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Survey



TURTLE CONSERVATION PROJECT (TCP)

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TURTLE CONSERVATION PROJECT (TCP)

“TORTOISESHELL” SURVEY REPORT.

Second edition - December 1995

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Peter Richardson, TCP Leader.

Abstract

The Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) is an "endangered species". The primary reason for the global decline in the populations of this species is the exploitation by man for the international "tortoiseshell" industry. All species of marine turtle found in Sri Lanka have been legally protected in Sri Lanka since 1972, yet trade in "tortoiseshell" products continues unabated in every tourist resort in Sri Lanka. In order to evaluate the extent of this illegal trade, the Turtle Conservation Project (TCP) began a survey of a tourist gift and jewelry shops in every major tourist resort of Sri Lanka. The survey has so far revealed that 112 shops in 6 towns are currently (18.4.1994) selling "tortoiseshell" products and that many of the traders indicate that they are unaware that the trade in "tortoiseshell" products is illegal in Sri Lanka. This report describes the current results of the survey and details recommended action to be taken by the Ceylon Tourist Board and the Department of Wildlife Conservation in order to stop this trade.

Introduction

The Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) is listed as an "endangered species" by The World Conservation Union (IUCN). The decline in the global population of this species is primarily due to the international "tortoiseshell" industry. "Tortoiseshell" products are derived from the distinctively marked scales (scutes) found on the shell (carapace) of the hawksbill turtle. The removal of these scutes inevitable leads to the death of the turtle because either the removal methods will fatally injure the turtle or because the turtle is slaughtered and the entire carapace is removed (Hewavisenthi, 1990).

International recognition of the threat that the "tortoiseshell" industry poses to the Hawksbill turtle has lead to the Conservation of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to include the Hawksbill turtle on the CITES Appendix I. This means that international commerce (import/ export) of the hawksbill turtle (and derivative products) is prohibited in signatory countries of the CITES Treaty. The CITES Treaty has been signed by 117 countries including Sri Lanka who signed this treaty in May 1979.

The plight of the Hawksbill turtle has received much attention from around the world. In 1991, the government of the U.S.A. formally censored Japan (then the world's largest importer of "tortoiseshell") under the Pelly Agreement for Japan's continued trade in endangered sea turtles. Due to the U.S.A.'s threatened trade embargoes, the Japanese government finally announced it's intention to end the trade in "tortoiseshell" products and all imports of such products were phased out by the end of 1992 (Donnelly, 1991). The Japanese government's Ministry of Labour then set up a scheme for retraining and compensating "tortoiseshell" craftsmen who had lost their jobs as a result of the "tortoiseshell" trade ban (Eckert & Eckert, 1992).

All five species of marine turtle (and their eggs) found in Sri Lanka have been legally protected since an amendment of the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance in June, 1972 (Hewavisenthi 1990). It is therefore illegal to harm or kill hawksbill turtles (and their eggs) on land or in the sea, anywhere in Sri Lanka and it is illegal to trade in "tortoiseshell" products. In an attempt to close any loopholes in existing laws, a further amendment to the Ordinance has recently been gazetted by the Sri Lankan government. However, despite all legislation, "tortoiseshell" items are commonly available for sale to tourists in every major tourist resort. The trade is illegally supplied with raw Hawksbill turtle scutes and whole carapaces from the dwindling local Hawksbill populations and those of the Maldives and Malaysia (Hewavisenthi, 1990).

The market for the current "tortoiseshell" trade in Sri Lanka lies with the tourism industry. The items tend to be relatively expensive and are therefore not affordable for the majority of Sri Lankan people. The majority of tourists who come to Sri Lanka originate from the European Community. All countries that constitute the European Community are signatories to the CITES treaty but most tourists are unaware of the international laws regarding endangered species. Many tourists do not realise that "tortoiseshell" is derived from an endangered species of marine turtle. Therefore, tourists naively buy "tortoiseshell" products and have them confiscated when they are caught taking them through Sri Lankan customs.

There are reports of tourists behaving violently when they have been apprehended with "tortoiseshell" products by Sri Lankan customs officers. The tourists generally complain that "tortoiseshell" products are so commonly available in Sri Lanka that they thought that the trade could not possibly be illegal (S. Gunsekara, Sri Lanka Customs Officer, personal comm. 1993).

