

INTERNATIONAL SNOW LEOPARD TRUST
4649 Sunnyside Ave. North
Seattle, Washington 98103
USA



**THE OVERT ILLEGAL FUR TRADE
IN KATHMANDU, NEPAL**

by

Larry J. Barnes

P.O. Box 515
Inverness, CA 94937
(415) 669-1474

With the Assistance of:

Michele deLorimier
Kim Hayes
Dawn Huntwork
Moirra Kyle
Gillian McKnight
Michael Passoff
Anita Smith
Mark St. John

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As an American biologist strolling through the tourist areas of Kathmandu, Nepal, I was greeted with many sights new and intriguing to me, but none so puzzling as the abundant inventory of fur coats made out of endangered species. It seemed, on my initial perusal, that nearly every one of the ubiquitous fur-selling shops carried garments made out of spotted cats and/or wolves. When I made inquiries regarding the identification of the furs hanging openly in the shops the eager salesmen told me what they thought I wanted to hear; "jungle cat," "ocelot," "leopard," anything. The shop keepers made it clear through their actions that they were not worried about having their furs confiscated. Compelled by the knowledge that this fur trade was contributing to the endangerment of wild felids and wolves, I initiated a brief study of the overt fur trade in Kathmandu.

METHODS

In November 1988 a female companion and I visited 36 fur-selling shops in the Thamel and Durbar Marg areas of Kathmandu. Together we posed as a couple interested in purchasing a fur coat and collected data on each of four species of cats; leopard-cat (*Felis bengalensis*), common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), and snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*). For each shop visited, we recorded the number of coats, hats, or other fur garments made out of the four species of cats and the store's name and location (Appendix 1). Coats were recorded as full length or half length (three quarter length coats were included with half length coats). We recorded coats made out of dorsal and lateral portions of the skins as "whole" and coats made of fur scraps and strips as "pieces." Coats made only of ventral pieces were recorded as whole.

We made subsequent visits to furriers from December 1988 to March 1989 that revealed additional information on fur prices, origins, and smuggling techniques. Furthermore, we collected qualitative information on coats made from jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*), desert cat (*Felis libyca*), and wolf (*Canis lupus*). For some species we determined the approximate number of animals it required to make one coat. We photographed representative coats of all the species mentioned in black and white and/or color.

We identified fur coats by visual inspection for characteristics unique to the species¹ (Prater 1980).

¹ Leopard-cat and common leopard are the only species with both a reddish-orange coloration and distinct spots or rosettes. Common leopard skins are more than twice the size of leopard-cat skins and have many well developed rosettes whereas leopard-cats show anterior black lines and bars that grade into black dots and a few small rosettes posteriorly. Small pieces of common leopard and leopard-cat skins may look similar but are distinguishable by the much larger black dots present on the pelage of common leopards. Clouded leopard fur also has a reddish-orange cast but has large, fulvous, indistinct spots that grade into black, giving the coat a "clouded" appearance. Clouded leopards are more than twice the size of the similarly colored marbled cat (*Felis marmorata*), making confusion of these species unlikely. (We did not find marbled cat during our research). Snow leopard fur is quite long and light in color, with blackish rosettes. Jungle cats are small and fawn colored without any spots and with an indistinct dark stripe down the center of their backs. Fishing cats are also small and have dark brown short bars and spots over a light brown base coloration and no reddish-orange color. Desert cats are small, short-haired, and very pale with distinct blackish dots and short bars. Wolf skins have comparatively long, coarse hair and are generally varying shades of brown, rufous, buff, and white. Wolves are larger than the similarly colored jackal (*Canis aureus*). (We did not find any jackal skins during our research).

