
Wildlife Trade 2005

An analysis of the European Community and Candidate Countries Annual Reports to CITES



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Glossary

Appendix-I/II/III species	Species listed in Appendix I/II/III to CITES
Article	Refers to article in the CITES Convention text
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora
CITES-listed	Species listed in one of the Appendices to CITES
EC	European Community
Member States	Member States of the European Community
Species	For simplicity, the term “species” may be used to refer to a list of species and sub-species
Taxonomy	The taxonomy accepted by CITES is followed in this report.
Wildlife Trade Regulations	European Commission Regulation No. 338/97 and subsequent updates

Conversion factors

Trade is reported using a variety of terms and units. In some instances these terms or units were converted to facilitate analysis. The relevant terms and units are listed below.

General

Converted from:	Converted to:
Grams; milligrams	Kilograms (kg) or Tonnes [1 tonne = 1,000kg]
Millilitres	Litres (l)
Items	Whole values
Pairs	Whole values [1 pair = 2 items]
Sides	Whole skins [2 sides = 1 skin]

Coral

Mean mass of pieces of coral were calculated following Green and Shirley (1999):

Live coral	206.1 ± 13.1 g	Raw coral	580 ± 121 g
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Timber

Comparable terms (e.g., logs, sawn wood and timber) were combined.

Trade reported in kilograms was converted to m³ using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the CITES Identification Manual (Vales *et al.*, 1999)

Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed analysis of the information submitted by 25 EC Member States and five candidate countries in their 2005 Annual Reports to CITES, describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes to the Wildlife Trade Regulations

The 25 EC Member States include ten new Member States that acceded on 1 May 2004. The five candidate countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria¹, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Romania¹ and Turkey.

Import and export data from CITES Parties in the rest of world, relating to EC Member States and candidate countries, were also included in the analysis.

CITES Trade data for the previous five or in some cases, ten, years were also analysed to provide the context for 2005 trade figures.

This analysis follows the structure of the *Analysis of the EC 2004 annual report to CITES*.

Trade Analyses

1 Noteworthy patterns of trade

All CITES trade data for 2005 were analysed to identify species with noteworthy patterns of trade (Chapter 3). Trade data were considered to be noteworthy according to four criteria:

1. high levels of trade;
2. a sharp increase in trade volume in 2005;
3. longer-term changing trends in trade;
4. variable trade levels

In total, fifteen Appendix-I, sixty-six Appendix-II and four Appendix-III taxa were identified on the basis of high volume trade and changing trends in trade.

¹ Subsequently considered an Accession country as of April 2005

Member States

Appendix-I species

Four Appendix-I mammal species, Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, Jaguar *Panthera onca*, Leopard *Panthera pardus* and African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* were identified on the basis of high volume or sharp increase in trade. Imports consisted primarily of wild-sourced trophies or skins, as well as ivory carvings and tusks with regards to the elephant trade.

Trade in two species of Appendix-I reptile, Saltwater Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus* and Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis* and one species of Appendix-I fish, Golden Arowana *Scleropages formosus*, was identified on the basis of a high volume of imports in 2005. This trade mostly involved captive-bred specimens.

Seven Appendix-I plant taxa met the criteria for high volume of trade in 2005: *Astrophytum asterias*, *Obregonia denegrii*, *Uebelmannia pectinifera*, *Saussurea costus*, *Dendrobium cruentum*, *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* and *Euphorbia decaryi*. The majority of trade in these species was in artificially propagated specimens.

Appendix-I listed *Abies guatemalensis* was selected on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2005 of wild-sourced dried plants, imported for scientific purposes.

A further analysis of the Appendix-I orchid and cacti trade is provided in Chapter 4.

No Appendix-I birds, amphibians or invertebrates met the criteria for inclusion in Chapter 3.

Appendix-II species

Eight Appendix-II mammal species were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*, Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*, Bobcat *Lynx rufus*, Lion *Panthera leo*, Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*, Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* and White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*. These

imports were primarily from wild sources. An increase in trophy imports was noted for Hamadryas Baboon and Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, while conversely numbers of Lion trophies decreased. The other mammals were mainly traded for their skins.

EC imports of Appendix-II birds primarily involved live specimens. Seven Appendix-II bird species were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*, Asian White-backed Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Great Bustard *Otis tarda*, Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*, Blue-cheeked Amazon *Amazona dufresniana*, Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus* and Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*.

Sixteen Appendix-II reptile taxa were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*, South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*, Brown Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus fuscus*, Yacare Caiman *Caiman yacare*, Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, New Guinea Crocodile *Crocodylus novaeguinae novaeguinae*, Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*, Argentine Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*, Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*, Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*, Borneo Short-tailed Python *Python breitensteini*, Blood Python *Python brongersmai*, Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus*, Royal Python *Python regius*, Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*, Oriental Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus* and Indonesian Cobra *Naja sputatrix*. All 16 species were mainly traded for their skins and the trade included animals from wild, captive and ranches sources. Sharp increases in trade in 2005 in wild-sourced specimens were reported for American Alligator, South American Spectacled Caiman and Indonesian Cobra. Green Iguana and Royal Python were mostly traded as live specimens.

Only one species of Appendix-II amphibian met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*, which qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005.

The EC reported that imports of wild-sourced caviar remained at similar levels to 2004,

although countries of origin for the products changed. Four species, Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* (21% of caviar imports), Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* (20%), Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* (42%) and Beluga *Huso huso* (16%) accounted for 99% of the 41100kg imported. A rise in the import of caviar produced from animals bred or born in captivity was also noted.

Levels of wild-sourced egg imports of Appendix-II listed, Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* have increased notably since the late 1990s. In 2005, imports reached 2387kg from 1516kg reported by the importer in 2003 and 1068kg reported in 2004.

Three corals met the sharp increase criterion, two of which also qualified on the basis of an overall increase in trade. Two other invertebrate species qualified on the basis of high volumes, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis* and Queen Conch *Strombus gigas* and one on the basis of sharp increase Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa*.

Twenty Appendix-II (non-timber) plant taxa were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: *Galanthus elwesii*, *G. woronowii*, *Selenicereus grandiflorus*, *Nepenthes bicalcarata*, *Cyclamen cilicium*, *C. coum*, *C. hederifolium* and fifteen species of the genus *Euphorbia*. *Galanthus elwesii*, *G. woronowii*, *Euphorbia antisiphilitica*, *Cyclamen cilicium*, *C. coum*, and *C. hederifolium* qualified on the basis of high trade volume in 2005, while the remaining species qualified as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade in 2005.

Four Appendix-II timber species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section. *Pericopsis elata*, and *Gonystylus* spp. qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005, *Prunus africana* on the basis of a high volume and a sharp increase whereas *Swietenia macrophylla* and *Aquilaria malaccensis* showed respectively high variability in trade volumes between 1996 and 2005 and a recent sharp increase in trade.

Appendix-III Species

One bird, two reptile and one plant species were the only Appendix-III taxa to meet the criteria for inclusion in this year's analysis.

Approximately 94000 live Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus* were imported into the EC in 2005, similar to the 2004 level. There has been an overall increase in trade into the EC from 1996-2005 in live wild-sourced Chestnut Terrapin *Pelusios castaneus* and a sharp increase in wild-sourced skins of Russell's Viper *Daboia russelii*. EC imports of sawn timber (m³) of *Cedrela odorata* decreased slightly compared to trade in 2004 but the trend shows an overall increase from import volumes of 26 m³ in 2001 to 1666 m³ in 2005.

Candidate countries

In global terms, candidate countries were not major importers of CITES-listed species of fauna and flora. Most specimens imported were skins. However, in contrast to 2004 when no species were identified with high volume of trade, in 2005 two species met criterion 1: Argentine Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus* and Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*. The other species discussed qualified on basis of sharp increases and/or high variability in trade.

2 Trade in particular taxonomic groups or item traded

Further analyses are provided for groups considered to be of particular interest: sport-hunted mammal trophies; caviar; clams; corals; cacti and orchids (Chapter 4).

Trade in sport hunting mammal trophies increased, most notably for Wolf *Canis lupus*, Leopard *Panthera pardus* and African Elephant *Loxodonta Africana*.

The volume of caviar trade was similar to that of 2004, but the source of the trade moved from Iran to Kazakhstan.

Trade in clams continued the trend of 2004 towards an increase in the proportion of captive bred compared to wild source animals.

Trade in corals showed an increase (by weight) for raw corals.

Cacti, as in 2004, were mostly traded as rainsticks, involving the species *Eulychnia acida*.

Trade in live wild collected orchids remained at the 2004 level, much lower than the 2002 and 2003 trade.

3 Changing patterns in the source of trade

Trade in live primates between 1991-2005 was analysed as a special case study into changing patterns of source of trade (Chapter 5). While world numbers of exports of primates have increased since 1991, numbers reported as originating from wild populations have decreased from over 16000 in 1991 to around 6000 in 2005.

Wild sourced primates dominated international trade from 1991 to 1993. Since 1994, however, a greater number of captive-bred animals have been exported. At first these were mainly reported as CITES source code 'C' but from 1995 they have increasingly been exported as source code 'F'. In 2005, of the 45000 live primates exported worldwide, 59% were traded under source code 'C', 28% under source code 'F' (adding up to 87% of all trade) and 13% as wild specimens. The EC accounted for 17% of this trade.

4 Species exported or re-exported

EC net exports of 14 mammal, 15 bird, 20 reptile, nine fish, four invertebrate, 27 plant taxa exceeded 1000 units in 2005, although in practise many of these related to re-exports of non-native species.

5 Trade in non-CITES species

As in previous years, the EC did not report any trade in non-CITES Annex A species during 2005. EC imports of non-CITES Annex B species consisted of 5313 live Peach-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*, 60 live specimens and 500 eggs of Red-eared Terrapin *Trachemys scripta elegans* and 124 American Bullfrog *Rana castesbeiana* skins. Over 21000 live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species were imported into the EC in 2005. Of these, 78% were plants, 11% were birds and 11% were reptiles.

1. Introduction

This analysis provides a detailed discussion of the information submitted by the 25 Member States of the European Community (EC) and candidate countries in their 2005 annual reports to CITES, describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes of the

Wildlife Trade Regulations, which enforces CITES in the EC.

The five candidate countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Romania and Turkey.

2. Data included

2.1 Data included

The 2005 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database at the end of April 2007, following the submission of CITES annual reports by Member States and their key trading partners. Specific mention is made elsewhere in the report where data received after this date have been included in analyses.

Unless otherwise stated, trade figures for previous years have been taken from confidential analyses of Member States reports prepared for the European Commission by UNEP-WCMC.

For trade reported using terms or units that did not equate directly to numbers of individuals (e.g. tusks, plates or sides of skins), an estimate was made of the individuals involved, using where possible, appropriate conversion factors (see page 2).

For timber species, transactions reported in kilograms were converted to volumes using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the *CITES Identification Manual*.

Trade data excluded from the analysis comprised:

- Artificially propagated Appendix-II species
- Re-exports of Appendix-II manufactured articles
- Scientific specimens, which often refer to blood, hair, tissue, etc., and other terms that could not easily be related to numbers of individuals (e.g., feathers)

2.2 Annual Reports

The Wildlife Trade Regulations state that Member States should compile their reports 'in accordance with the guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports issued by the Secretariat of the Convention'.

All Member States followed these guidelines, with the exception of the use of recommended term and unit combinations.

Many Member States, when importing items, rely on information provided by exporting countries, and these trading partners may not use the recommended terms and units.

2.3 Third-party data included in the analysis

Data were also taken from the reports of key trading partners with Member States. Table 2.1 lists the 85 non-EC CITES Parties and dependent territories (including the candidate countries) that had

submitted their annual reports for 2005 at the time of the analysis.

2.4 Percentage of global trade

For each species account in Chapter 3, a figure is given for “Percentage of global trade”. This relates to the trade into the EC in the particular term involved, compared to the net global

trade. For example, 91% of the global trade in cheetah skins is to the EC.

