

Reference

- Anon., 1989, "Round-table talk: Japanese musical instruments related to the crisis of ivory", Quarterly Magazine Japanese Music Vol.61, Hohgaku-sha Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1994, "Agendas perceived by the Environmental Agency at the back of the amendment to endangered species law", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), February 1994 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1997.a, "Exposition 1: For appreciation of ivory carvings", The 20th Commemoration Exhibition of Ivory Carvings, The 20th Commemoration Exhibition of Ivory Carvings Organizing Committee (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1997. b, "Mysterious reason for increasing price of blank hanko even though ivory import/export ban was lifted", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), August 1997 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1999. a, "The report: Totally won a bid of 50 tons of ivory in 3 countries, will import in July after 10 years!!", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), June 1999 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1999. b, "Reopening ivory import anniversary sale" , Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), August 1999 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1999. c, "Arrival of ivory after 10 years: 6,000 raw tusks weighing 50 tons", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), September 1999 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 1999. d, "Mr. Kageo Takaichi elected to the new chairman at the 50th anniversary general assembly of the Kansai federation of manufacturers of stamp goods", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), November 1999 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2003, "Just anterior demand season! Business forecast based on the trend in a wholesale exhibition", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), March 2003 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2006, "Suspended again: import of 60 tons of ivory, Crackdown of the largest-ever ivory smuggling highlighted on the headline", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), November 2006 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2008, "Japan won the bids on 39 tons of ivory! Ivory import issue settled; 'taking a real without regard to quality', As early as next January", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), December 2008 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2011, "What's your decision on price setting of ivory hanko?" (first appearance in November 1989 edition), "What's happened to the hanko business in recent 40 years?", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), November 2011 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2013.a, "The 500th issue Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), April 2013 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2013.b, "10 years dry-up of ivory likely, No proposal of one-off sale from African range states, Raise of ivory hanko price next spring" , Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), May 2013 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2014.a, "Takaichi raise a price of ivory and cow-horn products 80% at maximum from July", Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso (Modern hanko), July 2014 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2014.b, "Special feature: Report of the symposium discussing ivory issue", Monthly Magazine Japanese Music Journal Vol.335, Japanese Music Journal (in Japanese)
- Anon., 2015, Basic things of what hanko shop owners need to know, Monthly Magazine Gendai Inso Editorial desk, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- Blanc, J. 2008. *Loxodonta africana*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T12392A3339343. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T12392A3339343.en>.

- Chase MJ, et. al., 2016, Continent-wide survey reveals massive decline in African savannah elephants. PeerJ 4:e2354 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.2354>
- CITES Panel of the Experts, 1997, Review of the proposals submitted by Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe to transfer their national populations of *Loxodonta Africana* from CITES Appendix I
- Tokyo Customs, 2016. a, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.636 (14-Jun-16) (in Japanese)
- Tokyo Customs, 2016. b, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.1221 (25-Nov-16) (in Japanese)
- Yokohama Customs, 2016, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.135 (14-Jun-16) (in Japanese)
- Osaka Customs, 2016. a, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.167 (22-Jun-16) (in Japanese)
- Osaka Customs, 2016. b, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.271 (28-Nov-16) (in Japanese)
- Kobe Customs, 2016, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.658 (15-Jun-16) (in Japanese)
- Moji Customs, 2016, Disclosed administrative document based on the document No.168 (9-Jun-16) (in Japanese)
- Environmental Investigation Agency, 2010, Yahoo! Profiting From the Killing of Whales, Dolphins and Elephants, Environmental Investigation Agency, Washington D.C. USA www.eia-global.org/PDF/Report--Yahoo--CetsElephants--April10.pdf.
- Environmental Investigation Agency, 2014, Blood e-Commerce: Rakuten's profits from the slaughter of elephants and whales, Environmental Investigation Agency, Washington D.C. USA <https://eia-international.org/report/blood-e-commerce-rakutens-profits-from-the-slaughter-of-elephants-and-whales>.
- Environmental Investigation Agency, 2015, Japan's Illegal Ivory Trade and Fraudulent Registration of Ivory Tusks https://s3.amazonaws.com/environmental-investigation-agency/assets/2015/12/Japans_Illegal_Ivory_Trade.pdf
- Environmental Investigation Agency, 2016, PRESS Release: "JAPANESE WILDLIFE OFFICIAL PROMOTED ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE"
- Environmental Investigation Agency, Wildlife Conservation Society and Humane Society International, 2017, Open letter to WWF Japan and TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan: Appeal to Urge the Government of Japan to Close Elephant Ivory Market <http://eia-global.org/news-media/japanese-wildlife-official-promoted-illegal-ivory-trade>
- Yasuhisa Handa, 2007, Art and Market: From the perspective of change in movement of art between Japan and China, Tachibana Publishing (in Japanese)
- Kenichi Hosoda, 1994, "Commentary on the regulation based on 'Law for Conservation of Endangered Species', Monthly Magazine Gendai Insyo (Modern hanko), June 1994 edition, Gendai Publishing (in Japanese)
- The environment committee in the House of Councilors, 2017, The Minutes Vol. 15 of the environment committee in the House of Councilors, the 193th Diet (dated May 25th,2017) (in Japanese)
- The environment committee in the House of Representatives, 2017, The Minutes Vol. 13 of the environment committee in the House of Representatives, the 193th Diet (dated April 21st,2017) (in Japanese)

- Nobuo Ishii, 2016, Improve the situation over ivory by restarting international trade, DIPLOMACY Vol.40, Nov. 2016, Toshi Publishing (in Japanese) http://www.gaiko-web.jp/test/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/40_117-121r.pdf
- Japan General Merchandise Importers' Association Ivory Unit, 1993, the working documents distributed to the "Working Group for Reviewing Internal Trade Control of Ivory" of JGMIA (in Japanese)
- Japan Wildlife Research Centre, 2001, "Improvement of operation on registration of internationally endangered species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Article 20, Paragraph 1 of Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora", the document No.JWRC 77-1 dated December 27th 2001 (in Japanese)
- Japan Wildlife Research Centre, 2016, "Situation of the operation on the registration and certification related affairs taken by the registration/certification organization", the document numbered as "2-2" distributed at the meeting of the "Ministry of Environment Review Group on Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" held on June 28th 2016 (in Japanese)
- John R. Poulsen et.al, 2017, Poaching empties critical Central African wilderness of forest elephants, Current Biology 27, Elsevier Inc.
- Yoshio Kaneko, 2016, Is Japan's domestic ivory control inadequate?, Global Guardian Trust http://www.006.upp.so-net.ne.jp/GGT/GGT-publication.files/page1.files/Japan_ivory_control.pdf
- Kiyono H, 1997, The Ivory Trade in Japan, Still in Business: The Ivory Trade in Asia Seven Years After the CITES Ban, TRAFFIC International
- Kagawa Prefectural Police Headquarter, 2011.a, "Crackdown of the case in violation of LCES by antiquaries (receiving unregistered ivory tusks, etc.) (the 1st report)" (in Japanese)
- Kagawa Prefectural Police Headquarter, 2011.b, "Crackdown of the case in violation of LCES by antiquaries (receiving unregistered ivory tusks, etc.) (the 2nd report)" (in Japanese)
- Martin E.B., 1985, The Japanese Ivory Industry, WWF Japan (in Japanese)
- Tomomi Matsumoto, 2015, A review of online ivory trade in Japan, TRAFFIC East Asia Japan http://trafficj.org/publication/15_The_Ivory_Trade_on_Internet_in_Japan.pdf (in Japanese)
http://www.trafficj.org/publication/15_A_Review_of_Online_Ivory_Trade_in_Japan.pdf (Summary)
- Milliken, 1985, "Japan's Ivory Trade", Traffic Bulletin, Vo1. VII NOS. 3/4, WTMU IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre
- Milliken, 1989, The Japanese trade in ivory: tradition, CITES and the elusive search for sustainable utilization, The ivory trade and Future of the African Elephant, Ivory Trade Review Group
- Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1995, the documents distributed at a briefing session for ivory business operators on Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora held on June 26th 1995 (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2002, Response on September 13th 2002 to the fax from Sakamoto M., Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2004, Response on November 30th 2004 to the fax from Sakamoto M., Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2006, "Measures for relief of Bekko industry, etc." (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2007, Response on January 31st 2007 to the fax from Sakamoto M., Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2012.a, Response on February 21st 2012 to the fax from Sakamoto M., Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2012.b, Response on May 18th 2012 to the fax from Sakamoto M., Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. a, Response on February 13th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. b, Response on June 19th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. c, Response on June 29th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. d, Response on August 12th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. e, Response on September 9th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015. f, Response on October 2nd 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015.g, Response on October 23rd 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2015.h, Response on December 4th 2015 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Paper Industry, Consumer & Recreational Goods Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2016.a, Response on June 3rd 2016 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Office of Trade Licensing for Wild Animal and Plants, Trade Licensing Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2016. b, Response on July 7th 2016 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Lifestyle Industries Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2016.c, Response on June 28th 2016 to the fax from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Office of Trade Licensing for Wild Animal and Plants, Trade Licensing Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2016. d, Press Release dated September 2nd 2016: “Execution of a administrative disposition against an ivory manufacturer”, Lifestyle Industries Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Tokyo Japan (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2017, Press Release dated August 25th 2017: “Execution of a administrative disposition against an ivory products retailer”, Industry Division & International Division, Kanto Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry (in Japanese)

- Environmental Agency Wildlife Protection Studying Group, 1995, Internal trade controls on endangered species of wild fauna and flora: Commentary of the Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Chuohoki Publishing (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2002, “(Response) Improvement of operation on registration of internationally endangered species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Article 20, Paragraph 1 of Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora”, the document No.549 dated January 18th 2002, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2012, Response on March 16th 2012 to the letter from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2013.a, Response on October 10th 2013 to the letter from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2013.b, Response on October 28th 2013 to the e-mail from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2015.a, Response on February 6th 2015 to the e-mail from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2015.b, Response on November 16th 2015 to the letter from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.a, Document No. 1601181 dated January 18th 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.b, Notification dated January 18th 2016, Public Relations Office, Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.c, Response on February 17th 2016 to the letter from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.d, “Establishment of and change in the registration fee” included in the disclosed documents based on the document No. 1603034 dated March 3rd 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.e, an e-mail on March 25th 2016 from Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment to Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.f, an e-mail on March 31st 2016 from Wildlife Division Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment to Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.g, Response on May 9th 2016 to the e-mail from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.h, the document No. 1605132 dated 13th May 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.i, “Draft document for providing information to the applicants about registration application in appropriate manner including an instruction to them and, draft format of the self-statement on acquisition of ivory and the certificate by a third party on acquisition of ivory” included in the disclosed documents based on the document No. 1605132 dated 13th May 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.j, “The e-mails on inquiry regarding an unsolved question about the practice on registration operation sent from JWRC to MoE and ones sent from MoE to JWRC for responding to the inquiry” included in the disclosed documents based on the document No. 1605132 dated 13th May 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)