RESULTS

Thirty-one of the 36 stores (86 percent) we visited were selling at least one garment made out of leopard-cat, common leopard, clouded leopard, or snow leopard. In total, we counted 87 coats of different sizes (half length to full length) and compositions (whole skins vs. pieces of skins) (Table 1). Coats made from leopard-cats were most numerous, comprising 69 percent of all coats. Twenty-two percent of the coats were made from common leopards. Least abundant, at 4.6 percent each, were clouded and snow leopard coats. Photographs of representative coats are shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Table 1. This table shows the number of fur garments made from four species of cats found in 36 fur-selling stores in Kathmandu, Nepal. "Whole skins" refer to coats made from ventral or dorsal and lateral portions of the pelage. "Pieces" refers to coats made from fur pieces and scraps. Three quarter length coats were included with half length coats. Data were collected November 1988.

Length		Leopard-cat	Common Leopard	Clouded Leopard	Snow Leopard
Whole skins	full	14	6	3	4
	half	26	4	1	0
Pieces	full	10	2	0	0
	half	10	7	0	0
		===	===	===	===
Total of all coats		60	19	4	4
Percentage of total coats		69	22	4.6	4.6
Number of hats		8	31	1	2
Number of other		1 (stole)	2 (gloves)	0	0

Figures 1 and 2. Photographs showing examples of coats made from leopard-cat and common leopard that were for sale in Kathmandu, Nepal. November 1988. Photographs by Larry J. Barnes.



Figure 1. Leopard-cat.



Figure 2. Common leopard.

Figures 3 and 4. Photographs showing examples of coats made from clouded leopard and snow leopard that were for sale in Kathmandu, Nepal. November 1988. Photographs by Michael Passoff.



Figure 3. Clouded leopard.



Figure 4. Snow leopard.

During the study we counted about 50 fur-selling stores in Kathmandu. Some of the stores that did not have protected species during the initial survey were revisited. On our second visit we specifically asked to see, for example, a common leopard or leopard-cat coat. Often merchants would then take such a coat out from hiding or bring it to their shop the following day. Therefore, those numbers shown in Table 1 and mentioned in the previous paragraph are conservative.

The presence of jungle cat, fishing cat, desert cat, and wolf was noted.

DISCUSSION

Legal Protection

Nepal signed the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 1975 and in doing so agreed to prohibit international trade in species of plants and animals listed in Appendix 1 of CITES -- a list that includes leopard-cat, common leopard, clouded leopard, snow leopard, and wolf (Appendix 2). The coats made from these species were sold in more than 90 percent of the fur-shops in the tourist sections of Kathmandu. Because the prices are far beyond the means of most Nepali nationals, there is no doubt that foreigners are the principal buyers of these CITES protected species, placing Nepal in violation of an international treaty.

Even if Nepal's fur trade were strictly domestic (and consequently not in violation of CITES), the country would still be violating its own National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1973 which ". . . gives complete protection throughout the Kingdom to Schedule I (protected) species . . ." (Heinen et al. 1988) (Appendix 3). Under Nepalese law, the hunting of leopard-cat, clouded leopard, snow leopard or wolf can result in fines from NRs5,000 to NRs25,000 (approximately U\$200 to U\$1000) and one to five years in jail, or both. Moreover, the Act states that any "trophy," (i.e. ". . . the living or dead body of any wild animal or bird, or any such part thereof as can be identified") which is possessed without obtaining the necessary permits may be confiscated. Proper Government certificates are also required to export any trophy.

From what we could determine, each fur garment we found was tanned and sewn in Srinagar, Kashmir, India. India, which is also a member of CITES, has an Act similar to Nepal's called the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 which gives complete protection to *all* of its 15 cat species (Prater 1982 and Saharial 1982). Therefore, by the time a tourist takes an illegal fur out of Nepal, CITES has been violated twice and wildlife acts in both India and Nepal have been breached.

Fur Trade Routes and Smuggling Techniques

Our observation that the fur garments are manufactured in Srinagar, Kashmir is based on interviews we conducted with shop-keepers and others familiar with Nepalese culture and politics. Although some of the workers in the fur shops were Nepalese, most workers and the shop owners we talked to were Kashmiri. In fact, the stores that sell furs are known locally as "Kashmiri stores" and all have in common a similar stock of tourist merchandise other than furs.