Table 2.1. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2005 available at the time of analysis.

Country	Reported Trade		Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Algeria		√	Gabon		√
Argentina	√	√	Georgia	√	√
Australia	√	√	Ghana		√
Azerbaijan	√	√	Guyana		√
Bahamas	√	√	Greenland		√
Barbados	√	√	Guatemala	√	√
Belarus	√	√	Guinea Bissau	(no trade)	
Benin		√	Honduras	√	√
Bhutan	(no trade)		India	√	√
Bolivia	√	√	Indonesia		√
Burkina Faso	√	√	Iran, Islamic Republic of (Iran)	√	√
Cameroon		√	Israel	√	√
Canada	√	√	Jamaica	√	√
Chile	√	√	Japan	√	√
China	√	√	Kenya	√	√
- Hong Kong, SAR	√	√	Kuwait	√	√
- Macao, SAR	√	√	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Libya)		√
Colombia	√	√	Madagascar	√	√
Comoros	(no trade)		Malawi	√	√
Costa Rica	√	√	Malaysia	√	√
Côte d'Ivoire		√	Mauritius	√	√
Croatia	√	√	Mexico	√	√
Cuba	√	√	Monaco	√	√
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo)		√	Mongolia	√	√
Ethiopia		√	Morocco	√	√
Fiji	√	√			

Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports
Mozambique	√	√
Namibia	√	√
New Caledonia	√	√
New Zealand	√	√
Norway	√	√
Pakistan	√	√
Palau	(no trade)	
Peru	√	√
Qatar	√	√
Republic of Korea	√	√
Romania	√	√
Saint Kitts and Nevis		√
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		√
San Marino	√	√
Sao Tome and Principe		√
Senegal	√	√
Serbia and Montenegro	√	√
Singapore	√	√

Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports
South Africa	√	√
Sri Lanka	√	√
Swaziland	√	√
Thailand	√	√
Togo		√
Tunisia	√	√
Turkey	√	√
Uganda	√	√
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	√	√
United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania)		√
United States of America (US)	√	√
Uruguay	√	√
Uzbekistan	√	√
Viet Nam	√	√
Zambia	√	√
Zimbabwe	√	√

3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

3.1 Criteria used to select species

Imports of species to the EC and candidate countries identified as showing noteworthy trade patterns are discussed below. Trade in each species, for each term (live, skins, etc.), was analysed and species/term combinations selected according to four criteria:

1. High volume trade in 2005
2. Sharp increase in trade in 2005
3. General long term increases or decreases in trade
4. Long term variable trade

The minimum level of trade required for Appendix II listed species to qualify for criterion 1 was reduced to the Appendix I level,

for species categorised as globally threatened by IUCN (Table 3.2).

Species that – despite a sharp increase in trade in 2005 – were still only traded in very low volumes (i.e. less than 5% of the levels listed in Table 3.1) were omitted.

Species that were selected for review in this section following these criteria are listed in table 3.2. All the species listed were selected from EC Member States data unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.1. Minimum level of trade required for selection on the basis of high trade volume.

Taxonomic group	CITES Appendix		
	I	II	III
Mammals	100	10000	50000
Birds	100	10000	50000
Reptiles	100	50000	100000
Amphibians	100	50000	–
Fish	100	50000	–
Invertebrates	500	50000	100000
Plants (non-timber)	500	50000	100000
Plants (timber)	500 m ³	1000 m ³	5000 m ³

Table 3.2. Species selected using the four criteria: highly traded, sharp increase in trade, overall increase or decrease in trade, and high variability in trade.²

Taxon	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	Red List Listing	2004 Report
	High Volume	Overall Increase	Sharp Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			
MAMMALS								
Primates								
Hamadryas Baboon								
<i>Papio hamadryas</i>		√				B	NT	
Carnivora								
Argentine Grey Fox								*
<i>Pseudalopex griseus</i>	√ c	c				B	LC	
Polar Bear								
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>			c			B	VU	
Cheetah								
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	√					A	VU	
Bobcat								*
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	√	√				B	LC	
Lion								*
<i>Panthera leo</i>				√		B	VU	
Jaguar								
<i>Panthera onca</i>			√			A	NT	
Leopard								*
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	√					A	LC	
Cape Fur Seal								*
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	√ c		c		c	B	LC	
Proboscidae								
African Elephant								*
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>						A/B	VU	
Perissodactyla								
Hatmann's Mountain Zebra								
<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>			√			B		
Artiodactyla								
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	√		c		c	B	LC	*
White-lipped Peccary								*
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	√					B	LC	
BIRDS								
Falconiformes								
White-backed Vulture								
<i>Gyps africanus</i>		√				B	LC	
Asian White-backed Vulture <i>Gyps bengalensis</i>			√			B	CR	
Gruiformes								
Great Bustard			√			B	VU	

² √: EC trade

c: Candidate Countries trade

* Species identified with noteworthy patterns of trade in the 2004 Analysis

Taxon	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	Red List Listing	2004 Report
	High Volume	Overall Increase	Sharp Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			
<i>Otis tarda</i>								
Psittaciformes								
Blue-fronted Amazon								*
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>		√				B	LC	
Blue-cheeked Amazon								
<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>		√				B	NT	
Senegal Parrot <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	√					B	LC	*
Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	√					B	LC	*
Passeriformes								
Green Singing Finch								*
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	√					C	LC	
REPTILES								
Testudines								
Chestnut Terrapin <i>Pelusios castaneus</i>		√				C		
Sauria								
Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>	√					B	LC	*
Argentine Black and White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	√					B		*
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	√					B		
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	√					B		*
Serpentes								
Borneo Short-tailed Python <i>Python breitensteini</i>					√	B		
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	√					B		*
Burmese Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	√					B		
Royal Python <i>Python regius</i>	√	√				B		*
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	√		c			B		*
Oriental Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	√					B		
Indonesian Cobra <i>Naja sputatrix</i>			√			B		
Russell's Viper <i>Daboia russelii</i>			√			C		
Crocodylia								
Saltwater Crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>						A/B	LC	
Siamese Crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	√					A	CR	*
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	√		√			B	LC	*

Taxon	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	Red List Listing	2004 Report
	High Volume	Overall Increase	Sharp Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			
South American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodiles</i>	√		√			B		*
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	√					B		
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>		√				B	LC	*
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	√					B	LC	
New Guinea Crocodile <i>Crocodylus novaeguineae</i>		√				B		
AMPHIBIANS								
Anura								
Tiger Frog <i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	√					B	LC	*
FISH								
Acipenseriformes								
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	√		√			B	VU	*
Osteoglossiformes								
Golden Arowana <i>Scleropages formosus</i>	√					A	EN	*
INVERTEBRATES								
Annelida								
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	√					B	NT	
Mollusca								
Southern Giant Clam <i>Tridacna derasa</i>			√			B	VU	
Queen Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	√					B		
Corals								
<i>Stylophora pistillata</i>			√			B		
<i>Acropora formosa</i>		√	√			B		
<i>Montipora foliosa</i>		√	√			B		
PLANTS (Non-timber species)								
Amaryllidaceae								
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	√					B		*
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	√					B		*
Compositae								
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	√					A		
Cactaceae								
<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>	√					A	VU	
<i>Obregonia denegri</i>	√					A	VU	
<i>Uebelmannia pectinifera</i>	√					A	LC	
<i>Selenicereus grandiflorus</i>			√			B		

Taxon	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	Red List Listing	2004 Report
	High Volume	Overall Increase	Sharp Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			
Euphorbiaceae								
<i>Euphorbia decaryi</i>	√					A	EN	
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.			√			B	EN/CR/VU	
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>	√	√				B		*
Nepenthaceae								
<i>Nepenthes bicalcarata</i>			√			B	VU	
Orchidaceae								
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>	√					A		
<i>Paphiopedilum armeniacum</i>	√					A	EN	
Pinaceae								
<i>Abies guatemalensis</i>			√			A	VU	
Primulaceae								
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	√					B		*
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	√	√				B		*
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	√					B		*
PLANTS (Timber Species)								
Leguminosae								
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	√		√			B	EN	*
Meliaceae								
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	√					C	VU	
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>					√	B	VU	*
Rosaceae								
<i>Prunus africana</i>	√		√			B	VU	*
Thymelaeaceae								
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>			√			B	VU	
							Not Evaluated/	*
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	√		√			B	VU	

3.2. Species accounts

3.2.1. Appendix I

Mammals

Four Appendix-I mammals met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*, Jaguar *Panthera onca*, Leopard *Panthera pardus*, and African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*. Three qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005, whilst the Jaguar showed a sharp increase in trade in 2005. The African Elephant and Cheethah are both globally threatened.

Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade³: 91% of trophies

Principal source: wild

³ The percentage of global trade throughout this Chapter is calculated from net trade data. See 2.5.

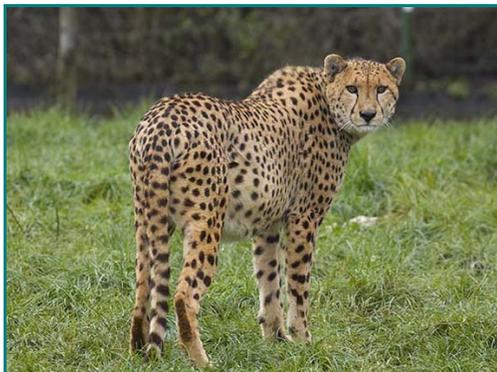
Top trading partners: Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All the trophies and skins imported into the EC were wild-sourced– 80 reported as trophies, and a further 6 and 4 reported as skins and skulls respectively. Of these 90 items (trophies, skins and skulls), 88 were direct exports from Namibia and Zimbabwe, and two were re-exported from South Africa originating in Namibia. Namibia was the main source of the trophies, skins and skulls imported into the EC, accounting for 94% of the trade. The remaining 6% of trophies imported were from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The exports were within the established annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies set at 150 for Namibia and 50 for Zimbabwe. In addition, nine live captive-bred cheethahs were imported by European zoos from the United Arab Emirates, South Africa and Switzerland.



Cheetah (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Jaguar *Panthera onca*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 87% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Brazil

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

The sharp increase in trade in 2005 was mainly the result of the import of 20 skins from wild-

sourced jaguars for exhibition purposes (codes Q and E), from Brazil.

The EC also imported two live captive-bred jaguars from Croatia for zoos.

Leopard *Panthera pardus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade: 42% of trophies

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: United Republic of Tanzania, Switzerland, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Central African Republic

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

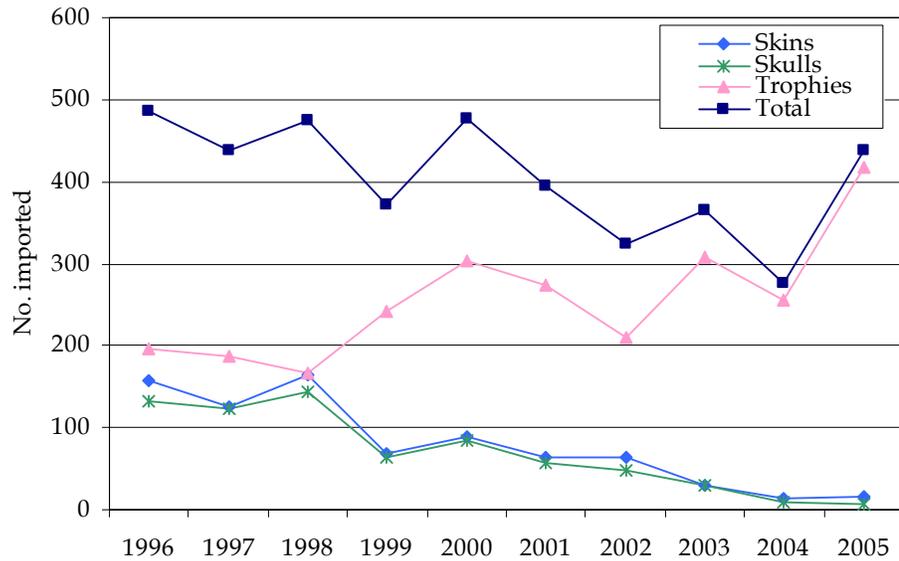
Almost all of the leopard imports into the EC were wild-caught hunting trophies - 417 reported as trophies, and a further 15 and 7 reported as skins and skulls respectively. This is an increase on the 277 trophies, skins and skulls imported in 2004 (Figure 3.4). Most (97%) imports had been exported directly from the country of origin. The main exporting countries were the United Republic of Tanzania (159 trophies), Zimbabwe (85) and Namibia (82).