- Ministry of Environment, 2016.k, Response on June 10th 2016 to the e-mail from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.l, Response on June 21st 2016 from Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment to the letter from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.m, Document No.3: "Draft interpretation of the 'ivory tusk and its product maintaining the whole shape of the tusk'" distributed at the meeting of the "Ministry of Environment Review Group on Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" held on June 28th 2016, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.n, Press Release dated August 19th 2016: "The result of public comment on the draft interpretation of the 'ivory tusk and its product maintaining the who shape of the tusk'" (in Japanese) <http://www.env.go.jp/press/102876.html>
- Ministry of Environment, 2016.o, "Measures to be taken for conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora (Recommendation)", Central Environment Council (in Japanese) <http://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/104645.pdf>
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.a, "Summary of the Bill for partially amendments to the Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.b, "Execution of a administrative disposition against an ivory manufacturer", Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.c, Reference material No.7 "Strengthening program on ivory trade control", "Summary of the Bill" in the Chapter I of the Information packet for "Bill for partially amendments to LCES" (Cabinet Bill No. 33), the Office for research, Secretariat of the House of Councilors (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.d, Reference material No.15 "Import volume of ivory by Japan" in the Chapter III of the Information packet for "Bill for partially amendments to LCES" (Cabinet Bill No. 33), the Office for research, Secretariat of the House of Councilors (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.e, Reference material No.16 "Change of numbers of the business operators notifying their business activity in connection with a designated internationally endangered species, etc." in the Chapter III of the Information packet for "Bill for partially amendments to LCES" (Cabinet Bill No. 33), the Office for research, Secretariat of the House of Councilors (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017.f, Response on August 4th 2017 to the e-mail from Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau Ministry of Environment (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Environment, 2017. g, Press Release dated August 29th 2017: "Launch of a campaign for getting the picture of ivory stockpile" (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Finance, 2010, the disclosed documents based on the document No. 536 dated May18th 2010, Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Finance, 2015. a, the disclosed documents based on the decision of information disclosure with regard to the document No. 30043 (received application of information disclosure) dated July 16th 2015, Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Finance, 2015.b, "Recent Customs policy and administration", Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Finance (in Japanese) <http://www.naccs.jp/archives/unkyou/20150306/kouen.pdf>
- Ministry of Finance, 2016. a, the disclosed documents based on the document No. 1112 dated September 20th 2016, Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance (in Japanese)
- Ministry of Finance, 2016.b, "Recent Customs policy and administration", Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of

Finance (in Japanese)

<http://www.naccs.jp/archives/unkyou/20160304/kouen.pdf>

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Environment, 2016, “Summary of result and valuation of CITES CoP17” distributed at the 3rd meeting of the Public –Private Council for the Promotion of Appropriate Ivory Trade Measures 2nd November 2016 (in Japanese)
http://www.meti.go.jp/committee/kenkyukai/seizou/zouge_torihiki/pdf/003_01_00.pdf
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, 2014, “Report on dynamics of international freight by air in 2013 FY”, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (in Japanese)
- Nobutoshi Miyoshi, 1987, “Law for regulation on transfers of endangered species of wild fauna and flora”, Horitsu no hiroba 40(9), Gyosei (in Japanese)
- Tsuyoshi Nojima, 2013, “Flowing out of arts from Japan to China – booming auction in China”, Toyo Keizai ONLINE dated July 4th 2013 (in Japanese) <http://toyokeizai.net/articles/-/14600>
- Patrick J. Fitzgerald, 2012, Skokie Company Fined \$150,000 For Illegally Exporting African Elephant Ivory And Other Protected Wildlife Parts Used In Making Billiard Cue Sticks, United States Attorney Northern District of Illinois, U.S. Department of Justice, Chicago, Illinois US
- Public-Private Council for the Promotion of Appropriate Ivory Trade Measures, 2016, Report of the Public-Private Council for the Promotion of Appropriate Ivory Trade Measures -CURRENT STATE AND FURTHER EFFORTS REGARDING IVORY TRADE IN JAPAN- (CITES CoP17 Inf. 57), Government of Japan
- Tomomi Kitade and Ayako Toko, 2016, Setting Suns: The historical Decline of Ivory and Rhino Horn Markets in Japan. TRAFFIC
- Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarter, 2005, “Crackdown of the smuggling case of ivory (blank hanko) in connection with LCES (the 1st report)” (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 1999, Analysis of the amended management system of domestic ivory trade in Japan, Japan Wildlife Conservation Society
- Sakamoto M., 2000, Memo on court hearing on 11th Jul., 22nd Aug., 26th Sep., 17th Oct., 28th Nov. and 26th Dec in 2000 at Urawa District Court regarding Case of violating Customs Law (2000, RO, No.28) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2002, Black and Gray - Illegal Ivory in Japanese Market-, Japan Wildlife Conservation Society
- Sakamoto M., 2007.a, Destination Japan - An investigation into the Osaka seizure and laundering of illegal ivory exposing and closing loopholes in Japan’s ivory trade controls, Japan Wildlife Conservation Society
- Sakamoto M., 2007.b, Memo on court hearing on 23rd Apr., 4th Jun., 25th Jun and 10th Jul. in 2007 at Osaka District Court regarding Case of violating Customs Law (2007,WA, No.1033) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2007.c, Memo on court hearing on 20th Sep. and 18th Oct. in 2007 at Osaka District Court regarding Case of violating Customs Law, Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2007,WA, No.3443) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2008, Memo on court hearing on 18th Jan. and 6th Feb. in 2008 at Maebashi District Court regarding Case of violating Customs Law, Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2007,WA, No.891) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2011.a, Memo on court hearing on 16th and 26th Aug. in 2011 at Tokyo District Court regarding Case of violating Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2011,WA, No.945) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2011.b, Memo on court hearing on 9th Aug. and 5th Sep. in 2011 at Tokyo District Court regarding Case of violating Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2011,WA,

No.1192) (in Japanese)

- Sakamoto M., 2011.c, Memo on court hearing on 15th and 20th Jul. in 2011 at Tokyo District Court regarding Case of violating Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2011,WA, No.947) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2011.d, Memo on court hearing on 11th Jul. and 8th Aug. in 2011 at Tokyo District Court regarding Case of violating Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2011,WA, No.816) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M., 2011.e, Memo on court hearing on 9th and 10th Aug. in 2011 at Tokyo District Court regarding Case of violating Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2011,WA, No.1194) (in Japanese)
- Sakamoto M, 2013, “What Lies Beneath” - Exposing the loopholes within Japan’s control of internal ivory trade, Japan Tiger and Elephant Fund
- Kenzo Shinta, 2014, “Booming investment to arts and antiques in China, Accelerating ‘going home’ of famous items from Japan”, the article at nippon.com dated June 26th 2014 (in Japanese)
http://www.nippon.com/ja/simpleview/?post_id=25827
- Kageo Takaichi, 1992.a, “Future of ivory import”, Monthly Magazine Hanko Field February 1992 issue. Sankei-sya Publishing (in Japanese)
- Kageo Takaichi, 1992.b, “Present situation and future of material for ivory hanko”, Monthly Magazine Hanko Field September 1992 issue. Sankei-sya Publishing (in Japanese)
- TRAFFIC, 2015, “Beijing Forest Police smash major wildlife trafficking ring”, October 12, 2015
<http://www.traffic.org/home/2015/10/12/beijing-forest-police-smash-major-wildlife-trafficking-ring.html?printerFriendly=true>
- TRAFFIC, 2016, Postal bureau joins enforcement agencies for CITES training
<http://www.traffic.org/home/2016/12/20/postal-bureau-joins-enforcement-agencies-for-cites-training.htm>
- TRAFFIC East Asia Japan, 2017, “Proposal by TRAFFIC on items to be discussed at the Councils” distributed at the 4th meeting of the Public –Private Council for the Promotion of Appropriate Ivory Trade Measures dated 28th March 2017 (in Japanese)
http://www.meti.go.jp/committee/kenkyukai/seizou/zouge_torihiki/pdf/004_t01_00.pdf
- Vigne & Martin, 2010, Consumer demand for ivory in Japan declines, Pachyderm No. 47 January–June 2010, IUCN/SSC
- Wittemyer. G. et.al, 2014, Illegal killing for ivory drives global decline in African elephants, National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

ANNEX 1: The result of phone survey on dealers purchasing ivory whole tusks

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
1		○				Anriquiry	•"Saying so ("Yes" for buying unregistered ivory) is just illegal. So, we can discuss about it on- the- spot. Of course it is quite possible (to buy). If impossible, I won't visit the place (where the unregistered ivory exists)."		
2			○			Anriquiry		•"You can choose whether you would (apply registration) by yourself or I would act as your agent."	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The application will pass through if you state flatly (that you obtain the ivory in) 'Showa era (1926-1988)'". <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •"What we can do is that we write on the PC and get your friend's permission for stamping hanko on it. Inspection of registration organisation is unlikely."
3				○		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It just has to be shown that it was bought any time before 1990, so just write that it was bought in the Showa era, don't you see?" <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "If you can call the Center and tell them you want to register a piece of ivory bought in the Showa era or, it's strange to say this so casually, 'May of 1985' for example, they will send you the forms to fill out. You need to simply fill out the forms and attach the photos of your ivory, so that you can easily get a new Certificate."
4			○			Anriquiry		• "It is our work as your agent to get registration certificate."	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "No problem to get registered even though you have no idea other than that the ivory existed at home around 15 years ago." <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's perfect if you can get permission to use the name of your relative or acquaintance with different surname from yours. It may be unlikely that he can be inquired (by registration organisation) whether his witness is true or not. It is difficult for us to provide a name (of the third party)."
5					○	Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's right. It's just some paperwork to fill out, so it's ok. It will probably be fine. By chance, perhaps they might miss- register a piece made of plastic. <p>【Others】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedure is based on the assumption of successful registration.
6				○		Ivory manufacturer			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's ok to be honest, too but the Law came into effect 20 years ago, so if you just say that you received the ivory 30 years ago from someone it would not be a problem. There was no registration system in place like there is now." • If you are asked where the ivory was, you can say it was in a storage or exhibited at tokonoma (built-in recessed space in a Japanese style reception room, in which items for artistic appreciation are display). <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •"You need a third party to make an official statement. Just call your neighbor over and use their name for your paperwork and it will pass. "

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory's possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don't suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
			1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •"52,000JPY per kg." 		2
			3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "35,000 to 40,000 JPY per kg." 		4
			5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "There are some people who are fooled by people because they don't have a registration certificate and they sell it for 30,000 yen. We can pay you Market Price for it, for example, 50,000 yen." (50,000 JPY per kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Here at our workshop, we would quickly cut up the tusks as soon as we obtain them. We can carve up at least one tusk a day. We make it into hankos (personal signature stamp) and other things. Just today, we had 7 or 8 pieces that came in today, some yesterday and we had 5 come in the day before yesterday. We have antiques dealers that buy them for us. And occasionally we have customers like you, who are not sure about what to do. In most cases, people do not have registered ivory. The antiques store teaches the people how to get a certificate and they often bring it to us." 	6

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
7				○		Ivory manufacturer		<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "There is a little bit of a shady way of doing things, but you'll have to report that this item was in the country long ago, and report that your father had the tusk since around the 1985 (Showa year 60). If you don't show "Showa" on the form, you will have a difficult time getting your registration. They won't come audit you or ask you for a receipt of purchase, or a delivery report, so if you just say that you acquired it in 1985 during the bubble years. Just make up a story that your father passed in a specific (disguised) year, and you received this as inheritance. If you want to get a certificate, you can't write the truth. The majority of the people don't know when they acquired their ivory. In most cases the father buys the ivory and enjoys it for himself and actually, most don't say "Heisei era" (1989 to present), but they decide to report they bought their ivory in some year in "Showa era, for example 55(1980) or 60 (1985). It's best to just say you clearly remember that he bought it during the economic bubble and leave it at that." <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's not a law or anything, but it should be someone who is not related to you by blood, according to the Wildlife Research Center. Is your last name different from your sister?" "Oh, if it's different then have your sister be the reporting person (applicant of registration) and if you are the "third party" then it would be no problem." 	
8					○	Ivory manufacturer		<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investigator asked the employee as "Is it possible to register my ivory obtained 15 years ago?" and "Isn't it possible to register an ivory unless a specific years have passed since they obtained it?". The employee begged for holding on a few minutes (she may ask her boss how to answer) then answered as "it may be possible, so you could phone to the Japan Wildlife Research Center." 	
9			○			Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We can act as your agent for registration." • "It's possible (to register your ivory obtained 15 years ago). You can just fill in the marked part of the form I will send to you and return it to me." 		
10					○	Anriquiry			
11			○			Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It is possible for us to act as your agent and get a registration certificate for you." • "The registration can be completed under such circumstances.(about 15 years ago my father celebrated his 70th birthday and as a gift he received it from a friend)." 		