The fur trade in Srinagar, Kashmir was partially documented by two conservation-minded tourists who discovered ". . . 10 skins of the clouded leopard, 55 of panther [presumably common leopard], 10 of tigers [*Panthera tigris*], . . . 50 of leopard cat, . . . [and] . . . 24 skins in all of the very rare snow leopard" (Chopra 1988). The two conservationists ". . . found evidence to indicate that Kashmir is a center for a network of poachers, middlemen and shopkeepers engaged in international trade of protected animals."

Once the furs are smuggled across the India-Nepal border, they are shipped to one of about 50 stores in three principal areas of Kathmandu. Most shops are located in the Thamel or Durbar Marg areas of the city. The third area where fur shops are found is inside or in the vicinity of Kathmandu's five 5-star hotels. In the town of Pokhara, gateway to the Annapurna region of Nepal, we found only one fur-selling shop but we did not visit any expensive hotels there.

We were not able to determine the origins of the animals themselves because, in this regard, the merchants' testimonies were highly unreliable; they said what they thought the buyer wanted to hear. Most often, they told us the animals were from Nepal, probably because they believed a visiting tourist would want to buy something that came from Nepal. It is our belief, however, that the species came from a much larger area, perhaps across the Indian subcontinent.

Based on interviews with merchants and others familiar with tourism and conservation in Nepal, we concluded that the principal buyers of illegal fur coats in Kathmandu are wealthy people from Western countries and Japan. Among western buyers, French, Italians, and Germans may be the biggest buyers, as some examples illustrate. On one occasion two of us were talking to some merchants about buying a common leopard coat. They knew we were Americans and told us that we could not bring the coat into our country (usually shop keepers just tried to sell the coat, regardless of our nationality). But when my companion lied to them that she would be flying directly to France to deliver the coat to her mother, they became much more interested and said that we could easily get a leopard coat into France. On another occasion a merchant told us that an "ambassador" from the German embassy was very interested in buying their snow leopard coat (although he did not buy it while we were in Nepal).

The merchants were well acquainted with methods for smuggling furs out of Nepal and into other countries and openly discussed them with me and my companion. Salesmen offered to sew an artificial fur over the surface of the real coat so that it would appear to be a bulky fake fur coat. Other methods were to enclose the fur inside an ornate pillowcase or sew a falsified document on the coat to make it appear old and therefore pass it through customs in a "grandfather" clause of CITES. Only on about two or three occasions did merchants flatly state that we could not take a restricted coat into America.

(Several biologists and environmentalists we met in Nepal told us that they had seen snow leopard skins for sale in Lhasa, Tibet. From what we gathered, the pelts are sold as skins, not coats, and the trade seems limited to Lhasa. Like Kathmandu, however, the furs are reportedly sold mainly to tourists. If the reports are true, China is also in violation of CITES because it too has signed the Treaty.)

Illegal Furs and the Economy

The most expensive coats were made from snow leopard, at U\$3,200 each. (Snow leopard coats can reportedly be sold for U\$30,000 in the West.) Full length clouded leopard coats were quoted at U\$1,200. Leopard-cat and common leopard coats sold for U\$500 to U\$1,200. One shop had an estimated inventory of protected species worth U\$15,000, an enormous sum of money in a country where the annual per capita income is well below U\$200. Despite these high prices, the fur trade probably contributes minimally to Nepal's economy. Most of the profits remain with the already wealthy (by Nepal standards) Kashmiri merchants and the fur craftsmen in India.

