animal Welfare Law**. Overall law protecting animals.

SIGNED:

Heather Nagy		<a href="mailto:heathernagy@msn.com">heathernagy@msn.com</a>
Dina Zulficar	Egyptian	<a href="mailto:dina_zulfikar@yahoo.com">dina_zulfikar@yahoo.com</a>
Marie A. Castelli	American	<a href="mailto:marie_333@yahoo.com">marie_333@yahoo.com</a>
Amina Tharwat Abaza , Egyptian Ambassador of World Animal Day, Egypt		
		<a href="mailto:spare@menanet.net">spare@menanet.net</a>
Amr Mohamed Sharara	Egypt	<a href="mailto:Redseadiver1@yahoo.com">Redseadiver1@yahoo.com</a>
Irene Nashed	Egypt	<a href="mailto:irene-nashed@hotmail.com">irene-nashed@hotmail.com</a>
Linda Spike		<a href="mailto:Indspike@yahoo.co.uk">Indspike@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Tia Butt	England	<a href="mailto:tia.butt@gmail.com">tia.butt@gmail.com</a>
Susie Nassar	Egypt	<a href="mailto:sunassar@hotmail.com">sunassar@hotmail.com</a>
Gudrun Wiesflecker	Austria	<a href="mailto:Gudrun.Wiesflecker@ith-icoserve.com">Gudrun.Wiesflecker@ith-icoserve.com</a>
Helga El Mankabadi	Egypt	<a href="mailto:helgamankabadi@yahoo.com">helgamankabadi@yahoo.com</a>
Dr. Makram El Mankabadi	Egypt	<a href="mailto:lamiegindi@gmail.com">lamiegindi@gmail.com</a>
George Kerohan	UK	<a href="mailto:gkerknohan@gmail.com">gkerknohan@gmail.com</a>
Dalia Abdallah		
Parihan Perry	Egypt	<a href="mailto:breakprison55@yahoo.com">breakprison55@yahoo.com</a>
Doris Driggs	Germany	<a href="mailto:ddriggs@web.de">ddriggs@web.de</a>
Melanie Mista-Pohl	Switzerland	<a href="mailto:mismelmelli@googlemail.com">mismelmelli@googlemail.com</a>
Ruth Clarke	Egypt	<a href="mailto:Penkeyman@gmail.com">Penkeyman@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:ruthbayoumi@hotmail.com">ruthbayoumi@hotmail.com</a>
Wildlife Unit of ESAF Egyptian Society of Animals Friends		
	Egypt	<a href="mailto:asherbiny@infinity.com.eg">asherbiny@infinity.com.eg</a>
Mirette Bakir	Egypt	<a href="mailto:mirettebakir@hotmail.com">mirettebakir@hotmail.com</a>

---

---

Farouk Mohamed	Egypt	<a href="mailto:farouk_mohamed27@yahoo.com">farouk_mohamed27@yahoo.com</a>
Catherine Rafferty	UK	<a href="mailto:travisasda@aol.com">travisasda@aol.com</a>
Alaa Mahmoud Nihad Sharshar		
	Egypt	<a href="mailto:alaa_sharshar@hotmail.com">alaa_sharshar@hotmail.com</a>
Liz Sandeman	UK Marine Connection	<a href="mailto:liz@marineconnection.org">liz@marineconnection.org</a>
		
David Magdy Fouad	Egypt	<a href="mailto:dodo_coolguy@hotmail.com">dodo_coolguy@hotmail.com</a>
Bill Carnevale	USA	<a href="mailto:billcarnevale@gmail.com">billcarnevale@gmail.com</a>
Karin Matthee	Belgium	<a href="mailto:indy415@hotmail.com">indy415@hotmail.com</a>
Silke Cavents	Belgium	<a href="mailto:silkecavents@hotmail.com">silkecavents@hotmail.com</a>
Inneke Cavents	Belgium	<a href="mailto:inneke_cavents@hotmail.com">inneke_cavents@hotmail.com</a>
Mohamed el Mahdi	Belgium	<a href="mailto:jamaica20002@hotmail.com">jamaica20002@hotmail.com</a>
Roxanne Rich	USA	<a href="mailto:r.m.rich@hotmail.com">r.m.rich@hotmail.com</a>
Dalia El Fiki	Egypt	<a href="mailto:dalia.elfiki@gmail.com">dalia.elfiki@gmail.com</a>
Nancy A. Speed	USA	<a href="mailto:NASPEED@aol.com">NASPEED@aol.com</a>
Debby Gee	Australia	
Debbie Hastings	UK	<a href="mailto:deborahherbs@yahoo.co.uk">deborahherbs@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Hadwa Omran	Egypt	<a href="mailto:had.omran@gmail.com">had.omran@gmail.com</a>
Nada Genena	Egypt	<a href="mailto:nada.genena@hotmail.com">nada.genena@hotmail.com</a>
Lia Theodoridis	Holland	<a href="mailto:theodoridies@planet.nl">theodoridies@planet.nl</a>
Khaled Halawa	Egypt	