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory's possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don't suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If the ivory does weigh more than 20kg including the part of hollow, you can receive 1 million yen. Undoubtedly you can get the 1,000,000 yen.” (50,000 JPY per kg) 		7
			8
			9
			10
			11

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
12				○		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No problem (in registration) in a case you discovered the ivory recently. What is required (by the registration organisation) is the story that the ivory had been imported in Japan before the ban is coherent on a document basis. It is unlikely that the registration organisation inspect the matter. Your application will easily pass through if you write in the application form as ‘you acquired the tusk on the occasion of XX around Showa 63 year (1988)’”. <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You don’t need any other discription on the documents than that the applicant and another person (who should not be a person of straw) recognised that the ivory was there, for example they had seen the ivory in a warehouse.” • “The staff of the center will guide you how to write in the documents.” “It is prohibited but I have got registration for an ivory (which I didn’t own), so I have enough knowledge about the reality on negotiation between the center.” <p>【Others】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The mission of the center is (not to screen ivory tusks whether they are to be regitered but) to register an ivory in due course, so that it will not question you persistently.
13				○		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I know enogh not to do so, but it is the easiest way to mention on the documents that you don’t know the background at all bacause you just received the ivory by inheritance. In terms of whom the previous owner got it from , the most problem is that the current owner doesn’t know the details of the background. Therefore, your best solution is to say ‘I don’t know the detail though the ivory was there from a long time ago.’”
14	○					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You cannot transfer the ivory without registration certificate. I can registrate it. Involvement of the owner to the process is not necessary and would be rather troublesome. We can finally settle the deal and own the ivory when the registration is completed. Up to that time, you are supposed to deposit the ivory to us on trust. 		
15	○					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We can purchase the ivory without registration and then we will register it later. It’s a common story.” “Nothing to prepare by owner’s side. Unregistered ivory is supposed to be prohibited to sale but we acutally do it under the ground and register it hiding the true ownership. Then, you just need to prepare the ivory itself.” 		
16					○	Anriquiry			

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory’s possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don’t suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Until this point, Chinese have taken everything of ivory antiques flawn in Japan before. The sales to them, however get dropping due to the economic downturn of China. We can purchase whole tusk as the shape remained. It will flow out to China finally." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Assuming that the tusk weigh 21kg, you will get around 1 million yen." (50,000 JPY per kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Our company is specialised in purchase of antiques (not a re-tailer). We have specific routes for resale, so that we don't resale the products on internet auction but to specialised dealers." 	12
			13
			14
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "When we strip the surface of uncarved whole tusk like bark of tree, shiny body so-called 'Japanese radish' will come up to the surface. The, we can calculate the price based on net weight (kg) in a case of 'Japanese radish'. The unit price depends on the size of the tusk. We will deduct the cost for registration from the calculated price. The standard final price is 30,000 yen per kg. If the tusk has some damage, it decline in value. Generally, tusks have curve through its length but straight- line shape is more popular, so the angle of the curve influence the value of it. Thickness and color may influnece, also. Considering all the factors together, we will add or deduct some amount to the price." (The standard price of polished tusk is 30,000 JPY per kg) 		15
			16

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
17		○				Ivory manufacturer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We can purchase your ivory without registration because we directly cut it up into parts used for manufacturing. If you can bring it to here, we can negotiate the price then settle the deal by check. I can show the price after we weight the tusk. You can bring it by your car to our workshop and settle the deal on site unless you trust us and send it in advance. 		
18			○			Anriquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Oh, you don’t have registration certificate, right? We can serve as your agent for registration and explain the procedure and fill in the form on your behalf. ” 	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Our company has good relationship with the person responsible in the Center, so honestly, we can pass through even a difficult case for general applicant by negotiating with him.” “We have a know-how for documentaiton, for example, we expanded the background story from that the applicant got the ivory from a third party to that the third party had got the ivory from another.”
19	○					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We often use a ‘pre-determined route’ for registration using the name of a certain someone who owns lots of ivory.” • “In house, we currently have three pieces that need registration so we would just add yours to that group.” 		
20	○					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It’s possible but…handling something that is not registered is considered as same kind of violation as of the Sword and Firearms Control Law. Our store has a special status when it comes to elephant tusks, but it’s actually not allowed to buy or sell unregistered items. Not that we won’t buy it, but whatever we decide to do about that, it needs to stay between you and I, and in any circumstance, you must not tell anyone else about the deal. For example I can send you cash in registered mail but it would all be under the table, otherwise the authorities will be coming after you too.” • “If I end up buying it from you unregistered, I will definitely end up getting registration. Because if I don’t register that, and it goes missing or it ends up in China, then I would be in big trouble (in a case the product is seized then traced by Chinese authorities).” • “The only way to play it safe completely would be for me is to make up each story and get the registration based on that. That way, you the customer, are completely innocent.” • “If you are willing to sell it to me, then there is no receipt of any kind. To send you cash as registered mail is possible, but it’s too big for one payment, so I might need to break up into two, or something.” 		

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory’s possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don’t suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “45,000 yen per kg around.” 		17
			18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “In China these days, illegal sales have a strict penalty of the death sentence. They can’t buy it (in Japan) because they can’t bring it (in China). We are also bothered by this too. In Japan the price for ivory has dropped, therefore we cannot help keeping the stockpile.” • “We are selling ivory to hanko manufacturers who require registered tusks but with an un-registered tusks, it cannot help entering in black market.” • “There are some dealers that deal in unregistered ivory in black market, so we would need to discuss the deal with them.” • “The demand in China is there. But there are many troubles with that. Earlier, we had a customer who wanted a stuffed tiger for 3 million yen but if he took it home, he would be facing the death penalty, so they ended up backing out. It’s a difficult.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “For each kilo it can be 6-70,000 yen but that means for 20kg, it can be up to 1,400,000 yen and up if you have a legal registration.” • “It’s crazy how much the price will change. It’ll be less than 50% of the original price.” • “But unfortunately, the sales price will end up being something like 30,000yen. If you want to get full market price, then you need to get the certificate.” <p>(60,000 - 70,000 JPY per kg for registered ivory) (30,000 JPY per kg for unregistered ivory)</p>		19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “About 6 months ago, there was a real case where a large shipment from Osaka was discovered in Dalian. This was stuff that came from Japan. And then because of this, the dealers who were originally attached to the items were all known the authority.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I think the price range is around 40,000 yen for your 20 kg tusk. Provided that, I would need to keep a portion of that as we discussed before (regarding unregistered ivory). Let’s say I promise you not to drop it less than 32,000 yen as bottom price.” <p>(40,000 JPY per kg for registered ivory) (32,000 JPY per kg for unregistered ivory)</p>		20

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
21				○		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Registration certificate shall be issued to the person who acquired an ivory before the year of 2 of the Heisei era (1990). It is easy to get the certificate if you talk yourself into acquiring the ivory in the year of Showa era, for example in the year of 63 (1988). <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You can draft a statement mentioning as ‘I saw XX owned an ivory when I visited his house in the year of XX of the Showa era’. You cannot fill in fabulous name but real name of your acquaintance though the contents won’t be inspected. If you don’t have those people, you can ask your relatives to act as the witness under the assumption that no one other than him has seen the ivory. In that case, you can explain that no one other than the relative could have seen it because it had been stored in a ware house. You can ask your sister, cousin or any to get the name and address of one person. • “The application form shall be documented under the name of applicant. Don’t send it straight away, communicate with the person in charge for a few minutes and get the advice from him how to correct or add the words of the documents.” • “Don’t say as ‘I got the ivory 15 years ago’”.
22			○			Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “When we purchase an ivory, registration is necessary. We can get it as your agent. I know enough not to do so, but I can make it because the regulation examination is not so binding.” 	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We have to write who is the owner of the ivory. It is the easiest way for getting registration to make up a story that you bought the ivory by yourself a long time ago, instead of the fact that your deceased father obtained it recently.” <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “What we have to do is a brief of background on ivory acquisition and a paper produced by a witness, which we can write down on PC with the address, name and seal of an acquaintance. I know enough not to do so, but we can put the name of someone without his acceptance. 	

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory’s possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don’t suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •“I will pay 59,000 yen per kg for a whole tusk weighing 20 to 25kg. Even if you get an information saying the cost is decreasing from a dealer offering unfair price, you should be better to treat it as a guide.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fake tusk made of ceramic is in the marketplace.” 	21
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Around 30,000 yen per kg in a case of polished tusk weighing over 20kg.” 		22

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
23	<input type="radio"/>					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Oh, dealing with the Wildlife Research Center, I can handle that registration.” • “No, we won’t leak your name. If so, you would owe donation tax.” 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It’s complicated because your father has already passed away. We need an account of when he was alive, how he came to own the ivory. For example (we’ll need to explain on the application form) who he received it from, who bought it from, and have the applicant’s hanko (signature stamp) and send that as a fax (to the Center). On top of that, we will need to have a third party to make a signed statement of seeing the ivory displayed in the living room or somewhere in the past.” • “We must lie on these official statements.”
24			<input type="radio"/>			Anriquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If we can purchase your ivory, we will explain how to write the documents and submit the application form, take photos of ivory and do everything.” 	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “15 years ago’ is bad news. It should date back to earlier days. I know enough not to do so, but you can make up the story that your father did not get the ivory at his 77th birthday but at his 60th birthday. You can understand that I don’t intend to give cunning way.” <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “As the proof of background acquisition story, you can have your sister write a brief that she surely knows the ivory was purchased and saw it at that time.”
25				<input type="radio"/>		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You can say that you wanted to sell the ivory which has been at home since a long time ago but were advised by an antique dealer that you need to register it in advance. The story can pass through that you don’t know when your father acquired it because it was a long time ago. It is more than enough if you can say that you remember the ivory stayed at home during your childhood.”
26					<input type="radio"/>	Anriquiry			
27		<input type="radio"/>				Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We can possibly buy your ivory if we could cut the tip of it, then the ivory will be processed into hankos. As I said, we can make the deal without registration certificate unless the ivory remains as “Horn” (which means whole tusk). Namely, registration is necessarily required for “Horn” trade but we can overcome the obstacle by strategic processing. Please make it sure my saying is very secret.” 		
28					<input type="radio"/>	Anriquiry			