All exporting countries were within their CITES export quotas for 2005.

Most of the remaining trade was scientific specimens, two pre-convention skins, and two live captive-bred leopards for zoos.

EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *P. pardus* skins and skulls showed an overall decrease during 1996–2005, with trade volumes peaking in the second half of the 1990s and declining progressively since. Imports reported as ‘trophies’ meanwhile showed a general increase over the same period. When trade in the three terms (which are often used interchangeably when reporting trade in hunting trophies) was considered together, the overall trend during 1996–2005 was downward until 2005 when there was an increase to levels close to that of the mid 1990s.

Figure 3.4. EC-reported net imports of wild-sourced leopard *Panthera pardus* hunting trophies.



African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade terms: ivory carvings, skins, trophies, tusks

Percentage of global trade: 64% of ivory carvings (kg), 100% of skins m², 79% of trophies, 60% of tusks (no units), 93% of tusks (kg)

Principal sources: wild (trophies, skins, ivory carvings), pre-Convention (ivory carvings)

Top trading partners: Côte d'Ivoire, United States of America, Switzerland, South Africa, Uganda

EC Annex: A (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Annex B)

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable



African Elephant (© Christophe Zuckler)

EC reported imports during 2005 largely originated from wild and pre-Convention sources. Pre-Convention sources mainly consisted of ivory carvings while items originating from wild sources comprised a variety of terms such as ivory carvings, skin and its derivatives, specimens, trophies and tusks.

Approximately 1600 pre-Convention ivory carvings were imported into the EC in 2005. The EC traded mostly with the US (391 carvings), Switzerland (360 carvings), the Côte d'Ivoire (270 carvings) and Japan (246 carvings). The EC also imported 1653kg and 29 ivory carvings of wild source from the Côte d'Ivoire, 103 carvings from Gabon and 65 ivory carvings of wild source from the United Republic of Tanzania.

In 2005, all but one skin imported directly originated from South Africa and Zimbabwe, respectively exporting 324m² and 139 skins. Elephant skins, being very thick, can be split several times, thus these figures might not necessarily represent the same number of animals.

All specimens imported in 2005 were for scientific purposes.

EC Member States reported the import of 250 trophies, 56 (no units) and 3kg of wild sourced

tusks. The principal exporters of wild-sourced trophies were the United Republic of Tanzania (113 trophies), Cameroon (93 trophies) and Mozambique (39 trophies). Cameroon (27 tusks), Gabon (14 tusks and 3kg), Côte d'Ivoire (6 tusks), Mozambique (4 tusks) and the United Republic of Tanzania (4 tusks) exported most of the tusks. In addition, EC member States reported the import of 40 (no units) and 24kg of pre-Convention tusks, mainly from Côte d'Ivoire.

Eighteen live animals were imported into the EC from the US, seventeen of source unknown, one reported as from pre-Convention specimens for trade purposes.

Finally, one hundred and nineteen carvings, 6kg of ivory and one trophy were confiscated or seized in 2005.

Birds

No Appendix-I bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Reptiles

Two species of Appendix-I reptile met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Saltwater Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus* and Siamese Crocodile *C. siamensis*, which both qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005. The Siamese Crocodile is globally threatened.

Saltwater Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: skins, skin pieces
Percentage of global trade: 14% of skins, 100% of skin pieces
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partner: Singapore
EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern
In 2005, 3000 skin pieces, 418 skins, 57 small leather products and ten live animals were reported as imported by the EC. Skins and skin pieces were exported by Singapore; small leather products mainly by Australia while all ten live animals were exported by Malaysia. All traded items were of captive-bred source, apart

from one small leather product reported as originating from ranching activities.

Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: meat, skins, small leather products
Percentage of global trade: 3% of meat, 4% of skins and 20% of small leather products
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partner: Thailand
EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered
The majority of the trade to the EC during 2005 was in meat (3600kg), small leather products (2534 items) and skins (282 skins). They all came from captive-bred sources in Thailand, although some skins were traded *via* Singapore.

Also, 31 bodies from captive-bred sources were imported into the EC from Thailand in 2005. Two garments from wild specimens were imported from Thailand *via* the Republic of Korea.

In 2004, the majority of the trade was in skins. Meat was imported in 2005 for the first time since 2001 when 19645kg were imported.

Amphibians

No Appendix-I amphibians met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Fish

The only species of fish to meet the criteria in 2005 was the Golden Arowana *Scleropages formosus*, which qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005. The species is globally threatened.

Golden Arowana *Scleropages formosus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 0% of live
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partner: Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand
EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

All imports of Golden Arowana into the EC during 2005 were of live individuals from captive-bred sources ('D'). Though the main trading partners were Singapore (90%), Malaysia (9%) and Thailand (1%), 65% of these live fish originated from Indonesia. The remaining 35% came from Singapore (82 fish) and Malaysia (10 fish).

Over the period 1996-2005 imports of live captive-bred Golden Arowana into the EC have increased from single individuals in 1996 and 1997 to imports reaching triple figures in 2004 and 2005.

Invertebrates

No Appendix-I invertebrate species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Plants

Eight Appendix-I plant taxa met the criteria for inclusion in this section: *Astrophytum asterias*, *Obregonia denegrii*, *Uebelmannia pectinifera*, *Saussurea costus*, *Dendrobium cruentum*, *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* and *Euphorbia decaryi*, all qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade while *Abies guatemalensis* was selected on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2005. *Astrophytum asterias*, *Obregonia denegrii*, *Euphorbia decaryi* and *Abies guatemalensis* are globally threatened.

Orchidaceae spp. and *Paphiopedilum* spp. were also selected on the basis of high volume. Trade in Appendix-I orchids is discussed in Chapter 4.

Astrophytum asterias

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 70% of live

Principal source: artificially propagated

Top trading partner: Thailand

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Over 1300 live artificially propagated *Astrophytum asterias* were reported as imported into the EC in 2005 by the importers which were exported from Thailand.

Obregonia denegrii

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live, seeds

Percentage of global trade: 91% of live plants, 58% of seeds

Principal source: artificially propagated

Top trading partner: China, Thailand

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

The most significant trade in *Obregonia denegrii* reported by the EC during 2005 related to the seizure of 800 live plants from China. The remaining trade consisted of 51 live plants imported from Thailand.

Trade in cacti is discussed further in Chapter 4.

Uebelmannia pectinifera

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 98% of live

Principal source: artificially propagated

Top trading partner: China

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

As with *Obregonia denegrii*, the most significant trade in *Uebelmannia pectinifera* reported by the EC during 2005 related to the seizure of 800 live plants from China. The remaining EC reported trade consisted of 50 live plants imported from the US.

In addition, the US reported exporting 1352 live plants and 140 seeds (all artificially propagated).

Saussurea costus

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade terms: roots

Percentage of global trade: 4% of roots

Principal source: artificially-propagated

Top trading partners: Switzerland

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

In 2005, the EC reported importing approximately 21900kg of *Saussurea costus*. Switzerland was the main exporter, although the roots were originally sourced in India.

Derivatives, dried plants and extracts of *Saussurea costus* were also reported as imported into the EC in 2005 in small quantities. China

was the main exporter, exporting 100kg of dried plants, 43.46kg of derivatives and 14.46kg of extracts.

Euphorbia decaryi

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 100% of live
Principal source: artificially propagated
Top trading partners: United States of America, Thailand
EC Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Endangered
The EC reported imports of 964 artificially propagated live plants from the US and 20 from Thailand in 2005.

Dendrobium cruentum

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 75% of live
Principal source: artificially propagated
Top trading partners: Malaysia
EC Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated
In 2005, the EC imported 1200 live plants from Malaysia and 100 from Thailand.

Paphiopedilum armeniacum

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 43% of live
Principal source: artificially propagated
Top trading partners: Thailand
EC Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Endangered
All *Paphiopedilum armeniacum* traded in 2005 were artificially propagated. Over seven hundred live plants were imported during that year with Thailand accounting for 99% of all exports.

Abies guatemalensis

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase
Principal trade term: dried plants
Percentage of global trade: 100% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Guatemala
EC Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable
In 2005, the EC reported importing 182 dried plants (no units) of wild source from Guatemala for scientific purposes.

3.2.2. Appendix II

Mammals

Eight Appendix-II mammal species qualified for inclusion in this section: Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*, Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*, Bobcat *Lynx rufus*, Lion *Panthera leo*, Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*, Hartmann's Mountain zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*, Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* and White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*.

Five of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume in 2005, one as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade in 2005, two based on an overall increase in trade during 1996-2005, and one based on a decrease in trade during the same period. The lion is globally threatened.

Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase
Principal trade term: skulls, live and trophies
Percentage of global trade: 63% of skulls, 83% of live, 27% of trophies
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia, Senegal, South Africa
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened
The most imports in 2005 consisted of wild-sourced items, traded in a variety of terms including 'bones', 'feet', 'skins' and 'teeth', but most imports were of 'skulls', 'specimens', 'trophies' and 'live' items.

Senegal accounted for all 'live' trade to the EC in 2005, exporting fifty animals to the EC. The EC further reported importing 183 skulls and

58 trophies in 2005, most of which came from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Additionally, since 2001 an increase in both skulls and trophies has been recorded (Figure 3.5).

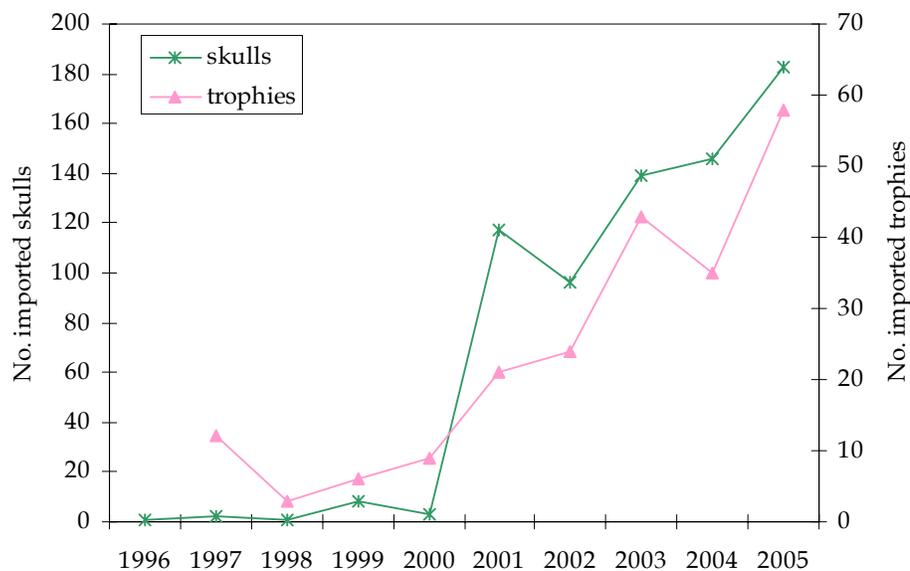
Fifty-nine specimens were imported from the United Republic of Tanzania for scientific purpose.

The EC confiscated six live animals and one body in 2005.



Hamadryas Baboon (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Figure 3.5. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Hamadryas baboon *Papio hamadryas* trophies and skulls.



Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 54% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Most imports during 2005 related to skins (66155, plus 36kg), with the remainder of trade comprising garments (1486), skin pieces (856,

plus 139kg), plates (44, plus 163kg), small leather products (177), cloth (110), live (6) and tails (3). Apart from 150 skins exported by Chile, all remaining items in trade were exported directly by (or originated in) Argentina. From 1996-2000, annual imports of wild-sourced skins into the EC averaged 12000-13000 skins. This figure increased to 58816 for the period 2001-2005. Trade in the species is also discussed in section 3.5. Candidate Countries.

Bobcat *Lynx rufus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 44% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: United States of America, Canada

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

As in previous years, EC imports of bobcats during 2005 were almost exclusively of wild-sourced skins. Approximately 23000 skins were imported into the EC. Eighty-five percent of these originated in the United States, although over 4000 were imported into the EC *via* Canada; the remainder originated directly from Canada. Although the volume of trade reported in 2005 was down from its peak in 2004, EC imports of wild-sourced skins showed a significant overall increase since the mid 1990s, when annual imports were only around a thousand skins.

Lion *Panthera leo*

Criteria for inclusion: overall decrease

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade: 34% of trophies

Principal source: wild and captive-bred

Top trading partners: South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe

EC Annex: B (except *P. l. persica*, which is listed in Annex A)

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable (Subspecies *Panthera leo persica* is Critically Endangered)

As in 2004, the overall level of trade in 2005 was just below the threshold for qualification on the basis of high trade volume for any one term. Nonetheless the species qualified for this

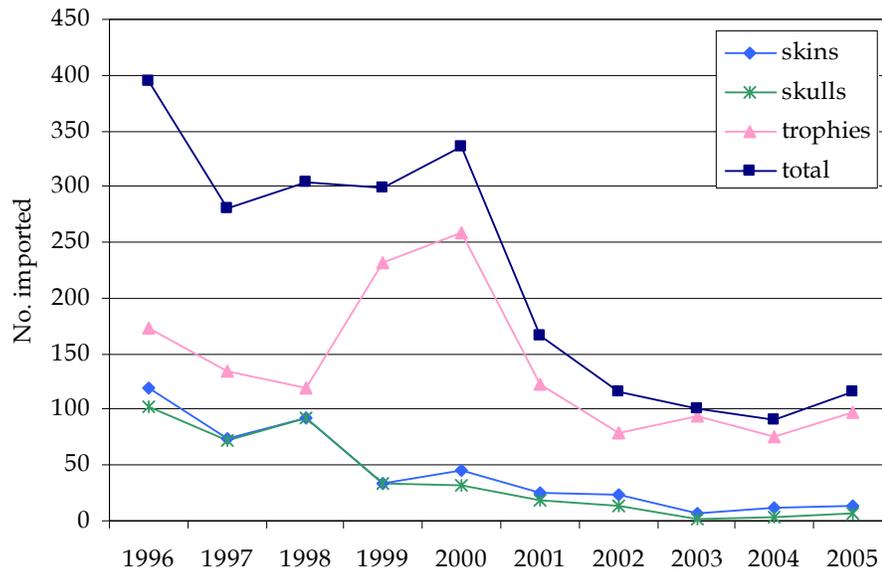
section on the basis of the decrease in EC-reported total imports of wild-sourced lions over the period 1996-2005. Over the past ten years wild lions have mostly been traded as trophies, skins and skulls (Figure 3.6). In 2005, one hundred and sixteen trophies, skins or skulls were reported; they originated mostly from Tanzania (40%), South Africa (24%), Zimbabwe (12%) and Namibia (9%).

Trophies of captive-bred animals recorded another increase in imports, increasing from six in 2003 to 43 in 2005. In addition, 22 'live' lions were imported for zoos, circuses and travelling exhibitions.



Lion (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Figure 3.6. EC Reported imports of wild-sourced *Panthera leo* main products into the EC.



Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 21% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Namibia, South Africa

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC imports during 2005 were almost exclusively of wild-sourced skins. Approximately 16200 were imported. All but 1500 skins exported from South Africa, originated in Namibia: over 83% were exported directly, and the remainder came as re-exports from South Africa, Norway, Turkey and Canada.

Trade in the species is also discussed in Section 3.5. Candidate Countries.



Cape Fur Seal (© Nicholas Warren)

Hartmann's Mountain zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins, trophies

Percentage of global trade: 54% of skins, 48% of trophies

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Namibia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated (*E. zebra*-Endangered)

All trade during 2005 was in wild-sourced products mostly originating from Namibia, either directly or *via* South Africa; these consisted of a variety of terms but the main items traded were skins, trophies, feet and teeth.

Eighty feet, 72 teeth, over 700 skins and approximately 140 trophies were exported to the EC during 2005 from Namibia.

Import numbers for all four terms showed a sharp increase in trade in 2005, resulting in its highest level over the past ten years.

Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 81% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Peru

EC Annex: B (except populations of Mexico and the US which are not included in the Annexes of the Regulations)

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Over 95% of EC imports during 2005 related to skins with garments (4%) being the other main item traded. The vast majority of imports originated in Peru, and all imports were from wild sources. The overall volume of trade in 2005 increased again to above 50000 items, trade having been below this figure for the previous two years.

Trade in the species is also discussed in Section 3.5. Candidate Countries.

White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins, garments

Percentage of global trade: 84% of skins, 67% of garments

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Peru

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

During 2005, the vast majority of EC imports were of wild-sourced skins, all of which originated in Peru. Despite meeting the criterion for high volume trade, average trade (11321 skins) for the last five years (2001-2005) remains lower than the average trade (27735 skins) of the preceding five years (1996-2000).

The EC reported the import of 400 captive-bred White-lipped Peccary specimens from Brazil.

Birds

Seven Appendix-II bird species qualified for inclusion in this section: White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*, Asian White-backed Vulture *G. bengalensis*, Great Bustard *Otis tarda*, Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*, Blue-cheeked Amazon *A. dufreniana*, Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus* and Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*. Two of these qualified on the basis of

high trade volume in 2005, two as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade in 2005, and three based on an overall increase in trade during 1996–2005. Asian White-backed Vulture and Great Bustard are globally threatened.

White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 99.5% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Guinea, Chad

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

During 2005, 171 live birds were reported as imported by the EC. All came from Guinea except for 13 originating from Chad. Over the past ten years, imports of these birds to the EC have increased from five in 1996 to over 200 in 2004 and 171 in 2005.

Asian White-backed Vulture *Gyps bengalensis*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 100% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Guinea

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

During 2005, the EC reported importing 18 live birds from Guinea. This species was last recorded as an import in 1996 when the EC imported five from Cameroon. Neither Cameroon nor Guinea are range states for this species.

Great Bustard *Otis tarda*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 100% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Russian Federation

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2004 and 2005, 28 and 37 birds were respectively imported by the EC from the Russian Federation, although no trade had been recorded from 1996-2003.

Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 73% of live

Principal source: W

Top trading partners: Argentina

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Over the period 1996-2005, EC imports of live Blue-fronted Amazon have increased from just over 250 birds in 1996 and 1997 to close to 5000 birds in 2004 thereafter decreasing to 3218 in 2005.

Throughout, live birds were almost exclusively of wild-source from Argentina. One hundred and eighty-five birds were also imported from captive-bred facilities, again mostly from Argentina.

Blue-cheeked Amazon *Amazona dufresniana*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 73% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Guyana, Suriname

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

This bird is almost exclusively traded as wild-sourced live specimen (fifteen captive-bred birds were exported from Guyana to the EC in 2003). From 1996-2000, most exports originated from Suriname, numbers averaging just over fifty birds a year. However, since 2001, several hundred birds a year have been exported from Guyana while numbers from Suriname decreased. In 2005, 306 birds were imported from Guyana and 14 from Suriname to the EC.



Senegal Parrot (©Ruud van der Weerdt)

Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 68% of live

Principal source: wild

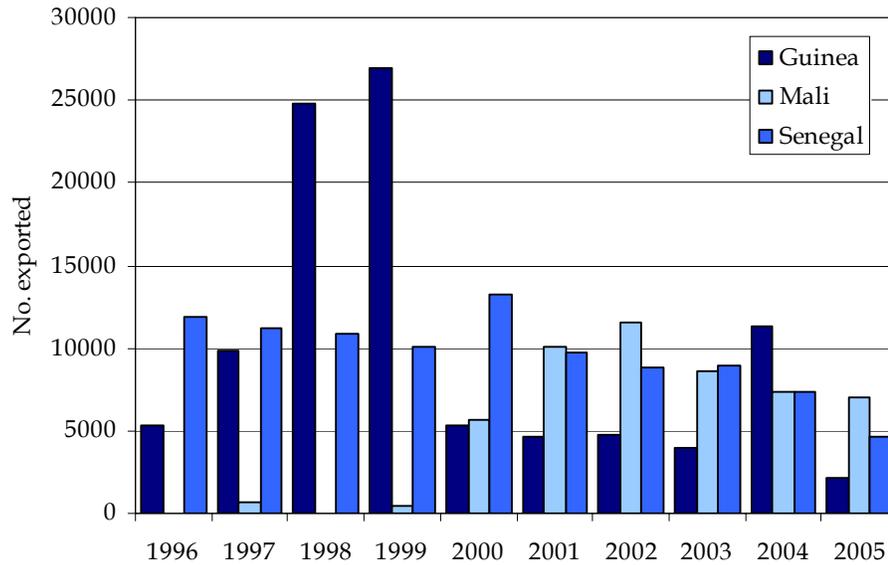
Top trading partners: Mali, Senegal, Guinea

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Over 99% of the 13906 individuals reported as imports in 2005 were live birds from wild sources. Most of the remaining imports were captive-bred source code -C- birds (91 individuals). The top exporters of wild-sourced birds 1996-2005 were Guinea, Mali and Senegal, more than 250000 birds being exported during this period (Figure 3.7). In 2005 Mali was the main exporter, exporting 6580 live birds directly to the EC and a further 400 *via* Guinea. Senegal exported 4679 live birds and Guinea 2150.

Figure 3.7. EC-reported imports of Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus* from principal exporters.



Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 60% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Cameroon, DR Congo, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

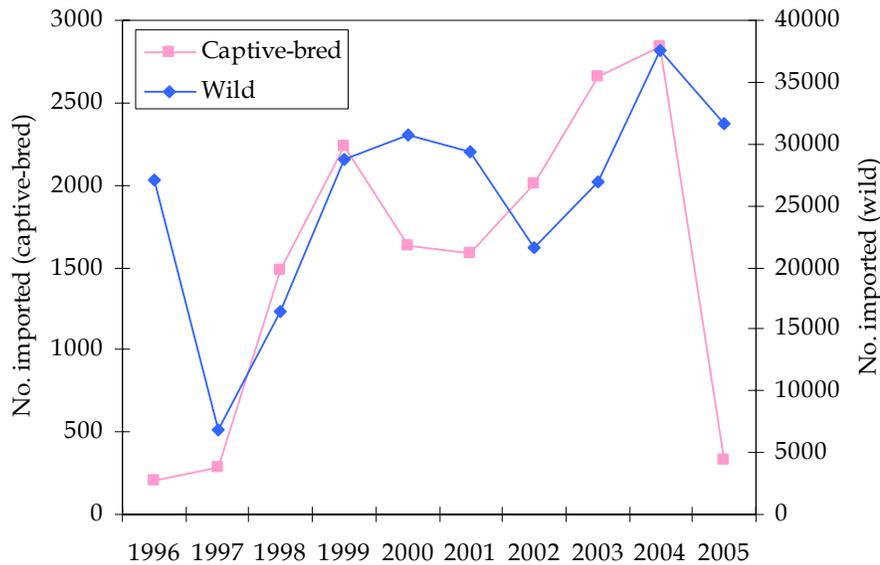
In 2005, EC Member States reported the imports of 32036 live specimens, 1503 of which were reported as the subspecies *P. e. timneh*.

They almost entirely involved wild-sourced birds (99%); captive-bred specimens (source C and F) accounted for 1% of this trade.