Though each of the three demand lists has been signed separately by the signatories, this list has only been added once here, to save space. For the same reason only names, country of origin and the email address (if provided) of each signatory has been included. The original document can be provided on request.

## Conclusions and demands

Given that the CITES Secretariat has not reacted in any way to our evidence given in The Cairo Connection – Part I & II, and in view of our recent findings presented in this document, we therefore ask the CITES Secretariat once again:

1. to comply with CITES regulations and provide to persons and organizations, who made available respective information, the full Laurent Gauthier report on his visit to Egypt in 2010,

- 
2. to re-open the case on Egypt again in order to put an end to these crimes committed by a well-established illegal wildlife trade mafia that has been active in the country for decades now, and
  3. to implement the GRASP stipulations of September 2009:
    - *Law enforcement* measured through records of confiscations, arrests and successful prosecutions for ape trafficking
    - *Management and welfare of the apes* held in Egypt:
      - Egypt should identify and place a microchip (as referred to in the Annex of Soc 58 Doc 23) on all great apes held in Egypt.
      - Egypt should DNA test all great apes for subspecies identification (also as referred to in the Annex of Soc 58 Doc 23).
      - Egypt should submit all great ape facilities to unannounced inspections by CITES and outside agencies.
      - Egypt should publicly identify the facilities designated as CITES rescue centers, and open these centers

## The Guinea Apa Saga

While investigating the Cairo Connection documentary we came across a CITES notice (Ref. 50893) indicating that in December of 1992 and then again in 1993 chimpanzees were to have been air freighted from Guinea Conakry via Kano in Nigeria to Cairo. This was based on forged export permits from Guinea. The main dealer identified at the time was operating out of Kano Nigeria sending out an estimated average of 40 chimpanzees and 8 gorillas a year (Mike Pugh, *Investigation into the Illegal Trade in West Africa Wildlife*, World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), 1997). So there was little doubt that this was an attempt to clear some of these chimps through the CITES system.