If the items are successfully smuggled through Sri Lankan customs, tourists carrying "tortoiseshell" may still be apprehended when going through the customs of their own country. For example, in Germany, under section 20F of the "Bundesnaturschutzgesetz", offenders caught smuggling "tortoiseshell" through customs are liable to fines of at least 1000 DM. Offenders will have their "tortoiseshell" items confiscated and may even face up to five years imprisonment.

The Hawksbill was once so common in Sri Lanka, that in 1843, the British government sold the right to capture the animals to private individuals (Hewavisenthi, 1990). Although it is not known how many female Hawksbill turtles currently nest here, the species now appears to be a rare visitor to Sri Lanka's shores. In order for Sri Lanka's Hawksbill turtle populations to recover, Sri Lanka must begin enforcement of its marine turtle protection laws. This would also serve to protect the thousands of tourists who naively put themselves at risk of punishment each year.

In order to gather information about this trade for submission to the Ceylon Tourist Board (CTB) and the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) the TCP carried out the following survey.

The TCP "Tortoiseshell" survey.

The survey was initiated by German and British TCP volunteers in December 1993. The volunteers, posing as tourists, visited all noticeable jewelry and gift shops in Negombo, Kandy, Colombo, Beruwela, Hikkaduwa and Galle. If a shop was found to be selling "tortoiseshell" (and ivory) products, the surveyor would ask (in English) the questions shown on the data sheet (figure 1) to the traders present in the shop. The answers were mentally noted as was the name and address of the shop and the approximate amount and type of items for sale. The surveyors would then ask the trader for a "calling card" before leaving the shop. The relevant data was then immediately and inconspicuously recorded onto the data sheet (figure 1). The information on the data sheets was then subjected to basic analysis and the results are shown in table form below.

The TCP "tortoiseshell" survey is an ongoing process and will be continued until the "tortoiseshell" trade in Sri Lanka no longer exists. Data from resorts other than the six mentioned in this report, as well as data from the discovery of additional outlets in resorts already surveyed will be included in future editions of this report.

Figure 1, is an example of the data sheet used by the TCP volunteer surveyors.

“TORTOISESHELL” QUESTIONNAIRE.

TOWN	
NAME OF SHOP / HOTEL	
If Hotel, which travel agencies are represented?	
What is offered?	
Tortoiseshell?	Yes No
Approximate amount:	a) Small amount (<50) of small objects e.g. combs, little boxes and figures. b) Large amount (>50) of small objects. c) Large objects e.g. carved tusks, whole shells, handbags
Are TS and I displayed in the front window of the shop?	Yes No
QUESTIONS TO TRADER: Is it illegal to buy?	
Is it illegal to take it out of the country?	
Is it illegal to take it into my country?	
Can you give me a receipt?	Yes No
Special comments:	

RESULTS

Figure 2: Table showing the total number of shops selling “tortoiseshell” items in each of the towns surveyed; the number of affirmative (yes) and negative (no) answers to: **Question 1:** *Is it legal to buy?* **Question 2:** *Is it legal to take it out of the country?* **Question 3:** *Is it legal to take it into my country?* The table also indicates the total number of affirmative and negative answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 as a percentage of the total number of shops selling “tortoiseshell” products.

Town	Shops selling Tortoiseshell	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
NEGOMBO	32	1	27	1	27	2	26
COLOMBO	17	1	16	0	17	2	14
KANDY	9	0	5	0	5	0	3
BERUWELA	17	5	5	5	5	5	5
HIKKADUWA	18	11	3	4	7	5	11
GALLE	19	0	18	0	18	2	7
TOTAL	112	18	74	10	79	16	66
Percentage of total no. of shops selling “tortoiseshell”.		17.3%	71.1%	9.6%	76%	15.3%	63.5%

NB: The percentages for each question do not necessarily add up to 100%. This is so for a number of reasons. Firstly, the shops were not always open on the chosen survey day, therefore, the surveyor might have been able to see the wares through the window, but would not have been able to ask any of the questions. Secondly, the traders were not always able to speak or understand English, in which case answers were not reliable. Finally, traders sometimes admitted that they did not know the answer to a question. In all these cases there was not a clear yes/no answer to the questions and therefore results were not included in the results shown in Figure 2.