The main exporters of wild sourced birds were Cameroon (11472 live specimens), the Democratic Republic of Congo (11031), Congo (6131) and Cote d'Ivoire (1883). The Philippines (85 live specimens), Namibia (80), and Bahrain (51) were the top three exporters of captive-bred birds.

Imports of captive bred birds decreased sharply in 2005 to 1996/97 levels (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8. EC-reported imports of Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus* from wild and captive-bred sources.



Reptiles

Sixteen Appendix-II reptile taxa qualified for inclusion in this section: American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*, South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus crocodiles*, Brown Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus fuscus*, Yacare Caiman *C. yacare*, Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, New Guinea Crocodile *Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae*, Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*, Argentine Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*, Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus* Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*, Borneo Short-tailed Python *Python breitensteini*, Blood Python *Python brongersmai*, Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus*, Royal Python *P. regius*, Reticulated Python *P. reticulatus*, Oriental Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus* and Indonesian Cobra *Naja sputatrix*.

Thirteen of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume in 2005, five as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade in 2005, two based on an overall increase in trade during 1996–2005, and one based on high variability in trade volumes during 1996–2005.

American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 65% of skins

Principal sources: wild, captive-bred

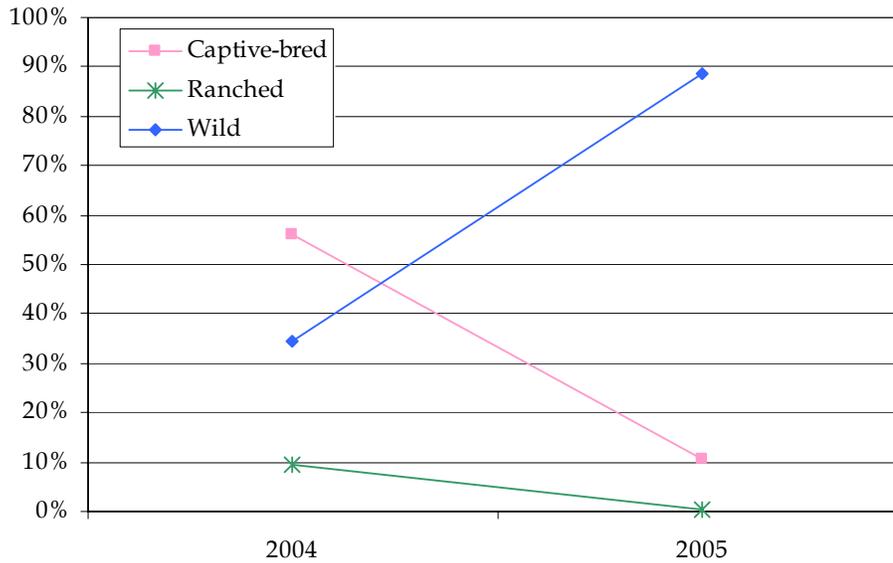
Top trading partner: United States of America

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Most EC-reported imports during 2005 related to skins (379376). The remaining trade mostly consisted of skin pieces (17372) and small leather products (3346). The top-trading partner was the United States, which exported 87% of skins directly, and was also the country of origin for skins re-exported by intermediate states such as Singapore and Switzerland. Most items were wild-sourced (c.88%), the remaining being mostly reported as captive-bred (11%). This represents an increase in the proportion of reported wild alligators compared with 2004 (Figure 3.9). The number of wild-sourced skins imported by the EC in 2004 showed a sharp increase compared with previous years, and this trend continued in 2005. This may be due to changes in reporting practices.

Figure 3.9. Reported sources of American Alligator *A. mississippiensis*.



South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus crocodiles*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 84% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Venezuela

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated (*C. crocodilus* – Least Concern)

Most EC-reported imports during 2005 related to skins (72290), with the remainder of trade including live individuals (2965), tails (2777) and skin pieces (680, plus 200kg). The number of EC-reported skin imports in 2005 (72290) represents an increase of 40% on the 2004 figure (51416). Most (96%) EC-reported imports were reported by, or originated in, Venezuela. The remainder consisted of live individuals exported by Guyana (2815), and skins exported by Panama but originating in Guyana (140). All the tails (2777) and a significant number of EC-reported skins (7817) originating in Venezuela were exported to the EU by Panama. The majority of trade (93% of skins, 95% of live individuals, all tails, and 200kg of skin pieces) was from wild sources, the remainder being reported as captive-bred.

Brown Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus fuscus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 5% of skins

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partners: Colombia, Panama

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated (*C. crocodilus* – Least concern)

EC-reported trade during 2005 consisted of the import of skins (52653), small leather products (37961), tails (13592), and skin pieces (201). The majority of these imports (98% of skins, 93% of small leather products, and all tails and skin pieces) were from captive-bred sources. The top exporter was Colombia, which was the origin of over 97% of EC-reported *C. c. fuscus* skins and all tails. Over 20% of skins reached the EU *via* Singapore. Panama was the main exporter of small leather products (91% of EC-reported products), followed by Nicaragua (8%) and Colombia (1%). However, Panama did not report any exports in 2005.

Yacare Caiman *Caiman yacare*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 79% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Bolivia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC-reported trade during 2005 consisted of the import of 40439 skins and 15689 tails, all from wild sources. Bolivia was the origin of all EC-reported trade. Most of the trade was direct, and the majority of indirect trade originated in Bolivia but was imported by the EU from Panama (5% of skins and 49% of tails).

EC-reported imports of wild-sourced skins had shown an overall increase during 1995-2004, but decreased in 2005, to approximately the same level as in 2002.

Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins, meat, skin pieces

Percentage of global trade: 28% of skins, 14% of meat, 37% of skin pieces

Principal source: captive-bred, ranched

Top trading partners: Zimbabwe, Singapore

EC Annex: A/B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC-reported imports consisted of 69529 skins, 49035kg of meat, 23231 plus 35kg of skin pieces, 447 small leather products, 120 skulls, 88 trophies, 15 tails, 5 live individuals, and one body. Most (67%) of the skins were from captive-bred sources, 31% from ranched sources, and 2% wild.

Almost all the meat (98%) was captive-bred, the rest being ranched. Similarly, most (82%) skin pieces were from captive-bred sources, the rest being ranched.

Zimbabwe was the main trading partner. Over 60% of skins originated in Zimbabwe, with about one-third of these skins being re-exported to the EU from Singapore. South Africa (18%) and Mozambique (14%) were the other main countries of origin for skins. All EC-imports of meat came from Zimbabwe (76%) and South Africa (24%), and almost all skin pieces were imported from Zimbabwe.

New Guinea Crocodile *Crocodylus novaeguineae novaeguineae*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 5%

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Singapore

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated (*C. novaeguineae*- Least Concern)

EC reported imports in 2005 consisted entirely of skins. All skins originated from Papua New Guinea although they were all traded *via* a third party either Singapore (98%) or Japan (2%).

Over the past ten years, imports into the EC have increased from a few tens in the mid nineties to annual imports averaging 1940 skins since 2002.

Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 21% of live

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partners: El Salvador

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least concern

All EC-reported imports during 2005 related exclusively to live individuals, the vast majority (99%) of which came from captive-bred sources.

The top trading partner was El Salvador, which accounted for 82% (102729 individuals) of direct imports to the EC, and was the country of origin for a further 15601 individuals re-exported by the United States and Canada. The EC also reported the import of 5500 animals from Guatemala.

Three hundred and seventy five live wild-sourced iguanas were imported by the EC originating respectively from Guyana and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Argentine Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis meriana*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 46% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC-imports comprised mostly skins (125461), with low level trade in small leather products (2076) and live animals (586) also reported. All trade was in wild-sourced specimens with the exception of the live specimens, which were captive-bred.

All EC-reported trade was reported from or originated in Argentina, except for 100 live individuals imported from the United States.

Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 45% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Mali, Chad, Sudan
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC-reported imports were dominated by wild-sourced skins, 112570 of which were imported during 2005. The top trading partners were Mali (43% of skins), Chad (38% of skins) and Sudan (18% of skins). The remaining 1% of skins were re-exported by the United States, Switzerland and China (Hong Kong), but originated from Mali and Chad.



Water monitor (© Pablo Sinovas)

Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 18% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Singapore, Indonesia
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC-reported imports were dominated by wild-sourced skins, 269801 of which were imported during 2005. The top trading partners were Singapore, which exported 183648 skins (68%), and Indonesia, which exported 77515 skins (29%). Most of the remaining 3% of skins were exported by Malaysia. All skins exported by Singapore were re-exports from either Indonesia (56%) or Malaysia (44%); imports of wild specimens with country of origin as Singapore were subject to trade suspensions throughout 2005.

Borneo Short-tailed Python *Python breitensteini*

Criteria for inclusion: high variability
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 37% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Singapore, Indonesia
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC-reported imports consisted almost exclusively of skins; all (11626 skins) wild-sourced. The top trading partners were Singapore (8779 skins) and Indonesia (2847 skins). All skins exported by Singapore were re-exports from either Indonesia (62%) or Malaysia (38%).

Blood Python *Python brongersmai*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 80% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2005, EC countries reported imports of 133274 skins. Nearly all (91%) of them were wild-sourced, and the remaining 9% were

reported as illegally sourced (seized/confiscated). These imports were from Malaysia (62%) and Indonesia (38%), although over half of the skins originating in Indonesia (including the seized/confiscated skins) were imported *via* Singapore.

In addition, seven hundred live snakes were imported, 55% originating from captive-breeding facilities (source code 'C' and 'F') and the rest from the wild.

Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 40%

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partners: Viet Nam, Singapore, Malaysia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated (*P. molurus* – Lower risk/not threatened).

Almost all EC-imports were of captive-bred skins (98391 in total); 498 live individuals were also reported, the majority being captive-bred.



Burmese python (© Nicholas Warren)

The top trading partners were Viet Nam (52775 skins), Singapore (30972) and Malaysia (11100).

However, all trade from Malaysia and the

majority of trade from Singapore was in skins that had originated in Viet Nam.

Royal Python *Python regius*

Criteria for inclusion: high trade

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 28% of live

Principal sources: ranched

Top trading partners: Ghana, Togo, Benin

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

All 51554 EC imports in 2005 comprised live animals. Of these, 49367 (96%) were from ranched sources, 1646 (3%) from wild sources, and 529 (1%) captive-bred.

Imports were primarily from Ghana (60%), Togo (26%) and Benin (11%).

The trend noted in previous years (1995-2004), of a decrease in EC imports of wild-caught animals and an increase in ranched animals continued in 2005. The number of wild-caught animals in 2005 decreased by 23% compared to the 2004 EC-reported figure, whereas the number of ranched animals increased by 58%.

Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 66% of skins

Principal sources: wild, captive-bred

Top trading partners: Singapore, Indonesia, Viet Nam

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC imports consisted almost exclusively of skins, 334601 of which were imported during 2005. Of these, 78% were wild-sourced and 14% captive-bred, the remaining 8% being confiscated skins. The top exporting country was Singapore (68%), followed by Indonesia (15%) and Viet Nam (12%). The majority of imports from Singapore were re-exports originating in Indonesia (80%), Malaysia (14%) and Viet Nam (6%), as the import into the EC of wild-sourced specimens of Reticulated Pythons from Singapore was suspended during 2005.

Trade in the species is also discussed in Section 3.5. Candidate Countries.