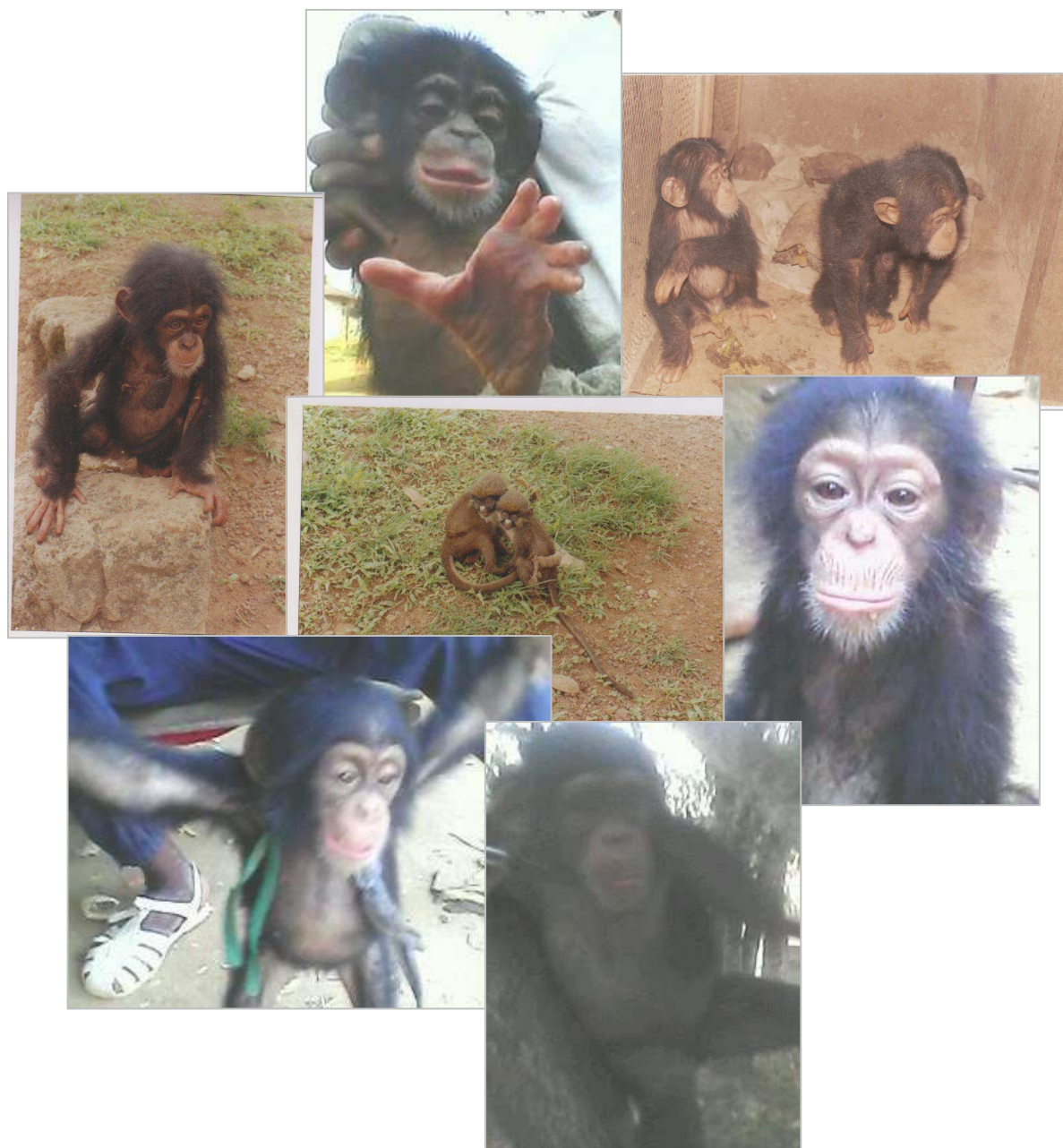
Today, 20 years later, Guinea Conakry is in the news again as a key exporter of protected species such as chimpanzees and gorillas. It has to be assumed that this trafficking is again based on falsified/stolen permits, that it never stopped but more recently got augmented by 'real' import and export permits for chimps and gorillas

---

being issued for captive borne apes (C) and as such these exports actually now showing up in the CITES trade statistics. The numbers are staggering. Especially when put into context with the number of adults which needed to be killed to produce these numbers of orphans and additional exports which might have taken place without any of these fake/stolen permits.

In 2007 2 chimpanzees went from Guinea to China. That increased to 8 in 2008 to 29 in 2009 to 61 in 2010 and for good measure 10 gorillas were added in 2010 as well. An Interpol statement in 2012 (quoted in the Guardian) stated that at least 130 chimpanzees were exported in total in the last three years (the 2011 trade statistics are not yet officially available and the assumption has to be that it involves more than the 100 chimps listed for the above three years having gone to China). The Guardian/Interpol story also lists 69 chimpanzees as having been exported illegally to China in 2010 alone while the trade statistics only list 62.

In early 2011 we received various messages from a well-known animal dealer in South Africa who visited Guinea regularly to buy birds. He informed us that he was seeing chimps for sale with the same dealers in increasing numbers. He sent the corresponding pictures together with a price list. (figure 39).



**Figure 39:** Baby chimpanzees and monkeys for sale by an animal dealer in Guinea-Conakry.

The following prices were asked for various wildlife species:

12pcs. Chimpanzee ( <i>Pan troglodytes</i> ) 7male 5 femeles:	US\$ 15,000
5pcs. Blue duiker ( <i>Cephalopus monticola</i> ):	US\$ 1,500
2pcs. Abbotts Duiker ( <i>Cephalopus Spadix</i> ):	US\$ 2,500

We questioned conservation activists in the West African region about this status of affairs and were assured that they knew about the problem and were talking to the authorities and had it under control. (there is a PASA sanctuary in Guinea, a Jane Goodall Institute office and various foreign research projects studying various chimpanzee populations).

This was then followed by a dealer reporting an offer of chimps, gorillas and other wildlife – ex Guinea – via a trading company (Asian Dragon) based in several countries in South East Asia figure 40 & table 3).



**Figure 40:** The trading company Asian Dragon is offering wildlife species in several countries of South East Asia (for a price list see table 3).