Species Account

The fur coats found in Kathmandu represent many individual animals. Two shops were determined to have a total of four snow leopard coats; one made from belly pieces. Each full length coat made from whole skins took four adult cats so 12 snow leopards were represented in the two shops' inventories.²

Almost nothing was known about snow leopard biology until this decade (Jackson 1986). These cats are rare to uncommon, occupy extremely rugged, high elevation terrain in Asia, and occur in densities ranging from one to 12 individuals per 100 square kilometers. For most endangered species habitat loss poses a greater threat than hunting does. Snow leopards may be an exception to this generalization because they occupy a realm only marginally suitable for human exploitation (K.B. Shah, pers. comm.). Consequently, snow leopard/human conflicts are probably less frequent than are such conflicts, for example, with the lower elevation common leopard. Therefore, the hunting of snow leopards may contribute more to their endangerment than habitat loss.

Clouded leopards are largely arboreal, nocturnal predators (Prater 1980) about which little is known. One full length coat requires the skins of about seven of these medium-sized cats. What we found in the shops during the survey of 36 stores represented the lives of about 28 individual clouded leopards. A subsequent visit to a hotel shop revealed two more coats, bringing the total of dead clouded leopards to about 40.

Common leopards have a wide distribution from Africa to Asia and are, for a large predator, fairly adaptable (Prater 1980). Leopards may be found in some of the hills surrounding the densely populated Kathmandu Valley. In fact, common leopards are the only large cat that can be hunted legally in Nepal. Nevertheless, international trade in the species is prohibited by CITES. In total, we found approximately 70 leopard skins that were made into coats in Kathmandu.

The smallest Nepalese cat protected by CITES is the leopard-cat, a large house-cat sized animal found from temperate Asia to Southeast Asia (Prater 1980). Leopard-cat coats, which require up to 30 or more individual cats, were very common in the stores. We estimated that between 700 and 1000 leopard-cats were killed for the Kathmandu fur trade.

² We were told by a merchant that the Soaltee Oberoi Hotel also had one or more snow leopard coats. I visited this Hotel but did not see any snow leopard coats although they could have been hidden somewhere. One of the shops kept their snow leopard coats out of sight.

Wolves occur throughout the northern hemisphere and normally reside in areas well away from humans (Prater 1980). Wolf coats were found in the shops with about the same frequency as leopard-cats. We did not quantify the actual number of coats made from wolves or any of the following cat species.

Desert cats, which occur from North Africa to Central Asia (Prater 1980), were well represented in the shops. Coats made from their skins were perhaps more common than leopard-cats. Quite small animals, it takes between 30 and 40 of them to make one full length coat.

Jungle cats are found in many habitats from North Africa to Southwestern Asia (Prater 1980). They were found in about half the shops and each full length coat takes between 20 and 30 animals to make.

Fishing cats are found from the Indian subcontinent to Southeast Asia (Prater 1980) and were found only in a few fur shops in Kathmandu. Fishing cats and the previous two cat species do not receive full protection from CITES, nor are they specifically protected by Nepal's Wildlife Act; but they do receive complete protection in India.

In addition to the species mentioned here most stores had furs made from mink, otter, fox, domestic sheep, civet species, and several species we could not identify. As far as we know, the trade in these other species was legal.

POLICY OPTIONS

Law Enforcement

There are several options for stopping Kathmandu's illegal fur trade, some more feasible than others. Perhaps the most effective but least feasible method would be to confiscate furs and prosecute shop-keepers under the Wildlife Conservation Act. A task force would have to be trained to correctly identify the protected species sold in fur-shops and then all approximately 50 stores in Kathmandu would have to be raided simultaneously. There are problems with this approach, however. Identification of the furs is somewhat difficult, particularly if one lacks prior training in wildlife biology. If shops were not raided simultaneously, all the non-raided stores would hide the furs that their neighboring merchants had confiscated. Corruption would also be a problem. Most Kashmiri store owners are fabulously wealthy compared to the police that would be confiscating the furs. Faced with prosecution and having hundreds, if not thousands of dollars of furs confiscated, merchants would try to bribe the police, whose monthly salary is less than U\$50. Definitely, some police would accept the bribes. Furthermore, once the furs were in the hands of the police they should then be incinerated to permanently remove them from the market-place. Again, corruption might interfere with the incineration of furs worth many thousands of dollars. Because of these reasons and the controversial nature of such an action, the likelihood of confiscations and prosecutions actually taking place is very slim.