Oriental Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 83% of skins

Principal sources: wild

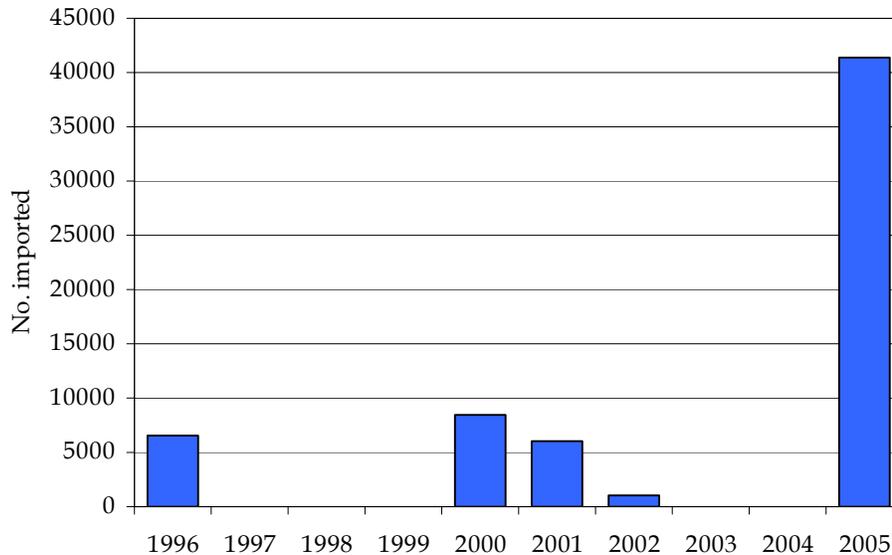
Top trading partner: Singapore

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

All EC-imports in 2005 involved wild-sourced skins, imported from Thailand (85%) and Indonesia (15%), mostly *via* Singapore (92%) and Hong Kong (7%). A total of 117320 skins were imported.

Figure 3.10. EC-reported imports of Indonesian Cobra *Naja sputatrix* skins into the EC.



Indonesian Cobra *Naja sputatrix*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 18% of skins

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: China (Hong Kong), Indonesia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EC-imports in 2005 consisted of 41407 wild-sourced skins. All the skins originated in Indonesia, although 66% of these were re-exports mainly from Hong Kong and Singapore.

The Indonesian Cobra met the criterion of sharp increase in 2005, as the EC over the past ten years had not reported importing more than 8500 skins in any given year (Figure 3.10).

Amphibians

Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* was the only species of Appendix-II amphibian that met one of the criteria for inclusion in this section. It qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005.

Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: meat

Percentage of global trade: 36% of meat (kg)

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partner: Viet Nam

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least concern

EC trade during 2005 consisted mainly of the import of 184266kg of meat (frog legs) which was all sourced from captive-breeding operations in Viet Nam. The Tiger Frog occurs only in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Madagascar (where it

has been introduced). Imports have decreased from 226382kg of meat in 2004.

Fish

EC trade in caviar and other sturgeon products is discussed in Chapter 4. The paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* qualified on the basis of high volume and a sharp increase in trade in 2005. This species is globally threatened.

Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: eggs, live; meat (kg)

Percentage of global trade: 8% of eggs, live; 96% of meat (kg); 36% eggs (kg),

Principal source: captive-born, wild

Top trading partner: United States of America

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports in 2005 consisted of 2387.08kg wild-sourced eggs, 141000 live F1 captive-born eggs and 8350kg of wild sourced meat, all of which were exported by the United States.

Levels of wild-sourced egg imports increased to 2387kg in 2005 from 1516kg reported in 2003 and 1068 in 2004. The overall volume of trade in recent years has increased notably since the late 1990s.

Invertebrates

Three species, together with coral (see below), qualified on the basis of high volumes and sharp increase in trade in 2005. The Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa* is globally threatened.

Several species of coral and coral reported at a higher taxonomic level were selected using the criteria. General patterns of EC coral imports are discussed in Chapter 4. This section highlights only those coral species that were selected with using the criterion sharp increase in trade in 2005.

Three Appendix-II coral species met this criteria: *Stylophora pistillata*, *Acropora formosa* and *Montiopora foliosa*.

Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade terms: live, bodies

Percentage of global trade: >99% of live (kg), 100% bodies (kg)

Principal source: captive bred; wild

Top trading partners: Russian Federation, Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EC-reported imports in 2005 mostly consisted of 58333 live captive bred animals exported by the Russian Federation, 3547kg wild-sourced bodies exported from Turkey and 1987.7kg of live wild-sourced animals (100kg exported from Serbia & Montenegro and 1887.7kg from Turkey).

Imports of live wild-sourced leeches increased from 1358.46kg in 2004 to 1987.7kg in 2005 while live captive-bred leeches decreased from 63000 in 2004 to 58333 in 2005. Imports of bodies to the EC also increased from 2902kg in 2004 to 3547kg in 2005.

Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade terms: live, shells

Percentage of global trade: 54% of live, 76% of shells

Principal source: captive bred, ranched

Top trading partners: Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, Viet Nam, Cook Islands

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Live animals (14585) and shells (412) of Southern Giant Clams were reported as imported into the EC in 2005.

Thirty eight percent of live imports were bred in captivity from F1 specimens, 37% were from captive breeding operation, 24% were wild-sourced, and approximately 1% were from ranching activities. Live imports were exported from Micronesia (29% of EC imports), Tonga (20%), Viet Nam (17%), Cook Islands (14%), Australia (9%), Marshall Islands (8) and Palau (4%).

All imports from Micronesia, Tonga and 50% of Cook Islands imports were from F1, captive breeding or ranching farms. All live imports

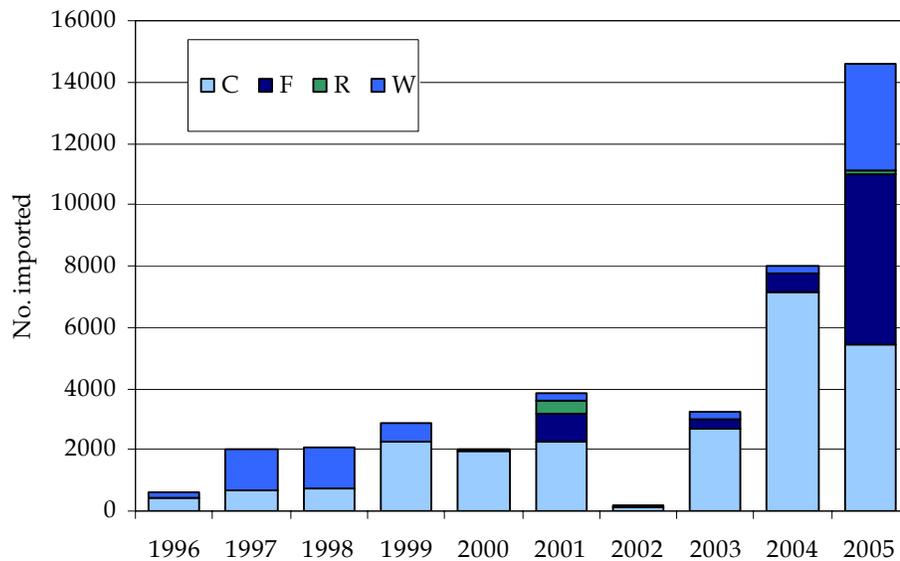
from Viet Nam and 50% of imports from the Cook Islands were from wild sources.

The majority of imported shells (95%) were sourced from ranching farms in Palau .

Imports have risen from 8,010 live animals reported in 2004 to 14,585 in 2005. Although the

proportion from F1 captive breeding has increased from 625 to 5565, wild imports have also increased from 250 to 3470 (Figure 3.11). Live imports reported by the EC from the Cook Is Australia and Palau have decreased since 2004 whereas imports from Micronesia, Tonga and Viet Nam have increased.

Figure 3.11. EC-reported imports of live Southern Giant Clams *Tridacna derasa*.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

Queen conch *Strombus gigas*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade terms: meat (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 29% of meat (kg), 2% shells
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Jamaica
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

The EC imported 418494kg of conch meat from Jamaica in 2005, as well as 4273 wild-sourced shells mainly originating from Turks & Caicos Islands. This included also 84 seized shells.

Wild-sourced meat imported in 2005 decreased from 527524.32kg in 2004 to 418494kg in 2005. Imports of shells also decreased from 6406 wild-sourced shells and 9.524kg of shells imported in 2004 to 4189 wild-sourced shells and 84 seized shells in 2005.

Stylophora pistillata

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 47% of live, 29% of raw corals
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Indonesia, Solomon Islands
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

Imports to the EC in 2005 constituted of 2307 wild-sourced live and 736 wild-sourced raw corals.

The main exporters for live animals was Indonesia representing 76% of reported imports to the EC, followed by Tonga (24%).

The Solomon Islands accounted for 98% of raw coral imports to the EC.

Acropora formosa

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase, overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 36% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Indonesia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

EC-reported imports were dominated by the import of 9482 pieces of wild-sourced live coral from Indonesia, of which 40 pieces were imported via the United States. Smaller quantities of raw coral were also reported from Indonesia (102 pieces), French Polynesia (60) and Mayotte (14). An increase in imports to the EC was noted in 2005, reaching its highest value of the past ten years.

Montipora foliosa

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase, overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 40% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Indonesia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

During 2005, all imports consisted of live coral (2522 pieces) from Indonesia, apart from 5 reported as 'raw corals'. As with *Acropora formosa*, imports into the EC increased from 1996 to 2005. Imports in 2005 doubled in volume from the previous or any other year since 1996.

Plants (non-timber)

Twenty-two Appendix-II (non-timber) plant taxa qualified for inclusion in this section: *Galanthus elwesii*, *G. woronowii*, *Selenicereus grandiflorus*, *Nepenthes bicalcarata*, *Cyclamen cilicium*, *C. coum*, *C. hederifolium* and 15 species of the genus *Euphorbia*. Six of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume in 2005, and the remaining species as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade in 2005. Fourteen of the 15

selected *Euphorbia* species and the species *Nepenthes bicalcarata* are globally threatened.

Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 85% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Turkey

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

As in 2004, the only EC-reported trade in *Galanthus elwesii* during 2005 was the import of 5.6 million wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. This transaction represented nearly 87% of Turkey's 2005 export quota for the species.

Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 53% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Turkey

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

The EC reported imports of 15.7 million wild-source *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs during 2005. The top-trading partner was Turkey, although nearly 90% of Turkish exports originated in Georgia. The 14 million and 1.7 million bulbs originating in Georgia and Turkey respectively represented 78% and 87% of the countries' 2005 export quotas for the species.

Selenicereus grandiflorus

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: dried plants

Percentage of global trade: 99% of dried plants

Principal source: wild

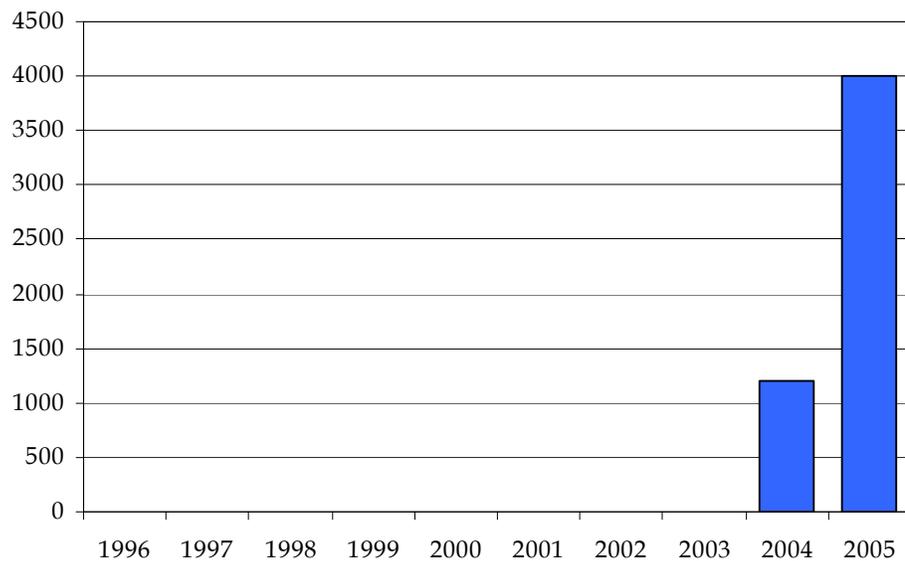
Top trading partner: Morocco

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

During 2005, the EC imported 4000kg of dried plants from Morocco. Nonetheless, for the second year running this species has recorded a sharp increase in trade (Figure 3.12)

Figure 3.12. EC-reported imports of wild *Selenicereus grandiflorus*.