**Table 3:** Asian Dragon pricelist for wildlife species ex Guinea–Conakry

Species	US \$*
<i>Colobus balobus badius powelli</i>	9,500
<i>Colobus polykomos</i>	9,500
<i>Gorilla gorilla beringel</i>	37,000
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	20,500
<i>Tragelaphus euryceros</i>	37,000
* Prices are FOB Guinea	



---

Clearly the trade statistics did ring some alarm bells in some quarters and the CITES secretariat commented on the issue under Enforcement Matters during the August 2011 Standing Committee Meeting. While Guinea is identified as the exporter the C... word (China being the key importer) word is not mentioned. Instead the following terminology is used:

“ The Secretariat knows of one country of destination for such trade. It seems likely that national legislation in several countries might have been contravened” (table 4).

Thereafter an invitation is solicited and received by the Secretariat from the authorities of Guinea (the CITES secretariat having no investigative function does not make enforcement visits uninvited or unannounced) which resulted in a report on a mission of September 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011. It confirms that Guinea has a long track record of illicit trade of CITES listed species and often exports animals which are not native of Guinea and are classified as C (captive borne; as were all the above listed chimpanzees and gorillas). It states that in late 2010 the Secretariats attention was drawn to what appeared to be an irregular trade in chimpanzees (it seems the official export figures for 2007/2008/2009 were not considered ‘alarming’ – table 4).

The report indicated none compliance on a wide range of issues in the Guinea context and measures needing to be taken to try to control it in future (no calls for outright suspension at this point).

**Table 4:** CITES export trade statistics for Guinea-Conackry 1990 - 2011



## CITES Trade Database



### Comparative Tabulation Report

Year	Appendix	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Imp Quantity	Imp Unit	Imp Term	Imp Purpose	Imp Source	(Re-)Exp Quantity	(Re- )Exp Unit	(Re- )Exp Term	(Re- )Exp Purpose	(Re- )Exp Source
1991	1	Pan troglodytes	ID	GN							3		live	P	W
1998	1	Pan troglodytes	GM	GN		1		live	S						
1998	1	Pan troglodytes	GM	GN							1		live	N	W
1999	1	Pan troglodytes	CZ	GN		1		live	B	C					

2000	1	Pan troglodytes	GM	GN		1		live	S						
2000	1	Pan troglodytes	GM	GN							1		live	S	C
2007	1	Pan troglodytes	CN	GN		2		live	Z	C					
2008	1	Pan troglodytes	CN	GN		8		live	Z	C					
2009	1	Pan troglodytes	AE	GN		4		live	B	C					
2009	1	Pan troglodytes	CM	GN		1		live	S	W					
2009	1	Pan troglodytes	CN	GN		29		live	Z	C					
2010	1	Pan troglodytes	CN	GN		61		live	Z	C					

---

The reaction of the Guinea CITES authorities is contained in an undated letter by the head of their management authority which however points out that:

“J’ai rencontres également les responsable CITES Chinois face a face lors de la COP 15 a Doha en presence d’un member du Secretariat General pour les questions de fraude et le trafic the grands singes : La bas nous avons adoptes certain mesures de controle des documents entre Guinea et la Chine”.

(Translation: “I have met in person with the Chinese delegation and a member of the CITES enforcement team to discuss fraud and the trafficking of great apes. We then did adopt certain measures to control the documentation between Guinea and China.”)

It would appear that thereafter the traffic went on in 2010 and based on the Interpol report there seems to have been further such traffic in 2011 to come to the latest quoted number of 130 (Interpol/Guardian statement).

As such it is clear that the CITES secretariat was aware of these exports in early 2010 and not the late parts as stated in their mission report in 2011.

The mission report also deals with existing enforcement tools such as confiscations which however the Secretariat never seems to consider to turn such high profile trafficking into a higher risk scenario for importers like all the zoos in China which jumped on the bandwagon exploiting a corrupt channel to acquire “captive borne” apes from Guinea in large numbers. This based on falsified export permits and the corresponding import permits issued by their own authorities which would have been expected to have the basic understanding that there cannot possibly be hundreds of captive bred chimps out of Guinea:

The Secretariats report states:

‘The team is also conscious that there is another issue with regard to the illegal trade in Chimpanzees that will require to be addressed before long. This relates to

---



---

what should be done with those animals of illegal origin that are now spread throughout a variety of zoos and other institutions in China and elsewhere. The team confidently predicts that there will be calls, from the NGO community and other, for the confiscation of these chimpanzees and their return to their country of origin (acknowledging that this may not necessarily be Guinea for each and every chimpanzee). However a significant number will presumably have been taken in the wild in Guinea. The team is of the view that Guinea is currently unprepared with regard to the funds that will be required, the necessary human resources, to care for these animals in suitable facilities to house and care for chimpanzees, to organize or cope with the return of such a number of chimpanzees. It is surely unlikely that the existing chimpanzee rescue centers and sanctuaries throughout the continent of Africa could cope either”.