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory’s possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don’t suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If you take it to a recycle shop, they would tell you one tusk for 50,000 yen, in an extreme case. If you sell it to us, we would pay 45,000 - 50,000 yen for 1 kg. For 20kg, the recycle shop would be making like 900,000 yen by reselling it. If that antiques dealer told you 40,000 yen, then when he comes to our place, he would be making a profit of more than 200,000yen. We are just carving up the tusk to make hankos. As you can see on our homepage, even private individuals can buy/sell the items at dealer prices.” (45,000-50,000 JPY per kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If they bought that 20kg piece during that time, it probably cost them over 2 million yen! Before the Washington Convention, everyone was seeking to purchase elephant tusks, even from department stores and they cost around 5,000,000 yen !” • “Can I ask if the ivory has changed to a light brown color? There are cases where it suddenly cracks and if that happens, you can't even get one yen out of it. The thicker pieces have a more clear opening. The area towards the 1/3 part of the pointed tip is what we use for the hanko. Occasionally thin cracks can form at the tip and splinter the tusk. Ivory and coral are two things that you can't keep for a whole lifetime because they deteriorate.” 	23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I have to examine the tusk on spot but can ensure around 900,000 yen.” (Around 43,000 JPY per kg) 		24
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I have an information on per kg unit price of whole tusks by the end of September 2015. The unit price in October might be same as it. Unit price changes three times a year though the change is not so drastic. The price is determined by the ivory industry. The price has dropped recently with hundreds yen or 5 hundreds yen per kg because supply of whole tusks has gradually increased. But, the price has been stable since the beginning of this year. Our company purchases whole tusks in accordance with the standardised price determined by the industry because our resale destination is manufacturers of ivory hankos. Kg unit price is 47,600 for tusks weighing not less than 20kg and 44,600 for tusks less than 20kg.” (47,600 JPY per kg for the tusk with 20kg or more) (44,600 JPY per kg for the tusk with less than 20kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Antique dealers provide ivory to my company almost everyday. You should not sell your ivory to Chinese. It is prohibited to bring it to the foreign countries.” 	25
			26
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The price may be evaluated as 40,000 to 50,000 yen per kg, however, the price will be decided based on the condition of the tusk. We can ensure 800,000 yen as minimum price even considering the status of the ivory (unregistered).” (40,000 - 50,000 JPY per kg for registered ivory) (38,000 JPY per kg for unregistered ivory) 		27
			28

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
29				○		Anriquiry			<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Everything is OK if you insist that you recognised the ivory in the year of 40s of the Showa era. The center cannot examine whether the story is true or not. It takes more time than ever before, or one month around.” <p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “You must be inquired if you have some witness. In a case you got the ivory by descent, you can easily get the registration by having your relatives witness that the ivory had been in your house since a long time ago.”
30			○			Anriquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We can act as your agent for application procedure, communication with the authority and everything about registration.” 	<p>【Regarding background of acquisition】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We are happy to help you but you cannot get registration providing that the owner obtained the ivory in 2000. Differently, you can make it if you apply the registration based on the story that the owner obtained the ivory in 1980s or around 30 years ago.”
31			○			Ivory manufacturer		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We will ask you the background of acquisition and help the documentation. It is easy for us to get registration because we have many experiences.” • “If you bring the ivory, we can draft the documents and take photos of it.” • “The third party witnessing the background includes your relatives. You can just inform us of his address and name. He would not be contacted (by the registration organisation) at all.” 	
32	○					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I know enough not to do so, but I will ask someone to disguise that he has owned the ivory, then we will apply for registration (under his name).” 		
33		○				Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We can make it, though.” 		

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory's possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don't suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The price of ivory dropped recently or last January. The limit price of polished tusk is 40,000. The price was higher before the last year finished. In earlier times, the price was lower because ivory was purchased inside Japan. The market rate upsurged after Chinese started to buy every product of ivory.” • “Ivory issue burst in China at the end of last year and economic deterioration followed it. Most buyers of ivory have been Chinese even in Japan (so the market rate in Japan seriously influenced by the situtaion in China). They may have smuggled ivory from Japan to China but serious enforcement action in China drove down the market rate in Japan. It is said that the rate will return to the earlier unit price around 20,000 to 30,000 yen. Momently, Japanese market rate hit a high of 80,000 yen during a limited period last year.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The unit price is 40,000 yen per kg if the ivory weigh as much as 20kg.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We don’t act as owner’s agent. I know some dealers do so, but it cannot be justified and get a bad reputation exposed.” 	29
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I can pay at least 350,000 yen for the tusk. Given the shape is fine or so, It could be around 500,000.” • “The price has dropped for the past half a year. I remember that it was highest about one year ago in these years. You know that China has an uncertainty on ivory market now. (It affected the price of ivory in Japan because) Most of ivory buyers were Chinese. I could offer better price before.” (17,500 to 25,000 JPY per kg) 		30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I can pay 35,000 yen per kg but I cannot make final decision until I examine the real thing.” (35,000 JPY per kg) 		31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The most popular ivory product is unprocessed tusks supposed to go to China. They are processed into hankos (in Japan) also but the portion is small.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I can pay 30,000 yen per kg. Given you get the registration, I could add 10,000 yen more. I recommend you to get registration if you put priority on price. I cannot help reducing the price due to the works for getting registration by ourselves, time of one month (until registration is completed) and risk of placing the ivory away for the period.” • “The present price of ivory is on the down side. It was higher two years ago.” • “Due to the trend of downslide, the resale price of my company dropped to 56,000 to 60,000 yen at highest.” (40,000 JPY per kg for registered ivory) (30,000 JPY per kg for unregistered ivory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Our company stocks 20 or more tusks at present.” 	32
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We have a lot of Chinese (as customers) around.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “In a case of polished tusk weighing 21kg, we can pay close to 1 million yen though the market rate is on down side.” • “This deal is prohibited actually, so we can pay only tens of thousands yen for one unregistered tusk.” • “Polished tusks would get better price than carved tusks.” (47,000 JPY per kg for registered ivory) 		33

No.	Directly take unregistered ivory		Require registration prior to purchasing			Type of business	Intention and modus operandi of purchasing unregistered ivory	Intention and modus operandi on acting as agent for applying registration	Modus operandi on false registration and recognition on examination by registration organisation
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)				
34					<input type="radio"/>	Anriquiry			
35			<input type="radio"/>			Anriquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We can act as your agent for applying for registration including communication with the authority." 	<p>【Regarding witness by a third party】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The third party witnessing the background includes your sister or family members." <p>【Others】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The registration can be completed even if your father was presented with the ivory 15 years ago." • "We will draft the proof by the third part. What your sister has to do is just sign and stamp on it. Even if your sister is rejected by JWRC as a third party, we can figure out the solution by consulting JWRC about the matter. We have no record to fail it."
36	<input type="radio"/>					Anriquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "When we ivory traders buy it, we'll pay the amount calculated on certain standard rate, regardless if the piece is registered or not. We can register the piece under our name in accordance with the law. It would have nothing to do with you in that situation." 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "You must also provide an official statement from a third party, and provide photos. Then afterwards, they call you and do some hard questioning about various details over the phone. You don't even know the details of how your father got the item right? You would have to create a story and most of them are pretty predictable, common stories. I don't want to make you go through that and as our customer; we would take that on for you; so don't even worry about it."
37			<input type="radio"/>			Anriquiry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It is easy to get registration. I recommend you to appoint us as an agent, then what you have to do is just sign (on a paper we prepared). If you leave it to us, we will make it in our own way. We will write in the documents as 'I saw the ivory at home XX years ago' " 	

(i) After taking unregistered ivory directly, register it under fake name for resale*

* This category includes the case that the transfer of ivory's possession and reservation of purchase are made, and then payment will be done after the ivory is registered.

(ii) After taking unregistered ivory directly, cut it or resale it.

(iii) Attempt to act as an agent applying for registration, suggesting explicitly or implicitly based on false or unsubstantiated facts.

(iv) Recommend the seller (owner) to apply for registration based on false or unsubstantiated facts

(v) Don't suggest illegal or unfair way of applying for registration while the dealer explains the requirements and procedure of registration to the owner, responding to his queries.

Reality of illegal export to China	Price (123 JPY (yen) =US\$ 1)	Others	No.
			34
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Around 50,000 yen per kg for a tusk weighing 21kg.” 		35
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Once we have a registered piece, then we can then sell it to people in ivory industry and that would be the general process.” • “The majority of ivory flows towards China. It may get into China but these past 2-3 months, there has been a major crackdown in by the Chinese authorities. Due to the strict management, the stores can’t line up the tusks and sell them like they used to and it’s become quite taboo. They are going underground selling it only to people who really want to buy it. Of course, with that kind of thing going on there is still a market but it’s gotten that much harder to sell it. Additionally, now it’s difficult to obtain larger tusks and the price of ivory is dropping quickly.” • “Most of Chinese who come to Japan looking for ivory don’t want it for themselves; they are here to buy it for selling to their customer who is willing pay double or even triple the going price! And like I said before, those people who are selling over there are not selling it in a store, but selling it on the black market.” • “Tusks have a higher value as a whole piece. In China, maybe in the case a 20 kg tusk, they would never want to cut it up, just as material for carving due to the high value of such a large piece. Say 7-8kg -nothing less than 10 kg would be cut up into thirds in as raw material for making it easier to smuggle. There is a demand for those cut pieces, but when you have a whole tusk it’s more highly valued and there is still demand for it all in all. It gets appraised for its precious value because it is so rare. If it were to go smoothly, then they could turn it around for 3 to 4 times the profit.” • “In Japan, not just ivory, but all stolen goods are monitored overall by the police. They call it cyber Patrol. In China, the authorities are focusing in on ivory in particular. When it comes to ivory, regardless of whether it is stolen goods or not, the internet site where it’s listed will suddenly disappear. They are cutting out every way to buy or sell it other than being spread by “word of mouth.” The value of ivory has fallen due to the very tight control on the demand. It’s been in these last 6 months that it’s changed. At the beginning of the year, the price was up around 45,000 or 50,000 yen if you had a 20kg piece. I have a contact who is Chinese and he knows the reality of the situation over there.” • “When I did come across someone like that it was on the internet when we were doing sales, and giving quotes for an auction. There was a person who called in about an ad for red coral. This Chinese person talked about that and also inquired about ivory as well.” • “They spoke broken Japanese. It was a Chinese person living in Japan. They acted as the point of contact but it didn’t seem like they went to China themselves. There seemed to be another Chinese person who was doing the other part of the business. I sold them a few pieces(of ivory). Also aside from that there was a regular Japanese person who is dealing with antiques, who had other connections with Chinese people. They were able to unload some of my products using that avenue. When it is like that, if one person goes bad, the whole network is gone.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It’s hard to say, it is up to the curvature, the thickness, weight, length and if there are some uneven parts. One kg is about 20,000 yen to 25,000 yen roughly. Probably it won’t go over 30,000 yen.” (20,000 - 25,000 JPY per kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “(if you wish to sell ivory tusks without registration.) That’s one or two. Now if you try to do that openly with 100 pieces of something then you would definitely get all of that confiscated! Actually in Osaka, a few years ago it was in the news, but there was a major dealer who had thousands of pieces of ivory in a storage unit, and many didn’t even have registrations. It was the #1 dealer at the time, and other rival firms were caught up in their sting as well and it was not good for anyone’s business at the time. I don’t know how much they paid in fines, but they are still in business. It might be hard to find, but I know that there are always Chinese who are looking for a chance to buy ivory.” 	36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Now, they cannot bring the ivory purchased in Japan into China because the enforcement action got serious. But, even now, who can offer good price is still Chinese.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The price is 15,000 to 20,000 yen per kg if you get the registration. It’s not so long before when I could offer 30,000 yen.” (15,000 - 20,000 JPY per kg) 		37