Discussion

There is no doubt that there are at least 112 shops currently (18.4.1994) selling illegal "tortoiseshell" products in Negombo, Colombo, Kandy, Beruwela, Hikkaduwa and Galle.

However, the surveyors who administered the questions during the survey spoke English without exception. As most of the traders were either Sinhalese, Muslim or Tamil, there may have been some inaccuracy in the answers to questions due to language difficulties. Furthermore, it is not in the nature of the salesman to tell a potential customer that his goods are "illegal" and therefore it is likely that the answers did not always reveal the traders knowledge of the law.

However, the percentage of negative answers was at least 4.1 times greater than the percentage of affirmative answers for all three questions. This indicates that there is general confusion and lack of knowledge about the laws regarding trade in "tortoiseshell" products. Comments such as "Not illegal.....if cut and made into trinkets" (Zubair Hamid, Mudalige Mawatha, Colombo Fort) confirm that this confusion is prevalent. This situation could easily be remedied if traders were provided with detailed information regarding the laws surrounding trade in illegal "tortoiseshell".

Of the traders interviewed, 17.3% answered that it was illegal to buy "tortoiseshell", while 9.6% admitted that it was illegal to take it out of the country and 15.3% said that it was illegal to take the items into the surveyor's country. This indicates that, although some traders are aware of the law, they do not take it very seriously and continue to offer illegal products for sale. This attitude is probably due to the lack of enforcement of the laws regarding the sale of "tortoiseshell". Comments such as "No problem with "tortoiseshell" since the U.K. customs cannot tell whether it is plastic or the real thing." (Gemray, Oberoi Hotel, Colombo) show a complete lack of respect of the law.

It was also interesting to note that many shops advertise the fact that they sell "tortoiseshell" products on their visiting cards and that some of these establishments claim to be approved by the Ceylon Tourist Board (See Appendix II).

Conclusion

Obviously there is a flourishing illegal trade in "tortoiseshell" in Sri Lanka (18.4.1994). The TCP, in accordance with the CITES Treaty, is of the opinion that there should be an indefinite, international moratorium on the "tortoiseshell" industry in order to allow global populations of the Hawksbill turtle to recover. The TCP will continue to carry out public awareness campaigns in order to educate the market about the destructive effects of the "tortoiseshell" industry and thus persuade people not to buy turtle products. Perhaps, by the time the populations have recovered there will no longer be a market for "tortoiseshell" in Sri Lanka. A moratorium on the "tortoiseshell" trade can be rationalized to those who believe that the "tortoiseshell" craft is a valuable cultural tradition that is worth nurturing. If the exploitation of the Hawksbill turtle continues the species will eventually become extinct. The "tortoiseshell" industry would die out soon afterwards with absolutely no hope of recovery. It is time that Sri Lanka managed it's turtle populations in a responsible manner and took action against this illegal trade.

Recommendations

The TCP recommends the following course of action:

1. The CTB and the DWLC should write a joint correspondence to any shop identified as selling "tortoiseshell" items (see Appendix I) and all shops and hotels approved by the CTB. This correspondence should inform all traders of the laws regarding marine turtle protection and the penalties for violation of the laws. The traders should be requested to submit all their "tortoiseshell" stocks to either the local police station or officially recognised office related to the DWLC and/ or the CTB. Stocks should be submitted by a deadline (e.g. 2 months from the date of the initial correspondence). The shops should be informed that if they are found to be selling "tortoiseshell" after the deadline, then their "tortoiseshell" stocks will be confiscated and they will be prosecuted. The CTB should also inform traders that they will refuse any approval application made by offenders.
2. After the deadline, CTB and/ or DWLC officers should make random and frequent inspections of all shops that were initially mailed over a period of 6 months and thereafter albeit less frequently. If, during these inspections "tortoiseshell" products are found on display for sale, then they should be confiscated and legal action should be taken against the shop.
3. All confiscated "tortoiseshell" products should be registered and destroyed by the DWLC.
4. Leaflets should be produced and be made available at all ports of entry into Colombo and to passengers of Air Lanka Airlines. The leaflets should aim to inform visitors to Sri Lanka about the Sri Lankan marine turtle protection laws and request tourists to report any shops selling "tortoiseshell" to the DWLC and the CTB.
5. The Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board should establish retraining schemes for "tortoiseshell" craftsmen deprived of their livelihood. It would be beneficial to contact the Japanese Ministry of Labour for details of the similar retraining schemes that they have initiated in Japan.