This is the standard approach by the Secretariat when it comes to repatriate illegally exported apes. Plus it talks only about the chimpanzees and not the gorillas which certainly were not from Guinea. There seems to be no interest in starting an enforcement chain by stipulating DNA testing of all the apes which have arrived in China (some in the UAE) and determine their likely place of origin and then maybe suggest to the countries concerned that they have a problem with the illegal export of apes and maybe find a way to curtail demand by introducing the possibility of illegal importers losing such species as a result of confiscations. While many countries could not accommodate large numbers of apes in captive settings there are indeed sanctuaries in Africa which are able and willing to take a large number of these chimps and gorillas.

Sweetwater’s chimpanzee sanctuary located in Kenya and accredited by PASA has just completed new enclosures and night housing and has written to the Secretariat suggesting that it would be happy to accept such repatriated chimps. The countries of origin be it Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Liberia or even DR

---

---

Congo could in turn suggest that the apes should at least return to Africa and go to Sweetwaters if they have no facilities to take them in themselves.

However the response from the CITES secretary general is very representative of the above outlined pattern of not wanting to invest any time or energy in confiscation and repatriation as an enforcement tool. The letter points out that:

- "The convention does not deal with animal welfare issues."
- "Repatriation is governed by Article VIII paragraph four and five with Paragraph 4b stipulating; The management authority (of the country confiscating the animals) shall after consultation with the State of export return the specimen to that state at the expense of that state or to a rescue center or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present convention."
- It then quotes various resolutions which deal with the issue but not the key principle that illegally imported CITES Appendix I animals should be confiscated.
- Paragraph one of this Article VIII which is not quoted makes this clear: "The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provision of the present Convention. These measures shall include: a) to penalize trade in, or possession of such specimens, and b) TO PROVIDE FOR CONFISCATION OR THE RETURN TO THE STATE OF EXPORT OF SUCH SPECIMENS."
- The letter from the Secretary-General concludes: "Taking the above into Consideration, should the Secretariat become aware of any incident where the services provided by your sanctuary might be relevant to any CITES authorities we will be glad to provide them with your contact details to enable them to liaise directly with your sanctuary for assistance."

---

It is clear that the CITES Secretariat does not have any interest to ACTIVELY encourage and participate in the enforcement of the convention in the context of illegal exports such as the ones from Guinea to China.

It does not:

- Ask China to DNA test all these apes to determine their country of origin.
- Suggest they be confiscated in line with the Convention stipulations.
- Suggest to Guinea (and neighboring countries) that they might want to ask for their apes back.
- Provide details of NGOs which might be willing to assist with the financing of such returns if Guinea should not have the financial resources.
- Offer Guinea the option to designate Sweetwater's as a facility which could provide adequate life time care for these apes.

The lack of interest in actively assisting parties to the Convention to enforce stipulations which could be classified as a deterrent to further trade is part of a pattern when it comes to the Secretariat's enforcement policies. The end result is that illegal importers play the system. There are no repercussions and there are no reasons why these importers should not exploit any future such opportunity to illegally acquire high profile species which offer considerable potential for commercial exploitation with high reward potential and no risk. Clearly the new demand characteristics in China are a major factor in this context.

In the earlier mentioned press statement from March 2012 of Interpol demanding a crackdown on serious organized Eco Crimes it is specifically mentions that:

"Significant losses occurring among the chimpanzee population of Guinea with 69 chimpanzees illegally exported to China in 2010 alone and at least 130 in the past three years."

Ironically two months later the Secretary General of CITES is in China and is handing out a CITES commendation to Chinese officials for their wildlife trafficking fight (figure 41).....

While on the website of the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (<http://www.focac.org/eng/>) some of the baby chimpanzees are proudly shown in their new home in China (<http://www.focac.org/eng/mlsj/t719854.htm>) (figures 42 + 43).