ANNEX 2 Summary of the result of door-to-door survey to ivory sellers

	Type of Business	Purchase / resale channel	Resale Destination	Selling price	Resale of ivory scraps	Resale of unregistered ivory tusks
1	Ivory manufacturer		<p>✓ Large tusks would be consumed for manufacturing in principle.</p> <p>Otherwise, small tusks e.g. 6kg in weight would be resold, and even larger ones are likely to be sold depending on the offered price.</p>	<p>✓ 55,000 yen (US\$455) per kg (a tusk with 6kg)</p> <p>✓ 100,000 yen (US\$826) per kg (a tusk with 35 kg)</p>	<p>✓ On sale</p> <p>✓ A certain high price tag is put on because there are many offers to buy them (8,000yen (US\$66.1)/kg).</p> <p>✓ The price does not include consumption tax as different from the case of other ivory products. (So, it is assumed that the seller would not include the sales of cut pieces in its taxable business income.)</p>	<p>✓ He, as a manufacturer, has not registered the ivory tusks to be processed as the material of products while some registered tusks are included in his stockpile. Thus, those tusks are to be as unregistered when they are resold. On the other hand, he agreed to get the tusk registered in spite of the troublesome if the investigator pay 4,500 per tusk as the cost of registration.</p> <p>✓ He also agreed to sell a "surplus" registration card separately from the whole tusk for which the card had been issued.</p>
2	Anti-quary	<p>✓ He would visit the customer who offered sales of an ivory tusk displayed at home for receiving it.</p> <p>✓ He has clients in Tokyo, Chiba, Osaka, Hong Kong. When he obtains an ivory tusk, he will call them to offer the purchase.</p> <p>✓ Resale would be completed within one week after he got a tusk.</p>	<p>✓ Chinese and Japanese hanko manufacturers</p>	<p>✓ 95,000 yen (US\$785) per kg (a tusk with 7.45 kg)</p> <p>✓ 120,000 yen (US\$992) per kg (a tusk with 8kg)</p> <p>✓ 200,000 yen (US\$1,653) per kg (a tusk with 30kg)</p>	<p>✓ On sale</p> <p>✓ Blank hanko, beads (he has sold hundred thousands item in the past), divided pieces and cylindrical scrap.</p>	<p>✓ He was negative to sell unregistered tusks because he is afraid the enforcement action in China would reach to him. He also acknowledged the past improvement of Japanese law and regulation.</p> <p>✓ On the other hand, he emphasized that even unregistered ivory can be sold to domestic hanko manufacturers who don't care about registration because they would immediately divide the ivory tusk for processing. He noted, however big manufacturers would avoid buying unregistered tusks.</p> <p>✓ He argued that he is at risk for selling unregistered ivory tusks whereas Chinese buyers should not suffer detrimental impact. However, he can sell unregistered tusks by just exchanging them and cash without issuing receipt.</p>
3	Anti-quary	<p>✓ He obtained ivory tusks at a real auction dealing with Chinese antique.</p>	<p>✓ Chinese traders</p>	<p>✓ 80,000 yen (US\$661) per kg (a tusk with 10kg)</p>		<p>✓ All ivory tusks he has sold had been registered.</p>
4	Anti-quary	<p>✓ When any branch office obtained an ivory tusk, it would be accumulated in the Head quarter.</p> <p>✓ The waiting list for ivory tusks are managed by the HQ. It will negotiate with the clients in the list in chronological order. As long as his branch office, 4 clients are in the list.</p> <p>✓ His company would receive the delivery of the tusks from the owners first, in other word, hold them and pay for the customers later.</p>	<p>✓ Traders including Chinese</p>	<p>✓ The cost which the company would pay to its customers: 15,000 yen (US\$124) per kg (a tusk with 8kg)</p>		

Smuggling of ivory into China	Demand and supply in Japan's domestic ivory market	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Chinese buyers would bring back the ivory tusks using their own channel. ✓He advised to use a paid transportation service provided by resident Chinese group for carrying purchased ivory into China. ✓He advised to bring back small items considering the difficulty in the case of large item. ✓He did not agree to send the ivory to China by himself. ✓There is a huge demand for beads for accessories and Buddhist rosary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Due to intensive elephant poaching, the ivory auction supposed to be once 10 years has yet be held. Therefore, ivory manufacturers become to hesitate to resell ivory for securing their own stockpile for manufacturing use. ✓He is also reducing the use of his stockpile for production for securing future use. ✓The manufacturers would definitely preserve large tusks like one with 37kg he mentioned. ✓Now he has small stock available for resales. 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓A trade partner based in Hong Kong has transported an ivory purchased here to Viet Nam or Macao by a container, and then has carried the ivory to China. ✓The trade partner would divide a large tusk into pieces to bring it into China. ✓The ivory would be processed in HK after imported from Japan, then brought into China. ✓The other Chinese or a Hong Konger would transport not tusks but products including figurines from Japan to Viet Nam. ✓Many Chinese have been cracked down for smuggling ivory into Dalian. ✓He did not agree to send the ivory to China by himself. ✓There is a high demand for whole tusks with 15-20kg in China. ✓There is a high demand for beads (10mm and 15mm in diameter) in China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓In the past, he regularly stocked 5 to 10 ivory tusks, but not now because those tusks purchased would be immediately bought up within one week or so. ✓He has sold huge volume of ivory so far and ivory tusk is disappearing in Japan now. ✓He has obtained less ivory tusks since 2 years before. ✓Japanese traders don't have many tusks because most of them have flown out to China. We can obtain less ivory now because the source of the acquisition is mainly a (private) person who wants to sell the ivory tusk under display at home. So, the trade volume is less. General owners have already sold up their ivory. The people still owns ivory tusks are mostly rich people and they are very large as 30kg or 50kg. The value of such tusks with 30kg reaches to 200,000 yen (US\$ 1,653)/kg. It is difficult to buy so expensive goods. ✓He believes the volume of unregistered stockpile in Japan is scarce at present. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓He was requested from some Chinese he met at the real auction of Chinese antique to sell ivory tusks directly to them, then the business started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓It is difficult to obtain an ivory tusk at present. He has not sold any ivory tusk since the beginning of this year. 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓The company has clients overseas who require ivory whole tusks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓An ivory tusk with 20kg would scarcely come in. The tusk the company obtained for the last business was 8 kg in weight. ✓An ivory tusk is such item which does not come by too often. 	4

	Type of Business	Purchase / resale channel	Resale Destination	Selling price	Resale of ivory scraps	Resale of unregistered ivory tusks
5	Anti-quary	✓When the company obtains an ivory tusk, it would negotiate with multiple clients on the waiting list, then it would sell it to one who offered the highest price.		✓80,000 (US\$661) - 90,000 yen (US\$744) per kg (a tusk with 20kg - 30kg)	✓On sale ✓He stocked only blank hanko now because he sold out huge number of ivory 2 months ago. ✓He would handle several sizes of ivory from 5cm to 20cm. They include thick pieces as well.	
6	Anti-quary			✓80,000 (US\$661) - 90,000 (US\$744) yen per kg (a tusk with 20kg)		✓He intended to sell unregistered tusks. He requested a trade process that the goods are to be identified by photos and exchanged with the cash on a street or at a coffee shop.
7	Anti-quary		✓The company has some clients who would purchase the stocked ivory tusks collectively.	✓200,000 yen (US\$ 1,653) per kg (a tusk with 30kg)		✓All ivory tusks the company has sold had been registered. ✓Carved tusks are not required to be registered, so would be sold without registration.
8	Anti-quary	✓He obtained ivory tusks at a real auction held by antiquaries 3 times a month.	✓Other anti-quary	✓43,000yen (US\$355) per kg (a tusk with 8kg) ✓80,000yen (US\$661) per kg (a tusk with 8kg) in the past while it increased to 110,000 yen (US\$ 909) per kg at one point.		

Smuggling of ivory into China	Demand and supply in Japan's domestic ivory market	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓Chinese rarely buy an ivory whole tusk. ✓They would buy and bring a small tusk or worked ivory back to China. ✓The only way to transport a whole tusk to China is to use a container but even the tactic would not be successful unless a strong connection or a contact person in the customs. ✓He did not agree to send the ivory to China by himself. <p>【Import of ivory from China to Japan】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓He had been stopped carrying ivory from China to Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓The company has sold out 50 to 60 ivory tusks and the stock is not available at present (at the time of December). 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓He doesn't care whatever the ivory he sold would be brought to China. ✓He did not agree to send the ivory to China by himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓It is easy to obtain carved tusks but not so regarding polished tusks. 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓As long as the customer has an address in Japan, the company can sell an ivory tusk to him. It does not care whatever he would bring back the tusk to China. ✓He advised that if you want to bring back the ivory you would buy, you can buy it on online auction site like Yahoo! Japan auction through a transnational bidding agent. ✓He did not agree to send the ivory to China by himself. 		7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓In recent years, it is still easy to obtain carved tusks but not so regarding polished tusks. It is hard to collect as much as 10 polished tusks. ✓In particular, tusks with 10-20 kg which were popular in the past are difficult to obtain. It may be lucky to get one with 8kg. ✓Chinese purchased ivory tusks for a high price once, however it is not so now due to decrease of the value of ivory tusks in China caused by difficulty of transportation into there. ✓The ivory holders are hesitating to resale the tusks because resale value of them has decreased to the level not worth the cost. 	8

ANNEX 3 Transcription of conversation with the Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC)

The 1st call to JWRC in September 2015

I: Investigator R: Receptionist of JWRC
S: Officer of JWRC in charge of ivory registration

I : I would like to ask about getting a piece of elephant tusk registered.

R : Is this your first time calling? So what you have is a whole piece: like from the base of the tusk to the tip there is a nice crescent shape and you can see clearly through the whole thing? Are you completely sure that this is a real piece of ivory correct? If so, then I will connect you with the person in charge of registration.

S : Hello, I'm connected now. I heard you have an elephant tusk. You may have been asked if this is a genuine piece of ivory, because we may need to send you a registration card, please don't mistake it as an authenticity of ivory. This card doesn't certify that what you have is real or not, it certifies you to be able to buy and sell as an exception (of legal regulation). For example, if you complete the registration process and then go to sell it, but you are told that it is not real ivory...this is the worst case scenario. That is why I was asking, is that ok? You're sure it's real. If so, did you say that it was one tusk?

I : I have 2 tusks.

S : Are they both a crescent shape? Are either of them carved with designs?

I : No.

S : From about how many years ago did you have these pieces, say from the Showa era (1926-1989)?

I : Well my father died and we found this in his house. I was not living with him at the time, but my older sister was living with him. She's quite busy with her work and so I am calling to clear up some things that I didn't understand after looking at your website. Is it ok that I'm calling? I understood the methods for measuring the length. But for the photo, do I need to take one photo per piece is that right?

S : I will ask you to send both the individual photo and of the entire collection together. We will accept a photo of the things as explained (on the website), photos of the single whole piece by itself, and photos of them together.

I : So for the single photo of the tusk, you just need a complete side view of the tusk, and that's all I need to send?

S : For each tusk, the front view and the reverse side.

We require you to submit 4 photos per tusk. There is a paper explaining the methods to take the photos of the piece of ivory, we will need both side views (from the left and right), a zoomed-in photo of the pointed tip of the tusk, and the base where the round hole and cut can be seen. So for each single piece of ivory, we will need 4 photos, and photos of both pieces together from the either side. So this time, because you have two tusks, generally you'll need 4 photos per tusk, and two photos of the entire collection, so that makes 10 photos you'll need to submit to us.

I : And for the documents clarifying the circumstances. My father passed away and then we found this ivory but...

S : Oh is that right . . .

I : So, we're not sure the exact time that he came to acquire the tusks, but according to my sister: about 15 years ago, my father celebrated his special 70th birthday and it was from then that I think she started seeing the tusks but...