A less hard-line and perhaps more feasible approach would be for the Government of Nepal to announce that enforcement of CITES and Conservation Act will commence on a certain date. Offering the grace period would make eventual enforcement less controversial but also less beneficial to the protected species. The

merchants would simply hide their illegal inventory and then present it to buyers who request a protected species. The problems of bribery and corruption and that of training police personnel to correctly identify the furs would still exist during actual enforcement.

Public Awareness

Certainly, the merchants are not the only participants in the trade in endangered species. If there were no buyers there would be no trade. Assuming that some of the buyers are naive but educable, there is another way to reduce the sale of protected species. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) could be invited to place one of their buyer-beware displays in Kathmandu's new international airport. These displays are found in several international airports around the world and serve as an informative warning to tourists about the trade in endangered species. Furs confiscated from Kathmandu could be used in the display. A display such as this, however, would probably have little effect on the tourist intent on buying an exotic fur while in Nepal.

Fur-Shop Boycott

The merchants will do whatever is most profitable and as long as they sell an occasional clouded leopard coat, for example, and are not bothered by the police, they have little incentive to stop stocking protected species. It must become unprofitable for them to stock protected species and this could be achieved through a boycott.

A boycott was first suggested to me by the American director of Overseas Adventure Travel in Nepal, an individual well acquainted with the economics of tourism. If shops that sold illegal furs were boycotted, it would become more profitable for merchants to drop the illegal inventory. Most of the inventory in fur-selling shops is not furs but carpets, bowls, figurines, brass utensils, silk scarves, clothing, and an assortment of other tourist trinkets. Most sales are from these cheaper items, not the relatively expensive fur coats.

Ideally, a fur-shop boycott would be administered through the most influential and powerful non-governmental environmental group in Nepal, the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation. A salary could be provided to the Trust by a group like WWF to hire a Nepali whose full time job would be to promote the boycott and monitor the trade in protected species. Merchants that agree to not stock protected species could be given a prominently dated sticker or poster to display in their shop window. The message on the sticker or poster could say that the shop was King Mahendra Trust Approved because they voluntarily do not trade in protected species and tourists would be encouraged to patronize that establishment.

About half of the tourists that enter Nepal do so on their own; without an organized tour. Virtually all of these must go through immigration and here they could be informed about the fur trade. There is an interpretive display at immigration telling about one of the Trust's activities, the Annapurna Conservation Area Project. Likewise, tourists could read about the fur boycott while going through immigration.

The other half of the Nepal tourists are in group tours and therefore do not have to go through immigration themselves. They are, however, given an orientation talk by their group leader(s). During orientation tourists could be informed about the fur trade and boycott. Even if a trekking company had no opinion on the fur trade, they would

with the boycott could be recruited to visit the Trust Approved shops and, posing as a fur buyer, ask to see a protected species. If the merchant pulled the coat out of hiding, the violation would be reported and the store's poster would not be renewed.

Not all the tourists could be reached nor would all of them care about protected fur-bearing species. But we suspect that most of the tourists in Nepal, many of them with an interest in nature and trekking, would support a boycott. The buyer would not be inconvenienced by avoiding fur-selling stores because the non-fur merchandise they sell can be found in many shops that do not carry furs.

Finally, a small percentage of the fur-selling stores in Kathmandu might be convinced to stop selling illegal furs simply by informing their landlords, the owners of the 5-star hotels. Four of the city's five 5-star hotels have shops within them that sell illegal furs. The five star hotels have international financial backing and because of their attachment to other countries they may be more inclined to avoid controversy and obey laws.

CONCLUSION

By doing nothing to prevent the sale of CITES Appendix 1 species in Kathmandu fur-selling stores, Nepal is in violation of an international treaty. The country is furthermore ignoring its own Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1973, which gives full protection to several of the species sold openly in shops virtually next door to the King's Palace.