Note: This survey also recorded the shops that were selling ivory products. The author is unfamiliar with the laws regarding the ivory trade in Sri Lanka. However, if they are similar to the marine turtle protection laws then the above recommendations could be applied to any action against the ivory trade.

References

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- Eckert, K. L. & Eckert, S. A. (1992). **Japan to compensate Hawksbill shell industry.** Marine Turtle Newsletter. No. 56, January 1992.
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Appendix I.

A summary of the names and addresses of shops selling "tortoiseshell" (TS) and/ or ivory (I) products in the 6 towns surveyed (up to 18.4.1994).

Negombo: All shops surveyed were located on the Porutota Rd. leading into Lewis Place.

Lazarni Jewelry Shop, I.	Bright Gems, I.
Ganini Jewelry Shop, TS & I.	Shameen Handicrafts, TS.
Shanza Jewelry Shop, TS.	Diyara Gems, TS & I.
Mozamo Jewelry Shop, I.	Gem Lanka, TS & I.
Fazal's Gems, TS & I.	Oceanic Gems, TS & I.
Fazna Jewelry Shop, TS.	The Gold Art, TS & I.
Jiffery Jewelry Shop, TS & I.	Negombo Seashell Gallery, TS.
Fazna Jewelry etc, TS.	Saheed Jewellers, Blue Oceanic Hotel, I.
Fazal's Gems (2nd shop), TS & I.	J.A.K. de Silva Jewellers, TS & I.
Jeevas Gem & Jewelry, TS.	Rani Gems & Jewelry, TS & I.
Blue Moon Jewelry Shop, TS & I.	Lak-kala, TS.
Sana Gems, TS.	Sea View Bookshop, TS & I.
Treasure Palace, TS.	Domino Batiks, I.
Little Rose Gift Shop, TS & I.	Batiks by Suranga, TS & I.
Brown's Beach Hotel, (Lanka Handicrafts, Curios & Antiques), TS.	Ratna Gem Centre, T & I.
Sha Gems, TS.	Chanath Gem Centre, I.
Sunrise Jewelers, TS & I.	Gold 'n Craft, TS.
Niyas Jewelry Shop, I.	Rose Marie Gems & Jewelry, TS & I.
Nilmini Jewelry Shop, TS.	+ 1 shop with no apparent name, TS.
	Freddy's Gift Shop, TS.

Colombo.

Laksala, Fort, Colombo, TS & I.

Shamed Jewellers, Mudalige Mawatha, Col. 1, TS & I.

Abdeen Jewellers, Chatham St., Fort, Col. 1, TS & I.

Commonwealth Gem Company, 12, Mudalige Mawatha, Col. 1, TS & I.

Zubair Hamid, Mudalige Mawatha, Fort, Col. 1, I.

Birsam Jewellers, Mudalige Mawatha, Fort, Col. 1, TS & I.

Premadasa Jewellers, Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Col., I.

Millionaire Jewellers, Galle Face Hotel, Col. TS.

Pudsi Jewellers, Galle Face Hotel, Col., TS.

Zam Gems, Handicraft, Oberoi Hotel, Col., TS & I.

Lakpahana, Col., TS & I.

Gemray, Oberoi Hotel. Col. TS & I.

Sapphire Jewel Shop, Oberoi Hotel, Col., TS & I.

Colombo Jewelry Stores, Oberoi Hotel, Col., I.

Continental Jewellers Oberoi Hotel, Col., TS & I.

Earl's Court Jewellers, Galle Rd, Col., TS & I.

Crest Jewellers, 142, Galle Rd., Col., I.

No. 6, Mt. Lavinia Hotel, Mt. Lavinia, TS & I.

Commonwill Jewellers, Mt. Lavinia Hotel, Mt. Lavinia, TS & I.

Premier Jewellers. Mt. Lavinia Hotel, Mt. Lavinia, TS & I.

Coroman Jewellers, Mt. Lavinia Hotel, Colombo, TS & I.