S : Oh ... I see... If it was Showa era, like 1985 or 1988 that is ok. If you just can say that it was before that time, then it would be when the African Elephants were not yet protected by the trade bans so anytime during the Showa era then there would be absolutely no question about the time period. But if you enter into the Heisei era and the laws begin to affect those Heisei era years (1989 to present)...so you say it's 15 years ago...that would be ...about 12th year of Heisei (year 2000) and you think it was about that time, well, then, um, about... the laws affect those things that are younger than Heisei 7 (1995), actually. So, if you were to tell me that your father had these things in his possession from the Showa era, then we can start on the process, and there would be no doubt, no problem...

I : But I'm just not sure. We aren't sure who and how he got these tusks...

S : I understand your situation.

I : We aren't sure about that year, my sister said she probably saw it that once during the celebrations, but possibly we had it from earlier times, there's just no way to be sure.

S : In that case, you'll need to confirm the background, and if the story starts from the Showa era, say 1985, for example when your father already had these in his

possession, then there would be no question about it. However, if you really want to start your story with the fact that the first time you saw these are 15 years ago and haven't seen it before then, well, then it's after the regulations were put in place, and that would change the situation and you will be unable to get a registration card. So, you'll have to confirm the background. Giving that it was in the Showa era, for say, example "In Showa 60 (1985), I saw my father Mr. XX holding the two tusks". Then we can start talking from as long as it was in the Showa era. You said your father passed away, so in that case, we need the person who inherited the piece to fill out the paperwork, so who would that be?

I : That would be my sister.

S : So then it would need to be your older sister who fills out the paperwork for the registration, and since she would be the applicant, just have her write the history of the tusks and saying that "My father had the ivory since the Showa "whatever" year, and that I currently inherited the ivory, when my father died in "what" year". The story is like that. Just have her write that information down.

I : Probably, we remember seeing it 15 years ago, and possibly he had it even before. Then, you request some supporting documents of the background on your list of paperwork, but we don't have that or official documents issued by public institutions...

S : OK, well, that would be a Customs paperwork and anything like that, but because you're talking about so many years back, it's easy to understand that you may not have the records of these documents anymore. But, of course we can accept something as alternative (for the official document). We would need you to have just one person, possibly a third party, who can write a statement that the ivory was in your father's ownership from the Showa era and he can say it was at your father's place during that time and he saw it there.

I : Yes, my sister and I saw it...

S : Oh, is that the case...well, ideally we would rather have a neighbor, or unrelated friend who just saw the item and then have them write that down...that would be the very best situation, please try to find such a person. But as the next step, if you just can't find anyone else who saw the ivory, in that case then

even a relative is ok. For example you as the witness as long as you say the piece in Showa era it would pass. Right now, it might be hard to recall for sure that you saw it during that time, but please just try to recall. Please be sure you can be the witness. I can help guide you through how and what to write the bare minimum in the witness statement. If you can take a note then that would be fine. It doesn't need to be long, but you can't find this on the internet. There is no set paper that you are required to use, but this is a special correspondence so you can use a computer or word processor to type out your statement. You can write it on lined paper if you want but just be sure to write your name and stamp it with your hanko (personal signature stamp).

I : So, that witness can be me then? It will be difficult to find a person who will remember seeing the ivory.

S : We will need your name, hanko, and the address. The date of your statement, if it is today for example then write Sept 14, and in the very beginning, if there is a title, I think it would be helpful. For the title, just as an example, Mrs. XXX (write out the applicant's or your sister's full name) – can you tell me your sister's full name please?

I : It's XX.

S : Thank you. Make the title "XX's petition regarding two elephant tusks". And you'll need to cover these 4 specific points in your statement. These are:

The 1st point is your relationship to the person who owned the ivory, for example "I am the little sister to XX." This will be your first sentence.

The 2nd point is the most important to mention what year in the Showa era, and for example, "In about Showa 60 (1985), I saw the two pieces of tusks that registrations are being applied for." In the second line, it's the most important to include the time period "about 1985 year" so please be sure not to leave this part out.

The 3rd part is to write the condition of the piece, just as an example, if it was you, "When I realized it, it was displayed in the "Tokonoma (a built-in recessed space in a Japanese style reception room, in which items for artistic appreciation are displayed)" or "It was in the family warehouse" or those kinds of things", and just mention the first time you saw it and just write

it out. And finally the last point is to talk about the specific parts of the tusks for example, "The two tusks were polished and very white" and try to describe the features as they are. Basically, this is the 4 things you need to include, but if you are the one writing the statement, then you can include the 5th point to close it, which is to say the sister has now inherited the tusks and that you found them in XX year when your father Mr XX passed away and now your sister XX is inherited them. Now that would be how you write the witness's statement.

I : So, I should just write the details of as the background?

S : Exactly that is how to do it. There is not set type of paper to use, so you can use whatever you have handy, and you can write the statement out with a ballpoint pen or type it out. You have to write in the witness's full name and address with a ballpoint pen, and stamp with the hanko. You can type it regarding the other part. That is the paperwork as supporting statement, and apart from it you need the photos, and your sister as the applicant, needs to fill out the application paperwork, and on the internet as I think you can see, the registration application forms and fill it out as the example shows, and because you have two pieces, you'll need to fill out an additional page of paperwork. Can you see the website right now?

I : Yes I can open it.

S : On the same page as you can find the PDF file of the application form, #1 you will see the application form, and #3 is the list for special features of the ivory, and on a separate document PDF you will see the form you need to fill out because you have two ivory pieces. On that separate form, you'll need to write down the length and weight of the two tusks. On the website you'll also see there are notes on how to fill out these forms just as you need to.

So you'll need the three pages from your sister's end of the paperwork, and your 1 page statement, with the proof photos of the ivory, that makes one set.

So this is everything you'll need to know for the application process. This is the best way to ensure everything goes smoothly, as I explained earlier. But there may be some confusing things that you may not understand because it is an unusual paperwork

for you. If you are willing, you can write a rough draft of everything and mail or fax it to our office and we will go through it once. It would be 4 pages work of paperwork to review to check before you submit it to the office.

I : So you can check it for then?

S : We will call you and be like "this section is lacking ..." and we can go through changes we can suggest for you... This will help improve the chances that you will get approved for the registration.

I : About how long will this take?

S : Yes, for the first step if you're able to complete your part smoothly and get the rough draft written and edited, with the photos submitted. (After we receive them,) it may take about 10 days until I call you, if that's with all the photos and making sure all the documents are in order. In the very end there is a fee of 3,200 yen per tusk, and for two that would come to 6,400 yen but you'll need to make that payment by bank deposit. I will tell the information of where to make the final payment for 6,400 yen when I call you, and from there it will take about 10 days for your sister to receive the registration card in the mail. It will be a little trouble for you.

I : OK, I understand. You said around 1985 right?

S : Yes. Then, first you will write the draft before putting your hanko, You may have to stamp your hanko and sign on your statement later, and your sister must also sign and stamp the documents statement as well. But, It will be troublesome (and time-consuming for your sister) to complete everything even if you assist your sister...so, just first of all send us the fax, please. We have our fax number listed on the website, specifically, you'll find it on the top right side of the page, click on the white letters of "International Endangered Species" and it will take you back to the page with photos of tigers, turtles and etc., on the bottom of that page, you'll get our direct line and fax number. If you can fax those 4 pages of rough draft to us, then we will check it and of course there's no deadline.

I : Who's name should I write the fax to?

S : To me, I am Mr. XX, and this is how you spell it " XX" so please send it anytime.

I : Thank you for your thorough explanation.

The 2nd call to JWRC in September 2015

I: Investigator

S: Officer of JWRC in charge of ivory registration

I : When I asked my sister about the elephant tusks I mentioned on the phone earlier, one of the two tusks is carved. The tip is smooth and polished but the middle section has so many carvings on it that I can see the other side straight through the tusk.

S : Oh is that so? Well, then it will be subject to registration because the overall shape of the tusk remains even with the carvings. But, frankly speaking, it's a matter of your judgement (whether you apply for registration of those tusks or not). When there is still a half crescent shape to the silhouette of the entire tusk even with carvings, the tusks are possibly registered if requested to us. Even when it has been carved up so much to be far from the original form, it sometimes can be registered successfully as with the "whole shape", because the law prescribes tusks with the "whole shape" are subject to registration. In the meantime, there are others who do not think the tusk is a "whole shape" because it is so carved up. So really, that is up to you to decide "I won't register the tusk."

I : For example, can we sell that piece?

S : That would be the biggest point I think. For example, when you go to sell it, you won't be able to sell it without a registration card, if that's the kind of store with a discipline that it does not buy in those types of tusks without registration cards.

I : In such a difficult situation should I get it registered then right?

S : Um, yes. If you have the overall shape or silhouette of the tusk remaining, then you may be asked for the registration card. So, you could decide to get it registered. As long as you have the registration card, then you can sell it.

I : The base of the tusk is not cut across, and the tip is still whole.

S : So the tip comes down to a point, is it?

I : Yes, it's shaped like a bow, but in the middle is so carved as that I can see opposite side through the tusk.

S : Oh I see. If that is the case, then as I explained earlier, you can probably get a registration for the piece and then you can sell it. So if you have the registra-

tion, you are freed from any further requests from the buyer. Having said that, the tusks with a "whole shape" are technically subject to registration. So, when you explain that you don't think this piece is whole because it has been carved into, it's possible the other party will agree with you as not in "whole shape" and still buy the tusk without a registration.

I : My sister was thinking about an auction...

S : Ahh, yes.

I : When she was looking at internet auctions, there was a carved tusk without a registration card. So, she feels her ivory doesn't need it, either.

S : Oh is that so? Because tusks with "whole shape" are officially subject to registration, when, just as an example, you sold in an auction online, even if someone makes a complaint that it is strange because this tusk doesn't have a registration card, you are to state flatly that "I didn't think this was in its 'whole shape' so I didn't feel it was required to be registered".

I : Then in that case, would you have an official statement or something to say "That piece is exempt" or "That's ok" or something?

S : Uuummm, that is , ahhh...We can tell you the piece is in a "non-whole shape" if there is only 10cm left of the tip, but in your case, I think it is more like 5-60cm or even 1 m, right?

I : Yes, that's true there's 1m or so.

S : Ok, if it has the size as so and with carvings, it can be said that there is much overall left in terms of shape and it is considerably large, so you'll just have to say that it has the carvings on it so you have not registered it when you sell it online or try to sell it otherwise without the registration card. It is highly probable that someone were to ask you "Don't you have a registration card?" because there are all kinds of people searching the related information. In that case, it's up to your judgement, to decide to register it for avoiding risk being called out for not having a registration, if not, stick to your argument. If you decide you don't get it, then you can just state flatly that the tusk is not in "whole shape." No matter who, like buyers on internet or even police, it is making the claim that you need a registration, you should argue "it's not in 'whole shape' " and "is there a problem?"

I : Just be strong?

S : Just stand your ground. Just say "It is so carved up

and it hasn't retained its "whole shape" and for this reason it doesn't need a registration and is there a problem with that?" Because this is a case that you have a large tusk and so that it is most likely you will be asked by someone, it's a matter of how you think about it but you have to decide whether you will get the registration or just stick with this argument. Since you say the silhouette is intact, if you try to get the piece registered, it will probably pass, I think.

I : When my sister was looking at the different auctions, there were some that looked similar but didn't have a card, so she said probably she can also post hers for sale as well.