Nepal is a very poor country with no shortage of very serious problems. The mostly rural population is faced with widespread deforestation and its resultant soil loss and flooding. Population growth is high, as is infant mortality. Sanitation is poor, education is lacking, and the status of women is quite low. The list goes on, but despite its many problems, Nepal has made great progress in the last two decades to establish parks and legislation to protect nature and natural resources. The blatant sale of endangered species in over 90 percent of about 50 fur-shops in Kathmandu is, however, shockingly inconsistent with the country's other environmental advancements, especially when one considers the relative ease with which the sale of protected species could be stopped.

For most species, loss of habitat poses a greater threat than poaching. If Nepal is not doing "enough" to save habitat one cannot be too critical because it is extremely difficult, politically, economically, and culturally to set aside land for wildlife. It is furthermore understandable if Nepal is not doing "enough" to stop the poaching of endangered species because the country is quite rugged and funds for enforcement are limited or nonexistent. By comparison then, preventing the overt trade in endangered species at the retailer is easy.

The fur trade documented in Kathmandu represents the lives of thousands of wild cats and wolves which were killed illegally for ornamental fur coats. The impact this trade has on wild populations of cats and canines is unknown. The trade is indefensible on every level and must be stopped through the efforts of the Nepalese government and/or the country's non-governmental organizations.

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APPENDIX 1

Data collected on the number of fur garments found in fur-selling stores in Kathmandu, Nepal. "Whole" refers to coats made from ventral or dorsal and lateral portions of the pelage. "Pieces" refers to coats made from fur pieces and scraps. Three quarter length coats were included with half length coats. November 1988.

	Length	Leopard-cat	Common Leopard	Clouded Leopard	Snow Leopard
1. Victor Crafts, Durbar Marg.					
Whole	full	3	1		
Hats					
2. Crafts Corner, Durbar Marg.					
Hats			2		
3. Marvelous Arts and Crafts, next to Noor Gems.					
Pieces	half	1			
Other		1 (stole)			
4. Iswari Arts, Jamal and Durbar Marg.					
Pieces	full	1			
Hats		2			
5. Art Junction, Jamal and Durbar Marg.					
Whole	half	1			
Pieces	half	1			
6. Everest Crafts, Jamal.					
Pieces	half		1		
Hats			3		
7. Nigeen Arts.					
Whole	full	1			
8. No name, next to Intoto Book Centre.					
Whole	half	1			
Hats			1		
9. No name, on SW corner next to Marco Polo.					
Whole	full	4	2	1	1
Whole	half	3	2	1	

Appendix 1. (continued)

	Length	Leopard- cat	Common Leopard	Clouded Leopard	Snow Leopard
10. Paradise Crafts, "mall" near Old Vienna Inn.					
Whole	half	1			
11. Third Eye, Thamel.					
Whole	full	1			
Whole	half	1			
Pieces	half		1		
12. Sasson, Thamel.					
Whole	full	1			
Pieces	full	1			
Pieces	half	3			
13. No name, left of Om Guest House, Thamel.					
Whole	full	1			
Whole	half	2			
Pieces	full		1		
Hats			7		
14. Artland, Thamel.					
Pieces	full	1			
15. No name, across from DeChitz Arts and Crafts, Thamel.					
Whole	full	1			
Whole	half	1			
Pieces	full	2			
16. DeChitz Arts and Crafts, Thamel.					
Whole	full	1	1		
Whole	half	1			
Pieces	half	2			
Other		1 (skin)			
17. Oriental Arts Emporium, Thamel.					
Whole	full		2		
Whole	half	2			
18. Chenar Arts, Thamel.					
Pieces	half	1			

Appendix 1. (continued)

