

Name

Tutor

Course

Date

Ivory has been used to make various items throughout history like piano keys and buckles. It is considered valuable because it has a durable quality and it can easily be carved into anything. Over the years ivory trade has been practiced by different cultures, which led to endangerment of animals. Every year thousands of elephants are killed for meat and mostly for ivory. The high demand for ivory in Asia, USA and Europe led to confusion of the legal sale of ivory among the consumers since the criminals had also introduced the illegal ivory into the market. Poaching sabotages the population of animal species; hence the government should use all kinds of techniques to deal with poaching (Kabukuru & Wanjohi 72). Strict law enforcements should be introduced in order to take control of this illegal trade and save the endangered species.

The main reason why the Chinese president announced the ban on ivory trade in China was because it was estimated that 90% of ivory pieces being sold were illegal (Economist 44). He declared that in order to prevent the legal ivory from being flown into the black market, audit and registration of unsold products should be conducted. The ban on ivory trade should be emphasized on, since the people who operate the legal ivory trade are the same actors who run the illegal market. According to a recent research, sales in China doubled due to high demand

from consumers in need of chopsticks and jewelry (Moreto & William 320). In addition, due to the change of forested lands into plantations and developments in infrastructure by Indians, elephants were forced to live in small open areas that resulted to being easily traced by the poachers (Naylor & R.T 295). One tusk is estimated to weigh more than 250 pounds, hence the poachers sell the tusks at \$1,500 in the black market.

Hawaii is known to have the largest remaining black market in ivory trade, with dozens of ships entering the Hawaii ports with the aim of making the illegal ivory trade. They use online trade in ivory, to advertise their products such as jewelleries and piano keys. (Zimmerman & Kevin 6). Most of these products are advertised as elephant ivory, yet they may have been illegally obtained since they do not carry any evidence to show that the products are being imported. During the passing of the ivory ban bill, conflict was experienced within the society since the country has been doing trading for more than 30 years. In Kenya, the bill on ban of ivory trade was passed with the aim of stopping poaching for the elephant population to increase and boost the country's economy through tourism industry. In the year 2016, thousands of tusks obtained illegally were seized and the president of Kenya urged the burn of the ivory. The reason for the burning was to show that, ivory are worthless and elephants are worth more when alive than dead (Constable & H 69).

The wild life poaching crisis has highly increased, which has affected the economic, social peace and security of the locals (Wilkins & Hugh 285). According to the United Nation Security Council, a significant rise in insecurity is due to confrontation between the rangers and the heavily armed poachers. Leonard Joel is an Australian, who owns a sale room and campaigns

against the sale of ivory and rhino horns (Burke & Andrew 12). His argument was that since Ivory products are attractive pieces of arts, traders should give out the ivory materials as gifts to the museums or public institutions

Causes and effects of ivory trade

A research on ivory trade showed that the ivory items sold had doubled since 2004 due to the high demand from the consumers. In China and Thailand ivory is illegally sold to make chop-sticks and accessories. In Asia people would pay high prices for products made from ivory since it is believed to have a sense of spiritual mystery. The negative effects of poaching resulted to economic decline in the industry of tourism due to low population of the species.

Better law enforcement should be implemented to slow down the illegal ivory trade. By employing registration and taxation of any ivory sales, it would be easier to discourage trafficking, selling and possession of illegal ivory. Creating a market for selling the tusks which are obtained from the animals that have died due to natural causes will reduce the illegal practice of ivory trade.

Works Cited

- Burke, A. (2016, Dec 08). Leonard Joel kicks elephant out of room. *The Australian Financial Review* 410,12. Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1846300794?accountid=45049>
- Constable, H. (2016, 06). Scorching the trade: Will Kenya's ivory burn work? *African Business*, , 68-69. Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1798421137?accountid=45049>
- Kabukuru, W. (2013, 07). Poaching: The hidden menace to African economies. *African Business*, , 70-72. Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1434103174?accountid=45049>
- Moreto, W. D., & Lemieux, A. M. (2015). From CRAVED to CAPTURED: Introducing a product-based framework to examine illegal wildlife markets. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 21(3), 303-320.
doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10610-014-9268-0>
- Naylor, R. T. (2015). The underworld of ivory. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 42(4-5), 261-295. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10611-005-2143-7>

The elephants fight back; animal conservation. (2015, Nov 21). *The Economist*, 417, 44.

Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1735348872?accountid=45049>

Wilkins, H. S. (2014). Linking environment with peace and security - decisions on sanctions on illicit wildlife trafficking. *Environmental Policy and Law*, 44(3), 277-285. Retrieved from

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1562172915?accountid=45049>

Zimmerman, K. (2016). Fight over ivory to continue in Connecticut. *Fairfield County Business Journal*, 52(21), 1-1,6. Retrieved from

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1794510906?accountid=45049>