S : That person (the buyer) may or may not know the case, but if you were asked (from the buyer), you should respond that it doesn't need registration because it's not "whole."

I : So I just stick with that story, even with the police, then I can get out of trouble?

S : Actually, there is more to it than just that because there are so many other factors. Within the police, there might be those who say this is a tusk with its "whole shape," and they will scrutinize the law, then whether this is so or not will be a matter of judgement. But if they investigate it seriously, then it is possible they will determine that your tusk is "whole shape."

I : There's not a set rule?

S : The law prescribes tusks in "whole shape" are subject to registration. Then, more detailed judgement is a matter of interpretation (of the law). If the police are leaning more and more towards the idea that the tusk is with "whole shape," there is a small possibility, a small one, but it might happen he might determine that your piece remains "whole shape." So, it is a hard decision, but you cannot ignore that possibility. So, one option is to register it though there might be some people who are selling the tusks online without registration, but, you might decide it's better to register the piece just in case.

I : Or, I can just stick with the story (that the tusk is not in "whole shape"), then?

S : If that's your method, then you need to stay with your story. No matter what they may say to you, you just don't change your story. I know the determination of if it's a whole piece or not is a difficult pro-

cess because the law just mentions as "whole shape." There are many things to consider, for example there is a potential that anyone could be asking you (about the registration) and another thing you need to consider is that the cost for registration may be 3200 yen.

It's hard to determine, but just remember we can only rely on the term of "whole shape."

If the tusk is as large as you say, then the probability would be high that it should get registered. This is just in my humble opinion.

I : I understand.

S : If you would just start with drafting your paperwork, I will work with you.

ANNEX 4 Details of the criminal cases related to illegal ivory trade in Japan 2000-2017

- This list is comprised of the cases of which information has been obtained by JTEF at the time of 22th September , 2017. It does not necessarily list entire cases.
- The year in bracket shows the year when the case concerned was sent to the prosecutor. The prefectures in bracket shows the jurisdiction area of the police

Case 1 (2000)	Illegal import in 500 kg of raw ivory into Kobe Port (Saitama)
Products and Quantity	132 (raw ivory) cut pieces (492.375Kg)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	April 14th 2000 (April 14th 2000)
Port of import	Kobe Port (sea)
Country of export	Singapore
Identity of person involved	A) Chinese British residing Hong Kong: male B) Japanese: male
Punishment	A) One and half years in prison with a suspension of execution for four years B) A fine of 300,000 yen (US\$2,804 *US\$1=107 yen)
Special instruction	The third largest case of ivory smuggling in Japanese history. The ivory is derived from forest elephants in West or Central Africa. "A" Involved in ivory business as a supplier of ivory exclusively for Japanese manufacturers, so he had close relationship with many of them including "B" since 1982. "B" was a board member of "Tokyo Ivory Arts and Crafts Association" at that time, who was one of the buyers of the one-off sold ivory imported in 1999.
Source	Sakamoto, 2000
Case 2 (2005)	Illegal import in 1,700 pieces of ivory hanko into Naha Airport (Okinawa)
Products and Quantity	1,738 pieces of ivory <i>hanko</i>
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	January 14th 2005 (arrested on January 15th 2005)
Port of import	Naha airport (Okinawa)
Country of export	Taiwan
Identity of person involved	A) Taiwanese: female B) Taiwanese: female
Punishment	A) One year in prison with a stay of execution for three years B) A payment of an amount corresponding to the fine under "Infraction case" procedure by the customs (the price is unknown.)
Special instruction	An investigation by the police of "A" or the principal person's other crimes identified a case of ivory smuggling conducted in September 2004, with a Japanese national as the final destination for the ivory, but the case was not brought to a conclusion.
Source	Okinawa Prefecture Police, 2005
Case 3 (2007)	Illegal import in 2.4 tons of raw ivory and 0.4 tons of ivory hanko into Osaka Port (Osaka)
Products and Quantity	608 pieces of raw ivory (cut pieces) weighing 2,409Kg 17,928 pieces of ivory <i>hanko</i> (385Kg)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	August 21st 2006 (arrested on August 28th, 2006)
Port of import	Osaka Port (sea)
Country of export	Malaysia (via Korea)
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male B) A Korean C) A Korean
Punishment	A) Two years in prison with a suspension of execution for three years and a fine of 800,000 yen (US\$ 6,780 *US\$1=118 yen) B) and C) They were sought internationally by the police, through ICPO Interpol, in April 2007, but yet arrested.
Special instruction	The ivory was reached Osaka Port on 2006/8/21 from Pasir Gudang Port in Malaysia via Port Kelang Port and Busan Port in Korea. The ivory which was stowed in the crate along with artificial marble was cut pieces which were mainly divided into 40cm in length (608 pieces with 2,409kg in weight) and hanko in cylindrical shape and with 15mm in diameter (17,928 pieces with 285kg in weight). Some of cut pieces had Swahili markings (Swahiri is used in East Africa, and it is a national language in Kenya and official language in Tanzania). "A" who involved with Yakuza or Japanese mafia was asked by "B" as "there is a person who wants ivory, so I want to export ivory to Osaka. It can be cleared the customs without being X-rayed if they are mixed in crystal. I want you to find an import nominal person".
Source	Sakamoto, 2007.a, Sakamoto, 2007.b
Case 4 (2007)	Illegal import in 16 pieces of raw ivory weighing 2.4kg as for material of billiard cue sticks (Osaka)
Products and Quantity	4 pieces of raw ivory (cut pieces) weighing 810 grams and 12 pieces of raw ivory (cut pieces) weighing 1,628 grams
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	September 14th 2006 and October 17th 2006 (arrested on October 23rd, 2006)
Port of import	Kansai International Airport (Osaka)
Country of export	The United states
Identity of person involved	A) A company making production and distribution of billiard goods in Okayama B) Japanese: male (The de facto manager of the company "A") C) Japanese: male (The president of the company "A" and the father of "B")

▷ Continued on next page

Case 4 (2007) [Continued]	Illegal import in 16 pieces of raw ivory weighing 2.4kg as for material of billiard cue sticks (Osaka)
Punishment	A) A fine of 800,000 yen (US\$ 6,780 *US\$1=118 yen) B) Two years in prison with a suspension of execution for three years and a fine of 800,000 yen (US\$ 6,780 *US\$1=118 yen) C) Two years in prison with a suspension of execution for three years and a fine of 800,000 yen (US\$ 6,780 *US\$1=118 yen)
Special instruction	"A" failing to notify its ivory business to the administrations had continually imported ivory as parts for cue sticks from Atlas Fiber in the United states. The company was selling (exporting) 129 cases of ivory pieces from African elephants, which exceeds US\$93,000 in total, without permission of CITES mainly for Japan and German from 2002/1 to 2006/11 for, but was sued in December 2011 in the United states and admitted guilty against justice of the peace on January 10th 2012, and fined for US\$150,000.
Source	Sakamoto, 2007.c, Fitzgerald, 2012

Case 5 (2007)	Illegal import in 2kg of raw ivory into Narita Airport and in 2.2kg of worked ivory into Tokyo Port, as for material of billiard cue sticks (Gunma)
Products and Quantity	Raw ivory (cut pieces) weighing 2,006 grams and 2,218 grams
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	April 11th 2006 and September 3rd 2006 (arrested on November 15th , 2007)
Port of import	Narita Airport and Tokyo Port (sea)
Country of export	The United states
Identity of person involved	A) A company making production and distribution of billiard goods in Gunma B) Japanese: male (the president of the company "A")
Punishment	A) A fine of 2,000,000 yen (US\$ 16,949 *US\$1=118 yen) B) One and half years in prison with a stay of execution for three years and a fine of 1,500,000 yen (US\$ 12,712 *US\$1=118 yen)
Special instruction	It was detected during the investigation for the smuggling of Okayama's trader in the Case 4. The company "A" also failed to notify its business to the administrations, so it became clear that the business operators dealing with billiard-related goods had been commonly neglected notification of their businesses. Ivory was imported from Atlas Fiber in the United States as the same as Okayama's trader. Refer to the Case 4.
Source	Sakamoto, 2008, Fitzgerald, 2012

Case 6 (2011)	Illegal internal trade in 58 unregistered whole tusks (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	58 whole tusks (509.45kg)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	Between March and June, 2010 (searched in June 2010 and arrested on 11th May 2011)
Place of illegal action	Tenno-ji, Osaka
Identity of person involved	A) An Ivory manufacturing company named "Takaichi" B) Japanese: male (the former President of "Takaichi") C) Japanese: male (the President of "Takaichi") D) An antiquary company named "Ura Art Museum" E) Japanese: male (The de facto manager of "Ura Art Museum") F) Japanese: male (an antiquary). G) Japanese: male (an antiquary) H) Japanese: male (an antiquary). I) Japanese: male (an ivory manufacturer)
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	A) A fine of 1 million yen (US\$12,500 *US\$1=80 yen) B) 1 year in prison with a suspension of execution for 3 years and forfeiture of 58 tusks C) 10 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 2 years D) A fine of 500,000 yen (US\$6,250 *US\$1=80 yen) E) 6 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 3 years F) 6 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 3 years G) 6 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 3 years H) 6 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 2 years I) 6 months in prison with a suspension of execution for 2 years
Special instruction	"Takaichi" is the biggest ivory hanko manufacturing company in Japan. It bought 5 tons of the second one-off sold ivory in 2009 (39 tons in total were imported in Japan). On May 11, 2011, KT ("B") (then 79 years old), a former President of "Takaichi" and a former chairman of the "Japan Federation of Ivory Arts and Crafts Association", and his son MT ("C") (then 49 years old), the President of the company were arrested on suspicion of buying unregistered ivory whole tusks. Two antiquaries who sold them were also arrested. The following investigation disclosed that Takaichi bought a total of 58 unregistered ivory tusks (509.45kg) amounting 19,572,716 yen (US\$ 244,659, US\$1=80yen) from four antiquaries including a company managed by one of them and an ivory manufacturer. It was witnessed at the court that Takaichi had bought unregistered whole tusks since 2000, but "B" (KT) had begun to distribute a price list to the antiquaries in 2005 and bought up the unregistered whole tusks from them on a full scale between 2005 and 2010.
Source	Sakamoto, 2011.a, Sakamoto, 2011.b, Sakamoto, 2011.c, Sakamoto, 2011.d, Sakamoto, 2011.e, Sakamoto, 2013

Case 7 (2011)	Illegal internal trade in 1 unregistered whole tusk (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	1 whole tusk (112cm in length with 5.7kg in weight)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	March 24th, 2011 ("A" was arrested by December 9th 2011.)
Place of illegal action	Taito-ku, Tokyo
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male (an antiquary, the President of antiquary company) B) Japanese: male (an antiquary)
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	A) A fine of 300,000 yen (US\$3,750 *US\$1=80 yen) (on December 16th, 2011) B) Unknown (By December 9th, 2011)