Beruwela

- Riviera Beach Resort, Beruwela, TS.
Hotel Swancee, Beruwela, TS & I.
Pearl Beach, Beruwela, TS & I.
Sunil Central Gem Craft, Moragalla, TS & I.
Mutumuni, Moragall TS & I.
Ikram's Jewel Shop, Galle Rd.,
Moragalla, TS & I.
Ubesiri & Co., Neptune Hotel Rd.,
Moragalla, TS & I.
+ 4 other shops without obvious names, Moragalla, Beruwela, TS & I.
- Bayroo Beach Hotel, Beruwela, TS & I.
Jewel Lanka, Moragalla, TS & I.
Rathmu Gems, Beruwela, TS & I.
Too-Na-Ni, Jewel Shop, Moragalla, I.
Mendi Cheap Side, Moragalla, TS & I.
Dara Centre for Gems and Jewelry,
Galle Rd., Moragalla, TS & I.
Nanda Gem Craft, Neptune Hotel Rd.
Beruwela, TS. & I.

Hikkaduwa

- Jewel Ocean, Hotel Blue Corals, Hikk., TS.
Sri Lanka Woodcarvings by B. Mahind,
127, Weweia, Galle Rd., Hikk. TS.
Karsen Jewellers, Coral Sands Hotel,
Galle Rd., Hikk., TS.
Sectia Gems, 311, Galle Rd., Hikk., TS.
Thotagamuwa & Sons., 291/1, Galle Rd.,
Hikk., TS & I.
Lace Shop Hikk., 348 Galle Rd. Hikk., TS.
Sandagiri Art Centre, 319 Galle Rd.,
Hikk., TS & I.
Brilliant Gems and Jewelry Trades,
317/ 1, Galle Rd., Hikk., TS & I.
Super Jewellers, 359, Galle Rd.,
Hikk., TS & I.
S.M.N. de Silva, Welipitimodara, Gintota, TS.
- Jeral Jewellers, Galle Rd., Hikk. TS & I.
Ruby Jewellers, 292, Galle Rd. Hikk.,
TS & I.
Sapphire Jewellers, 315, Galle Rd.,
Hikk., TS & I.
Intimate Jewellers, Galle Rd., Hikk., TS.
Luck Gem Jewellers, Opp. Hikk. Beach
Hotel, Galle Rd., Hikk., TS.
Kumar Jewellers, Hikk., TS.
Rathna Jewellers, Opp. Coral Reef Hotel
Hikk., I.
The World Crafts, The Coral Gardens
Hotel, Galle Rd., Hikk., TS & I.
Padmasiri Jewellers, 353, Galle Rd.,
Hikk., TS & I.

Galle

Weeraratne & Co., + unnamed stall,
Closenberg Hotel, Galle, TS & I.

Laksala, Fort, Galle, TS & I.

Historical Mansion, 31 - 39,
Leyn Barn St., Fort, Galle, TS & I.

Careem Jewellers, 71, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Okida Jewellers, Ramani Gold House,
Colombo Rd., Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Karunanayaka Bros., 43 A, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

A.A.D.K. de Silva. 41 A, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

D.A.S. de Silva Jewellers, 49 Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Siddick Mahuroof & Co., 145, Colombo Rd.,
Galle, TS & I.

Kandy

W.F. de Silva & Co., 10 Dalada Veediya,
Kandy, TS & I.

Unic Jewellers, Dalada Veediya, Kandy, TS.

Hemachandras Ltd. (Kandy), GemRay, Weerasinghe, P & A Radiant + 1 other shop, all located within the premises of the Queens Hotel D.S. Senanayake St., Kandy, all 5 shops sell TS & I.

Oxford Jewellers, 7, Rampart St., Fort,
Galle, TS & I.

World Crafts, 28, Church St., Fort,
Galle, TS & I.

SCIA Shopping Centre, 73 A,
Kandewatte Rd., Galle, TS.

Apsara Jewellers, 21, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Shyam Jewellers, 41 B, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Star Jewellers, 41, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

Galle Jewellers & Furnishers, 53,
Colombo Rd., Kaluwella, Galle, TS& I.

Gemini Jewellers, 60 A, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS.

Chrysolite, 70A, Colombo Rd.,
Kaluwella, Galle, TS & I.

J.A. de Silva & Co., 14 Dalada Veediya,
Kandy, TS & I.

Chinese Union Store, 10 Kotugodalle
Veediya, TS & I.

