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## Lack of effective domestic regulations allows the entry of products manufactured from illegal supplies into the consumer market.

Beyond the stockpile issue, domestic trade regulations also need an overhaul. Currently, LCES regulates the domestic industry and market in two ways: 1) regulation over the trade of specimens maintaining the whole body/carapace shape, and 2) through regulation of businesses dealing in raw tortoiseshell, including the requirement for recording the details of their trade and stockpile balance (Fig. 4). It follows that trade in tortoiseshell gWhYgUbX\u00fcblg\YXdfcX\u00e4 WgUYca ]hYXZfca fY[i \u00fcUcb 1) @\_Yk |gX, Vi glbYgYgXYU]b[ ]b \u00fcblg\YXdfcX\u00e4 WgUY exempt from regulation 2) The result is a market where the bulk of products are sold without any proof of legality or traceability, effectively creating an open market to launder illegally sourced products.

Figure 4. Schematic of domestic trade regulations under LCES (produced by WWF Japan)

## **ONLINE TRADE**

Unregulated sales of tortoiseshell products continue on major e-commerce platforms, posing a risk to the service provider companies and consumers.

Hawksbill products were also observed on other major e-commerce sites. Spot checks by WWF Japan in April 2021 using a keyword search (genuine *bekko* in Japanese) found some 2,924 active advertisements on Mercari, the largest Consumer-to-Consumer trading site. Similarly, some 2,900 and 207 product advertisements, respectively, were found on Yahoo Shopping and Rakuten-Ichiba, two of Japan's largest online retail malls.

## REFERENCES

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