▷ Continued on next page

Case 7 (2011) [Continued]	Illegal internal trade in 1 unregistered whole tusk (Tokyo)
Special instruction	On March 24th, 2010, "A" sold an ivory tusk to "B" at 90,000 yen (US\$ 1,125 *US\$ 1=80 yen) at an antique market held in Tokyo. The ivory in question is with sculptures of Seven Deities of Good Fortune or something. This case was exposed during the police investigation on antique markets while investigating the Takaichi Case. It seems that "A" had no relation to Takaichi.
Source	The Mainichi Shimbun news article dated 10 Dec. and 21 Dec. 2011, The Sankei Shimbun news article dated 9 Dec. 2011, The Sankei News article dated 16 Dec. 2011, The Too Nippo Daily Newspaper news article 10 Dec. 2011, TV Asahi news 10 Dec. 2011
Case 8 (2011)	Illegal internal trade in 2 unregistered whole tusks and fraudulent registration of them (Kagawa)
Products and Quantity	2 whole tusks (168cm in length and 27kg in weight, and 85cm in length and 4kg in weight)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	March 10th, 2011 (September 1st 2011: "A" was arrested.)
Place of illegal action	Takamatsu, Kagawa
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male (an antiquary) B) Japanese: male (an employee of "A")
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Prosecuted in September, 2011
Special instruction	An antiquary "A" and his employee "B" of Kagawa Prefecture, bought two unregistered tusks at a price of 1.2 million yen (US\$15,000 *US\$ 1=80 yen) from a person. Then, they made the registration application by falsehood means or applied the registration under their acquaintance's name, falsely claiming that "the tusks were accidentally found in their parent's warehouse." The application was accepted by Japan Wildlife Research Center, and the registration was completed.
Source	Kagawa Police, 2011.a, Kagawa Police, 2011.b, Yomiuri Shimbun news article dated Sep. 2nd 2011
Case 9 (2013)	Illegal internal trade in 2 unregistered whole tusks (Chiba)
Products and Quantity	2 whole tusks
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	July 2012, September-October 2012 (on April 9th 2013)
Place of illegal action	Susono and Fuji, Shizuoka
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male (an antiquary) B) Chinese: female C) Japanese: male (an antiquary)
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Decided not to charge A, B and C on November 7th 2013
Special instruction	"A" sold one ivory whole tusk of African elephant to "B" at the price of about 100,000 yen (US\$ 1,020 *1US\$= 98yen) in July 2012 through internet auction site. Also "A" bought an ivory whole tusk of African elephant from "C" at the cost of 10,000 yen (US\$ 102) between September and October in 2012. The police confirmed that "A" sold 5 other whole tusks to some Chinese. The police suspected that those Chinese bought those tusks from "A" for resale purposes.
Source	Asahi Shimbun news article dated Apr. 10th 2013 Yomiuri Shimbun news article dated Apr. 9th, Apr. 10th and Nov. 8th 2013 Mainichi Shimbun news article dated Apr. 10th 2013
Case 10 (2014)	Illegal internal trade in 1 unregistered whole tusk (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	1 whole tusk (80cm in length and 4kg in weight)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	August 15th 2013 (on February 25th 2014)
Place of illegal action	Adachi-ku, Tokyo
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: female (an antiquary) B) Japanese: male (managing a pawn shop) C) Unknown
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	February 25th 2014
Special instruction	In August 15 2013, "A" sold one unregistered whole tusk of African elephant to two antiquaries at the cost of 25,000 yen (US\$ 236 *1US\$= 106yen). According to the statement of "A", the tusk was purchased in Africa by a relative of "A" 40 years ago.
Source	Asahi Shimbun news article dated Feb. 28th 2014

Case 11 (2016)	Illegal advertisement of two unregistered whole tusks (Osaka)
Products and Quantity	2 whole tusks
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	May-October 2015 (on May 31st 2016)
Place of illegal action	Nishinari-ku, Osaka
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male (a company worker)
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	May 31st 2016
Special instruction	"A" has put one Asian ivory whole tusk and one African ivory whole tusk for sales on Yahoo! Japan Auction for 3 times. "A" has purchased ivory tusks at an antique fair held in Kyoto or from antiquaries in Osaka and resold them since 2 years ago.
Source	Jiji News article dated Jun. 6th 2016 Sankei WEST news article dated Jun. 6th 2016 Mainichi TV news dated Jun. 6th 2016

Case 12(2016)	Illegal internal trade in 1 unregistered whole tusk (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	1 whole tusk (50cm in length and 1.4kg in weight)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	April - May 2014 ("D"'s house was searched in October 2015. The papers were sent to prosecutors on September 16th 2016.)
Place of illegal action	Shibuya-ku and Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Identity of person involved	A) A company "Morera CD" (an antiquary company locates in Shibuya-ku, a member shop of an antiquary shop chain "Otakara-ya") B) Japanese: male (a former area-manager of "A") C) Japanese: male (a former part-time staff of "A") D) Japanese: female E) Chinese: male F) Japanese: female (de facto wife of "E")
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	September 16th 2016
Special instruction	"D" sold the unregistered African whole tusk with engraving to "A" at the cost of 6,600 yen (US\$61 *1US\$=109yen), which had been purchased by the husband of her in Hong Kong in 1972. "B" and "C" put the tusk on the Yahoo! Japan Auction for sales, later "E" won the bid, then "E" and "F" bought it.
Source	Nikkei Shimbun news article dated Sep. 16th 2016 Asahi Shimbun DIGITAL news article dated Sep. 16th 2016 Asahi Shimbun news article dated Sep. 17th 2016 Jiji News article dated Sep. 16th 2016

Case 13 (2016)	Illegal internal trade in 1 unregistered whole tusk (Kanagawa)
Products and Quantity	1 whole tusk (1m in length and 6.6kg in weight)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	February 15th 2016 (on September 16th 2016)
Place of illegal action	Isehara, Kanagawa
Identity of person involved	A) A company "Reuse"(an antiquary company) B) Japanese: male (a former staff of "A") C) Japanese: female
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Decided not to charge A, B and C on March 1st 2017
Special instruction	"C" sold the unregistered whole tusk which was her farther's estate to "A" under the condition "B" will register it later. Afterwards, "C" made a query to MoE about the legality of selling ivory prior to registration because she was worried that "B" had not communicated with her about the registration application. Then, the violation was recognized by MoE.
Source	Kanagawa Shimbun news article dated September 17th 2017 Jiji News article dated March 1st 2017

Case 14 (2016)	Illegal internal trade in 2 unregistered whole tusks (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	2 whole tusks (One of forest elephant is 60cm in length. The size of the other tusk of Asian elephant is unknown.)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	April-August 2015 (October 24th 2016)
Place of illegal action	Uda, Nara, and Chiba, Chiba, and Kobe, Hyogo
Identity of person involved	A) Japanese: male (an ivory manufacturer) B) Japanese: male (a company worker) C) Japanese: male (a part-time staff of a recycle business "Fukuzumi")
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Decided not to charge by March 2nd 2017

▷ Continued on next page

Case 14 (2016) Continued	Illegal internal trade in 2 unregistered whole tusks (Tokyo)
Special instruction	"A" who would manufacture/retail ivory accessory, brush axis and tea utensils won the bids on Yahoo! Japan Auction of the unregistered whole tusk of a forest elephant (60cm in length and with engraving) provided by "B" and the Asian tusk with engraving provided by "C" at the cost of 144,300 yen (US\$1,324 *1US\$=109yen) in total between April-August 2015.
Source	Asahi Shimbun DIGITAL news article dated Oct. 24th 2016 Nikkei Shimbun news article dated Oct. 24th 2016 Kyodo News article dated Oct. 24th 2016 Jiji News article dated Oct. 24th 2016 Sankei News dated Oct. 24th 2016
Case 15 (2016)	Illegal internal trade in 5 unregistered whole tusks (Shizuoka)
Products and Quantity	5 whole tusks (approx. 30cm-2m)
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	February 2015 - June 2016 (24th November 2016)
Place of illegal action	Hamamatsu, Shizuoka
Identity of person involved	A) A company "Nippon Ivory" (an ivory manufacturer) B) Japanese: male (a board member and the de facto manager of "A") C) Japanese: male (a board member of a company) D) Japanese: male E) Japanese: male (a board member of a company) F) A company (locates in Minato-ku, Tokyo) G) Japanese: male (a board member of "F")
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Notification of summary order (imposing a fine) to A and B on December 27th, 2016 Decided not to charge C, D, E, F and G on December 27th, 2016
Special instruction	"B", one of the board member and the de facto manager of "A" which is the member of the "Tokyo Ivory Arts and Crafts Association" purchased 5 Asian and African ivory whole tusks from 4 persons/company at the cost of 1.3 million yen (US\$11,927 *1US\$= 109yen) in total between February 2015 and June 2016. The tusks with the size of between 30 cm and 2m were purchased at the price of 15,000 - 40,000 yen (US\$138-367 *1US\$= 109yen) per kg. According to the statement by "A", he bought back the tusks for securing the material for manufacturing, which had been sold by "A" to the 4 persons/company before. "A" had been imposed with a administrative disposition in September 2016 by the Minister of Environment and the Mnister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
Source	Shizuoka Shimbun news article dated Nov. 24th 2016 Chunichi Shimbun news article dated Nov. 25th 2016 Mainichi Shimbun news article dated Nov. 26th 2016 Chunichi Shimbun news article dated Dec. 28th 2016
Case 16 (2016)	Illegal internal trade in 18 unregistered whole tusks (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	18 whole tusks including a raw tusk with 33.8kg and another raw tusk with 28kg
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	December 2015 - February 2016 (on June 20th 2017)
Place of illegal action	Taito-ku, Tokyo
Identity of person involved	A) A company "Raftel" (an antiquary) B) Japanese: male (the President of "A") C) 8 employees of "A" D) 18 customers of "A" (One of them died before the crackdown.)
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Decided not to charge A, B, C and D by September 22nd 2017
Special instruction	18 customers of Raftel delivered (in other words, "deposited") one ivory whole tusk owned by each of them (18 tusks in total) to Raftel and that Raftel received the deliveries from them at the cost of 3,555,000 yen for the deposit. Raftel has started to purchase ivory tusks in 2012 around and is suspected to have bought about 400-500 tusks from the customers so far. It means around 100 tusks per year, but 80% of them are alleged to be unregistered. Raftel increased the purchase of ivory tusks attracting its customers by offering services as agent for registration application, then earned profit by reselling them to domestic ivory hanko manufacturers.
Source	Asahi Shimbun news article dated Jun. 20th 2017 Nikkei Shimbun news article dated Jun. 20th 2017 Kyodo News article dated Jun. 20th 2017 Tokyo Shimbun news article dated Jun. 20th 2017 Sankei Shimbun news article dated Jun. 20th 2017
Case 17 (2016)	Illegal internal trade in 9 unregistered whole tusks (Tokyo)
Products and Quantity	9 whole tusks
Date of illegal action (Date of crackdown)	December 2015 - January 2016 on 25th August 2017
Place of illegal action	Taito-ku, Tokyo
Identity of person involved	A) A company "Flawless" (an antiquary) B) Japanese: male (the President of "A") C) 4 employees of "A" D) 7 customers of "A" including one antiquary company
Punishment (Date of sending papers on the case to prosecutors if the details of the punishment is unknown)	Decided not to charge A, B, C and D on August 29th 2017
Special instruction	7 customers including one antiquary company delivered (in other words, "deposited") 9 ivory whole tusks in total to Flawless and that Flawless received them between December 2015 and January, 2016. Flawless estimated the value of the 9 tusks as 2.4 million yen (US\$ 20,339 *US\$1=118yen). Flawless intended to receive the delivery of unregistered ivory tusks first and pay the cost to the customers after the tusks are registered. It is said that Flawless purchased 158 ivory tusks between 2012 and 2015.
Source	Sankei Shimbun news article dated Aug. 25th and Aug. 30th 2017 Hokkaido Shimbun news article dated Aug. 25th 2017 Mainichi Shimbun news article dated Aug. 25th 2017 Nikkei Shimbun news article dated Aug. 25th 2017 NNN News (Nippon TV NEWS24) dated Aug. 25th 2017