Appendix II

Examples of some of the shops' business cards which advertise tortoiseshell and ivory products and claim approval by the Ceylon Tourist Board.

LICENSED BY THE STATE GEM CORPORATION

7 FACTORIES UNDER ONE ROOF

- Traditional Gem Cutting & Polishing
- Jewellery Manufacturing
- Tortoiseshellware Manufacturing
- Batik Printing
- Lace Making
- Curio Manufacturing
- Straw Products

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Postal Address:

SCIA,
73 A, Kandewatte Road,
Galle - Sri Lanka.



Authorised to Accept Foreign Currency
American Express Diners Club
Visa and Master Charge Credit Cards

Okida Jewellers

AUTHORIZED DEALER: STATE GEM CORPORATION
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS
ANTIQUES CURIOS, BATIKS & IVORY CARVINGS,
TORTOISE SHELL WARE

ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED GENUINE

OKIDA JEWELLERS
HOTEL WAY - KOGGALA.
(Sri Lanka)

Prop:
W. DEVASURENDRA
Opposite Beach Hotel,
Bentota, 37,
Ceylon.
(Sri Lanka)

Residence
Phone: 3207 Galle
RAMANI GOLD HOUSE
Colombo Road,
Kaluwella,
Galle, Ceylon. (Sri Lanka)

TS+J

2

H/10

E-11

R+2

D

SAPPHIRE JEWELLERS

JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS
APPROVED BY THE STATE GEM CORPORATION AND
CEYLON TOURIST BOARD

Prompt attention given to Orders and Repairs

Dealers in

TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, IVORY & EBONY CURIOS
KANDIAN ART WORKS IN SILVER & BRASS ETC.

Show Rooms:

Opposite Hotel Coral Gardens,
315, Galle Road, Hikkaduwa,
Sri Lanka.

Work Shop:

184, Richmond Hill Road,
Galle. Tel. 09 - 23230
Sri Lanka.

P. T. O.

Appendix II cont.

Historical Mansion

Authorised Money Changer

ART GALLERY, MUSEUM & ARCADE

Approved By
CEYLON TOURIST BOARD
STATE GEM CORPORATION

31 - 39, Leyn Baan Street,
Fort - Galle.
Sri Lanka.

Telephone:
Day :- 09 - 22214
Night.- 09 - 22333

Art Gallery Exhibition *Art & Crafts, Gems Jewellery etc.
for display Sales & Purchases*

Museum, Display *Furniture, Porcelain Lamps, Coins,
Spices, Sea Shells & Corals Etc.*

Arcade Sales For *Gems, Jewellery, Antiques, Batiks, Lace
Handicrafts & Tortoise Shell Ware Etc.*

Foreign Currency, And Credit Cards Accepted
Guarantee Certificate Issued For Any
Articles Sold

X TS+J+Co.
3+2 SANDAGIRI ART CENTRE

Dealers in Jewellery, Gems, Curios, Antiques,
Ivory, Tortoise Shell Ware

319, Galle Road
HIKKADUWA
Sri Lanka

(Opposite Coral Garden Hotel)

PADMASIRI JEWELLERS

RETAIL DEALERS IN GEMS, JEWELLERY, CURIOUS ANTIQUES
TORTOISESHELL WARE ALL ARTICLE GUARANTEED
GENUINE AUTHORISED DEALERS LICENCE

FOR
STATE GEM CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA.

Show Room:
No 353, Galle Road,
Hikkaduwa,
Sri Lanka.

Factory
No. 51/15
Madapathala
Galle-Sri Lanka

APPROVED BY STATE GEM CORPORATION &
CEYLON TOURIST BOARD

STAR JEWELLERS

41, COLOMBO ROAD, KALUWELLA,
GALLE, SRI LANKA.

Exporters & Importers
Wholesalers & Retailers
IN

Gems and Jewellery
Antiques

Tortoise Shell and Ivory Ware

Telex:- 21605 21727
Tel:- 09-22353

. TX. BURO CEATT. "STAR GROUP"
Cables: "GEMS"



ALL ARTICLES GUARANTEED GENUINE

Jeral Jewellers

FOR

Jewellery & Gems

TORTOISE SHELL WARE CEYLON CURIO ETS.
Galle Road, Hikkaduwa.
SRI LANKA