Euphorbia spp. 15 species

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term: wax, live

Percentage of global trade: 54% of wax, 68% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Mexico, Madagascar, Benin

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable/Endangered/Critically Endangered/Not Evaluated

The trade in 15 species of wild-sourced euphorbia were selected for analysis in 2005.

Euphorbia antisiphilitica was the only species traded in high volume; the species has not been

evaluated by IUCN for threat status. All the other species were traded in smaller volumes and evaluated by IUCN as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered.

Table 3.3. *Euphorbia* species selected using the four criteria: highly traded, sharp increase in trade, overall increase or decrease in trade, and high variability in trade.

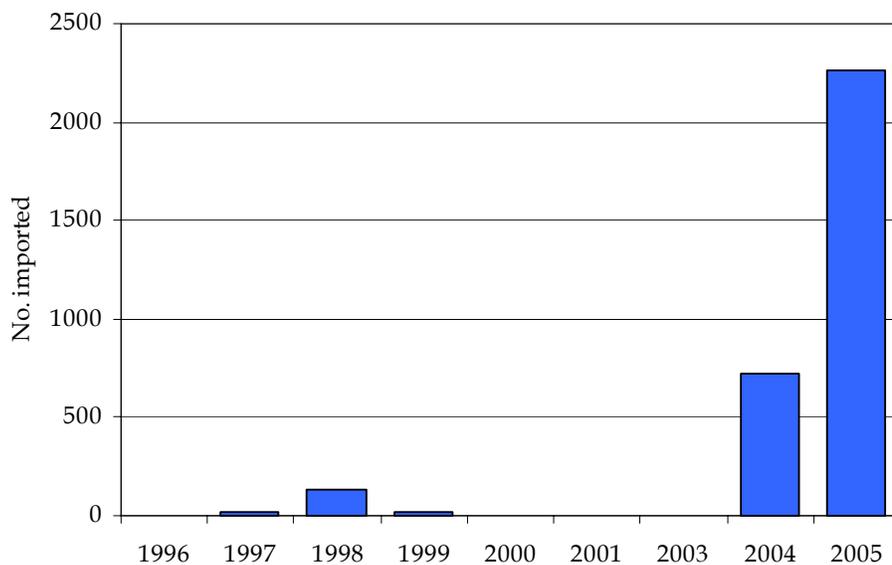
Taxon	IUCN	Selection Criterion
<i>Euphorbia ankarensis</i>	EN	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>		High Volume
<i>Euphorbia berorohae</i>	CR	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia denisiana</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia duranii</i>	EN	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia famatamboay</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia fianarantsoae</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia hedyotoides</i>	EN	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia itremensis</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability

Taxon	IUCN	Selection Criterion
<i>Euphorbia mahabobokensis</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia neohumbertii</i>	EN	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia pachypodioides</i>	CR	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia primulifolia</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia sakarahaensis</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia waringiae</i>	VU	Sharp Increase, high variability

E. antisiphilitica was mainly traded for its wax (231525kg) and extracts (210kg), all of which originated from Mexico. All other euphorbias selected were traded as live specimens from

Madagascar; during 2005 this totalled 2265 live plants. *Euphorbia primulifolia* accounted for 52% of these imports. All species showed a marked increase in trade in 2005 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13. EC-reported imports of 14 wild-sourced *Euphorbia* species from Madagascar.



Nepenthes bicalcarata

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase
Principal trade term: dried plants
Percentage of global trade: 100% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Brunei Darussalam
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable
 The EC reported the import of 110 (no units) wild-sourced dried plants from Brunei-Darussalam, when in previous years little trade had been recorded.

Cyclamen cilicium

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 80% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated
 During 2005, the EC imported 259000 wild-sourced live *Cyclamen cilicium* from Turkey. This represented nearly 90% of Turkey's 2005 export quota for the species.

Cyclamen coum

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 96% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Turkey, Georgia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

During 2005, EC-reported imports consisted entirely of 438265 live wild-sourced plants from Turkey (99%) and Georgia (1%).

Although EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *C. coum* were generally stable between 2001-2005, there has been a marked overall increase in trade since 1996.

Cyclamen hederifolium

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 91% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Turkey

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

Over the past ten years this species has been imported by the EC in large quantities, averaging over a million bulbs each year. During 2005, trade remained consistent with previous years; the EC reported imports from Turkey of 946250 wild-sourced *Cyclamen hederifolium* tubers. This represented approximately 53% of Turkey's 2005 export quota for the species.

Plants (timber)

Four Appendix-II timber species, and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section. *Pericopsis elata*, *Prunus africana*, and *Gonystylus* spp. qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005, whereas *Swietenia macrophylla* and *Aquilaria malaccensis*, showed high variability in trade volumes between 1996 and 2005, and a recent sharp increase in trade.

Pericopsis elata, *Prunus africana*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Aquilaria malaccensis* are globally threatened.

Pericopsis elata

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: timber

Percentage of global trade: 56% of timber

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Cameroon, DR Congo, Congo

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC-reported imports during 2005 consisted entirely of timber from wild sources. The top exporters were Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo (46% each) and Congo (8%). Since 2002, when trade reached a ten-year-low, trade has been increasing annually, with figures of 2005 matching again those reported between 1996-1999.

Swietenia macrophylla

Criteria for inclusion: high variability

Principal trade term: timber

Percentage of global trade: 2% of timber

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Peru, Bolivia, Nicaragua

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Over the past decade imports have mostly been of 'sawn wood' or 'vener' with trade volume fluctuating. In 2005, the main term used was 'sawn wood' with EC Member States reporting the import of 996m³ wild-sourced timber. The top-trading partner was Peru (58% of EC-reported imports) followed by Bolivia (18%), Nicaragua (12%) and Guatemala (5% directly and 1% *via* the United States). The remaining imports originated in Mexico and Belize.

Prunus africana

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: bark, powder, extract

Percentage of global trade: 91% of bark (kg), 91% of powder (kg), 58% of extract (kg)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Cameroon

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

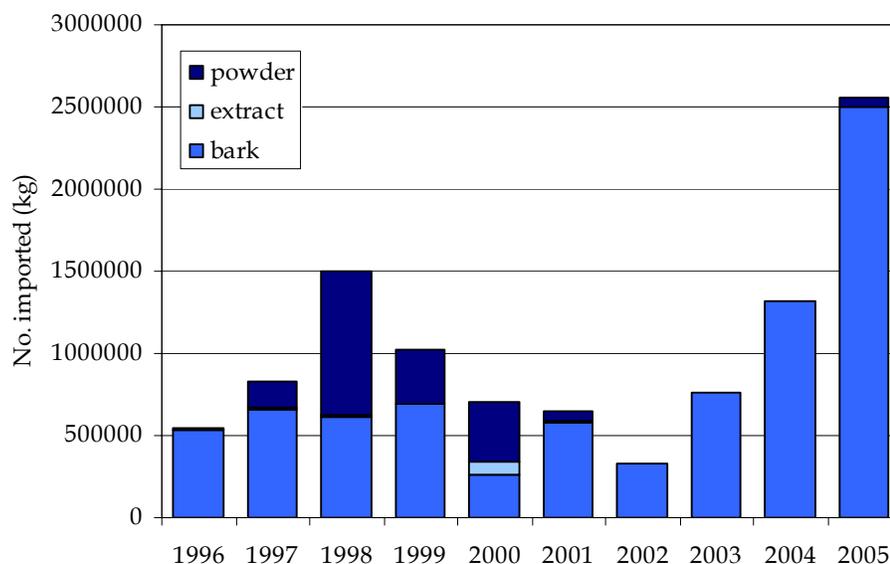
During 2005, a sharp increase in trade was noted for imports into the EC, increasing from 1323169kg in 2004 to over 2560000kg in 2005, an increase of 93%. This was also the largest

volume imported over the period 1996-2005 (Figure 3.14). The bulk of EC-reported imports consisted of bark (2498627kg) and powder (59000kg) with smaller quantities of extract (2813kg) also imported.

The top exporter was Cameroon, which accounted for 70% of EC-reported imports of

bark and all of the powder; the Democratic Republic of Congo (420000kg of bark), Equatorial Guinea (309214kg of bark), Madagascar (16064kg of bark) and the United Republic of Tanzania (11760kg) exporting the bulk of the remainder. All trade was in wild-sourced products.

Figure 3.14. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *Prunus africana*.



Aquilaria malaccensis

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: chips

Percentage of global trade: 100% of chips (no units)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Japan

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

The EC reported the import of 200 (no units) and 3.4kg of wild-sourced dried plants from Japan originating from Malaysia. In previous years little trade had been recorded.

Trade in chips recorded in kilograms (as opposed to no units), was negligible compared to the rest of the world's trade.

Gonystylus spp.

Criteria for inclusion: high volume

Principal trade term: timber, sawn wood

Percentage of global trade: 100% timber (kg), 35% of sawn wood (m³)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: China, Malaysia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated /Vulnerable

In 2005, *Gonystylus* spp. (including *G. bancanus*) was traded under several terms and units. For instance, the EC reported the import of 113845 timber pieces (no units) and 41661kg from China that originated in Malaysia. The majority of the sawn wood (m³), however, was exported directly from Malaysia (13003m³ representing 90% of imports) and Indonesia (1183m³).

The genus was listed in CITES Appendix III in 2001 by Indonesia and subsequently included in Appendix II in January 2005.

3.2.3 Appendix III

Mammals

No Appendix-III mammals met the criteria for inclusion in this section

Birds

One Appendix-III bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus*, which qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005.

Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 83% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Mali, Senegal, Guinea
EC Annex: C
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern
Eighty-five per cent of imports into the EC in 2005 were of live individuals from wild sources. The remaining 15 % were reported without a source but based on the exporting country it is presumed that the birds are from wild sources. The top exporting countries were Mali (45650), Senegal (28850) and Guinea

(18340) that together accounted for 99% of EC-reported imports. Imports remained at a similar level to that of 2004 and are higher than reported trade in 2002 and 2003 but lower than levels imported in 2001.

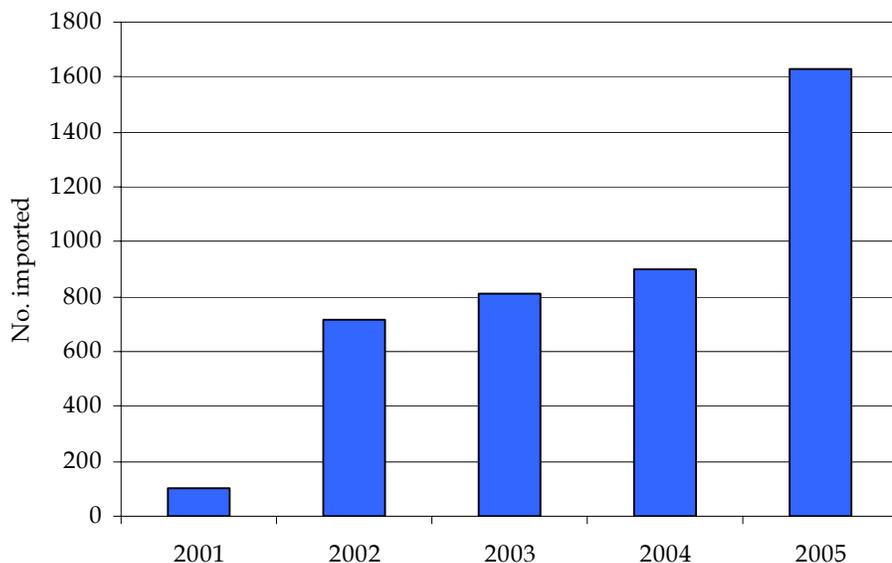
Reptiles

Two Appendix-III reptiles met the criteria for inclusion in this section on the basis of sharp increase in trade in 2005 and a steady increase in trade since 1996.