	Length	Leopard-cat	Common Leopard	Clouded Leopard	Snow Leopard
19. Hotel de l'Annapurna A.					
Whole	half	2			
20. Hotel de l'Annapurna B.					
Whole	half	6			
Pieces	half	1			
21. Craft Center, Durbar Marg.					
Pieces	half	1			
Pieces	full	1			
22. Malik Fur House, #11 by Yak and Yeti.					
Whole	full			2	3
Whole	half	2	2		
Pieces	half		1		
Hats					2
23. No name, on street to Yak and Yeti.					
Whole	full	1	1		
Pieces	half		2		
24. M/S Royal Handicrafts A, near Yak and Yeti.					
Pieces	full	1			
25. M/S Royal Handicrafts B, near Yak and Yeti.					
Whole	full	1			
Pieces	full	1			
Pieces	half		1		
Hats			12		
Other			2 (pair gloves)		
26. No name, near Yak and Yeti.					
Whole	full	1			
Pieces	full	1			
27. No name, near Yak and Yeti with "Miranda" sign.					
Whole	half	2			
Pieces	half		1		
Pieces	full	1	1		

Appendix 1. (continued)

	Length	Leopard- cat	Common Leopard	Clouded Leopard	Snow Leopard
28. No name, near Yak and Yeti by "Coca Cola" sign. Hats		1		1	
29. Kingston Arts, near Yak and Yeti. Hats			5		
30. No name, #8 near Yak and Yeti. Whole Pieces Hats	full half	1 5	1		
31. No name, #9 near Yak and Yeti. Whole	half	1			

NOTE: Five stores had no garments made from the above four species.

APPENDIX 2

ENDANGERED WILD ANIMALS OF NEPAL
INCLUDED IN CITES APPENDICES

	Appendix I	Appendix II
<u>Mammals</u>		
	Platanista gangetica (Gangetic dolphin)	Manis crassicaudata (Indian Pangolin)
	Canis lupus (Wolf)	Cuon alpinus (Wild dog)
	Selenarctos thibetanus (Himalayan black bear)	
	Ursus arctos (Himalayan brown bear)	
	Felis bengalensis (Leopard cat)	Ailurus fulgens (Red panda)
	Neofelis nebulosa (Clouded leopard)	Felis lynx isabellina (Tibetan lynx)
	Panthera pardus (Leopard)	
	Panthera tigris (Tiger)	
	Panthera uncia (Snow leopard)	
	Elephas maximus (Elephant)	
	Equus hemionus hemionus (Wild ass)	
	Rhinoceros unicornis (Rhinoceros)	
	Sus salvanus (pygmy hog)	
	Cervus duvauceli (Swamp deer)	
	Moschus moschiferus moschiferus (Himalayan musk deer)	Moschus spp.
	Bos gaurus (Gaur)	
	Bos mutus (Yak)	
	Capricornis sumatraensis (Serow)	
	Ovis ammon hodgsoni (Tibetan Argali)	
	Pantholopes hodgsoni (Chiru)	

APPENDIX 3

PROTECTED ANIMALS

National Parks & Wildlife Conservation Act

Schedule 1

(Pertaining to Section 10)

1. Animals: (mammals)

- (a) Rhinoceros
- (b) Wild elephant
- (c) Wild buffalo
- (d) Tiger
- (e) Clouded leopard
- (f) Snow leopard
- (g) Musk deer
- (h) Wild yak
- (i) Gaur (Indian bison)
- (j) Black buck
- (k) Four-horned antelope
- (l) Swamp deer
- (m) Great tibetan sheep (Nayan)
- (n) Tibetan antelope (chiru)
- (o) Brown bear
- (p) Gangetic dolphin
- (q) Red panda
- (r) Pigmy hog
- (s) Hispid hare
- (t) Pangolin
- (u) Assamese monkey
- (v) Wolf
- (w) Lingsang
- (x) Hyena
- (y) Leopard cat
- (z) Lynx

2. Birds:

- (a) Impeyan pheasant (Danfe)
- (b) Crimson-horned pheasant (Monal)
- (c) Bengal florican (Khar mayur)
- (d) Great pied hornbill
- (e) Black stork
- (f) White stork
- (g) Saras
- (h) Cheer pheasant
- (i) Lesser florican