**Figure 41:** Mr John E. Scanlon, the Secretary-General of CITES, awards a certificate of commendation to the Chinese authorities (<http://wildlifeneeds.co.uk/2012/china-receives-cites-commendation-for-wildlife-trade-actions/>).

Karl Ammann, July 2012





**Figure 42:** The website of the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation.



**Figure 43:** China proudly presents its new acquisitions from Guinea–Conackry.

---

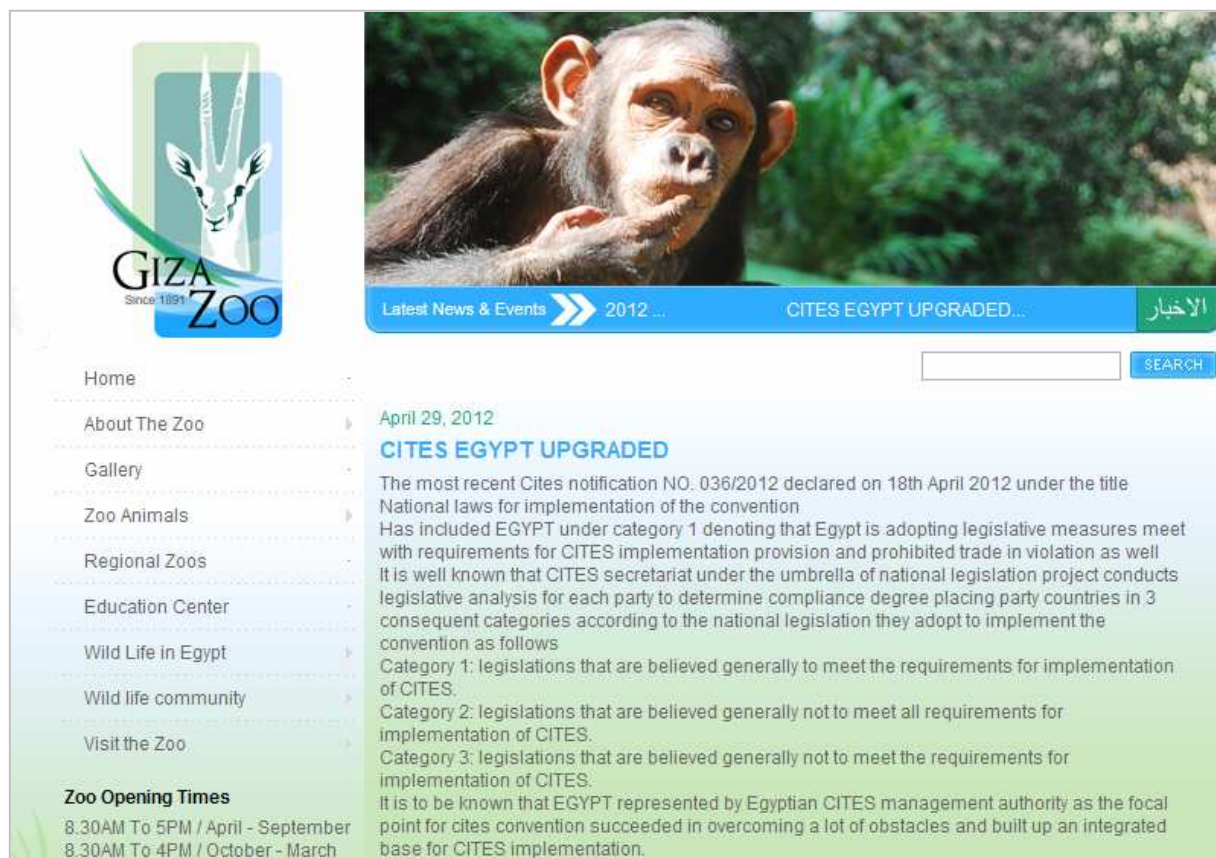
## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the private investigators, who do not want to be named.

## Annex



**Figure 44:** In April 2012 CITES upgrades Egypt into the group of Category I countries, which possess “legislations which are generally believed to meet the requirements for implemetation of CITES” (<http://www3.youm7.com/News.asp?NewsID=663260&SecID=97&IssueID=0>) .



**Figure 45:** Giza Zoo publishes this ‘achievement’ on its website (<http://www.gizazoo-eg.com/News/NewsDetailsEn.aspx?newsId=64>).



**Figure 46:** Egypt continues to be a major hub for the illegal wildlife trade (<http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/despite-crackdowns-egypt-still-global-hub-illegal-ivory-trade>).