Chestnut Terrapin *Pelusios castaneus*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 75% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Ghana, Togo
EC Annex: C
IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated
There was an overall increase in the numbers of live, wild-sourced animals imported into the EC from 1996 to 2005 (Figure 3.15). No trade was reported by the EC between 1996 and 2000. The principal exporters were Ghana (54%) and Togo (44%).

Figure 3.15. EC-reported imports of live wild-sourced Chestnut Terrapin *Pelusios castaneus*.



Russell's Viper *Daboia russelii*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 99% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Thailand

EC Annex: C

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

There has been a sharp increase in the number of wild-sourced skins imported into the EC. Over 13500 skins were imported from Thailand in 2005 compared to 3180 in 2004, 50 in 2002 and just over 600 in 2001.

Invertebrates

No Appendix-III invertebrates met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Plants (non-timber)

No Appendix-III non-timber plant species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Plants (timber)

One Appendix-III timber species, *Cedrela odorata*, qualified for inclusion in this section, on the basis of an overall increase in trade since 1996. *Cedrela odorata* is globally threatened.

Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*

Criteria for inclusion: overall increase

Principal trade term: sawn wood (m³)

Percentage of global trade: 37% of sawn wood

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Brazil

EC Annex: C

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC imports of sawn timber (m³) in 2005 slightly decreased compared to 2004 trade, but over the past five years import volumes showed an increase (26 m³ in 2001 to 1666 m³ in 2005). Brazil was the main exporter of the timber to the EC, exporting 94% of the total imported to the EC in 2005, and Bolivia and Peru exporting the remaining 6%. All the timber was sourced from the wild.

3.3 Candidate countries

Candidate country import volumes were generally relatively low. Only two species met the criteria for inclusion in this section on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2005, Cape Fur Seal and Argentine Grey Fox. In addition, seven species qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2005, overall increase/decrease in trade since 1996, or high variability in trade volumes since 1996.

Appendix-II mammals

Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 15% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina, EC, United States of America

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey reported the import of 15406 wild-sourced skins during 2005, all of which originated in Argentina although 32% were re-exported by the US and the EC. In 2002, 2003 and 2004, Turkey reported the import of 7608, 11790 and 9345 wild-sourced skins respectively. Candidate countries did not report any wild-sourced imports prior to 2002. The species is also discussed in section 3.2.2 Appendix II (EC Trade).

Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase, high variability

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 2% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Hungary

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

There was very little trade from 2001-2004. In 2005 Romania imported eight live wild-sourced bears from the EC that originated from the Russian Federation. The bears were part of a travelling exhibition/circus (purpose code Q).

Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*

Criteria for inclusion: high volume, sharp increase, high variability

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 54% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Namibia

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey imported 18603 wild-sourced skins from Namibia, a large increase from the 460 wild-sourced skins reported as imports in 2002.

Turkey also imported four live, wild-sourced fur seals from South Africa for a travelling exhibition/circus (code Q).

The species is also discussed in section 3.2.2 Appendix II (EC Trade).

Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase, high variability

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 9% skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: EC

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Romania reported importing 5900 wild-sourced skins from the EC that originated in Peru. This was the only reported import of Collared Peccary by candidate countries in 2005. There were no reported imports of skins in 2004 but Romania and Hungary did report imports of 3306 wild-sourced skins in 2003.

The species is also discussed in section 3.2.2 Appendix II (EC Trade).

Appendix-II reptiles

Reticulated Python *Python reticulates*

Criteria for inclusion: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: <1% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: EC, United States of America

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Not Evaluated

The main candidate country reported imports during 2005 consisted of 7699 wild-sourced skins and 895 skins from captive-bred sources. This was an increase on the 3585 wild-sourced skins, and 18 captive-sourced skins imported in 2004. Turkey imported all the skins from captive-bred sources and 73% of the skins from wild-sources. Romania imported the remaining 2060 wild-sourced skins.

The EC exported the skins from captive-bred sources, originating in Viet Nam and Indonesia respectively. The EC (93%) and the US (6%) exported the wild-sourced skins. Ninety-five per cent of the wild-sourced skins originated in Indonesia, with remainder originating in Malaysia and Viet Nam. There has been an increase in the quantity of wild-sourced Reticulated Python skins imported into candidate countries since 2001 when four were imported. Wild-sourced skin imports to candidate countries are now at their highest for the period 1996-2005.

The species is also discussed in section 3.2.2 Appendix II (EC Trade).

Appendix-II fish

Trade for the sturgeon group is discussed in Chapter 4.

4. Analysis of imports in selected groups

The groups discussed in this section are those in which there was high volume or high profile trade across a range of related species. All of

the trade figures tabulated in this section were derived from EC and candidate country reports, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Mammals- Sport-hunting trophies

The analysis of sport hunting trophy data is complicated by the various terms used, and differences in the reported purpose of the trade. Sport hunting trophies may be reported as: trophies, skins, skulls and bodies, or other terms. Some items are reported with the purpose of the trade as: commercial (T), hunting trophy (H) or personal (P). Interpretation of these data in terms of the number of animals involved is not always possible.

The *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports*, included with CITES Notification No. 2002/022, state that all the trophy parts of one animal such as the horns (2), skull, cape, back skin, tail and feet (i.e., ten specimens) – constitute one trophy if they are exported together. Similarly, if the skull and horns are the only specimens of an animal that are exported, then these items together should be recorded as one trophy. Otherwise, the items should be recorded separately.

Despite this, many Parties still report all the individual parts of an animal. If these factors are not considered when carrying out an analysis of these data, this can lead to an over-estimation of the trade. There is also the added complication of year-end reporting issues with sport hunting trophies, particularly for those exported from Africa where the trophies are prepared or mounted before finally being exported.

Data were extracted for selected terms: bodies, skins, trophies, Hippopotamus teeth and African Elephant tusks. Only purpose codes H, P and T were selected. Commercial shipments of skins, that were not clearly hunting trophies, were excluded from the data set. African

Elephant skins were also excluded from the analysis, as they do not necessarily represent single animals. The skins are very thick and can be split several times. The numbers for African Elephant tusks and Hippopotamus teeth were divided by 1.88⁴ and 12 respectively so that they might represent individual animals.

Data analysis was based on direct export data only, as Hong Kong SAR and South Africa, for example, act as entrepôt states for Hippopotamus ivory and trophies.

⁴ Parker, I.S.C and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16(3): 235-239

European Community

Imports of sport-hunted trophies mainly relate to items from animals taken from the wild. However, a small number of imports do relate to hunting trophies from animals that were bred in captivity and F1 (or subsequent generations) individuals born in captivity.

In 2005, trophies and skins of African Lion *Panthera leo* were the most imported items originating from captive breeding sources; fifty skins and trophies were reported as imports by the EC. Other species imported, in smaller quantities, included Sahara Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Aoudad *Ammotragus lervia*, and Caracal *Caracal caracal*. All originated from South Africa. This trade accounted for about 2% of the EC's sport-trophy hunting imports. The remainder of this section focuses on sport-hunting trophies sourced from the wild.



Aoudad (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Table 4.1 summarises trade of 22 species for which over 100 trophies have been imported into the EC over the period 2001-2005. The most commonly imported trophies in 2005, as over the past five years, were Black Bear *Ursus americanus*, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*, African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*, Leopard *Panthera pardus* and Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*.

Table 4.1. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced sport-hunted mammal trophies for totals exceeding 100.

Taxon (CITES Appendix)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
PRIMATES						
Cercopithecidae						
Vervet Monkey <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> (II)	7	30	23	32	25	117
Hamadryas Baboon <i>Papio hamadryas</i> (including subspecies) (II)	136	155	181	114	202	788
CARNIVORA						
Canidae						
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> (II)	138	75	81	77	127	498
Ursidae						
Black Bear <i>Ursus americanus</i> (II)	550	466	381	328	410	2135
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i> (II)	245	281	268	290	251	1335
Polar Bear <i>Ursus maritimus</i> (II)	25	48	46	50	45	214
Viverridae						
African Civet <i>Civettictis civetta</i> (III)	20	28	27	32	17	124
Felidae						
Cheetah <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (I)	62	89	77	64	83	375
Caracal <i>Caracal caracal</i> (II)	67	77	73	91	121	429
Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i> (including subspecies) (II)	30	34	40	36	28	168
Lion <i>Panthera leo</i> (II)	143	91	100	78	101	513
Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i> (I)	328	268	330	262	418	1606
Puma <i>Puma concolor</i> (I/II)	47	37	81	80	101	346
PROBOSCIDAEE						
Elephantidae						

Taxon (CITES Appendix)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i> (I/II)	351	370	406	302	477	1905
PERISSODACTYLA						
Equidae						
Hartmann's Mountain Zebra <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> (II)	420	343	366	365	449	1943
ARTIODACTYLA						
Hippopotamidae						
Hippopotamus <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (II)	200	123	132	231	230	916
Camelidae						
Guanaco <i>Lama guanicoe</i> (II)	465					465
Bovidae						
Blackbuck <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (III)	10	19	51	136	153	369
Blue Duiker <i>Cephalophus monticola</i> (II)	40	29	34	28	31	162
Topi <i>Damaliscus lunatus</i> (III)	43	74	47	48	41	253
Blesbok <i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> (including subspecies) (II)	26	20	16	21	29	112
Lechwe <i>Kobus leche</i> (including subspecies) (II)	53	67	77	48	45	290



African elephants (© Sarah Robinson)

Table 4.2. Summary totals of EC-reported imports of wild-sourced sport-hunted mammal trophies.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
15 EC Member States	3559	2907	2989	2692	3457	15604
10 Accession Countries (joined the EC in 2004)				191	139	330
Total	3559	2907	2989	2883	3596	15934

Imports of mammal trophies increased in 2005 (Table 4.2). This does not appear to be the result of imports to the ten new EC Member States that joined in 2004 as trade had been higher in 2001. The most notable increases in imports for 2005 were for hunting trophies of

the species Hamadryas Baboons, Wolf, Leopard and African Elephant.

The increase in imports of African Elephant trophies was the result of increased imports from Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania. Both range States established quotas for 2005 for 160 tusks from 80 animals and 200

tusks from 100 animals, respectively. Quantities imported were close to the quotas set by both Parties for 2005, but examination of permit numbers and individual records illustrated that the quotas were not exceeded.

The main exporters of wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2005 were Namibia (21%), Canada (15%), the United Republic of Tanzania (12%), Zimbabwe (11%), and South Africa (11%), accounting for 70 per cent of all imports. The main species exported from each of these countries were as follows:

Namibia: Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (58% of Namibian hunting trophy exports).

Canada: Black Bear (75%).

United Republic of Tanzania: Leopard (38%), African Elephant (28%), Hippopotamus (18%) and Lion (10%).

Zimbabwe: African Elephant (28%), Hippopotamus (23%), Leopard (23%), Hamadryas Baboons (15%).

South Africa: a wide variety of hunting trophies were exported, including Caracal (19%) and Hamadryas Baboons (15%).

Candidate countries

In 2005, and based on exporters reported data, fewer than a hundred trophies were exported to candidate countries. Fifteen species were

reported as exports to candidate countries, with Bulgaria and Croatia accounting for 48% and 42% of this trade, respectively.

4.2 Caviar

European Community

Table 4.3 summarises EC imports of wild-sourced caviar from the principal supplying nations during 2005. Approximately 8.5% of these imports arrived in the EC as re-exports from third parties, most notably 2276kg of Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* arriving from Turkey and the United Arab Emirates having first originated from Kazakhstan.

EC imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2005 originated mainly in Kazakhstan (48% of imports), Iran (25%) and Azerbaijan (23%). Bulgaria, Romania, China and the Russian Federation accounted for the remaining 4%. Although, the volume of imports remained similar to 2004, at around 40000kg, the origin of the imported caviar shifted.

In 2004, Iran accounted for 70% of exports, whereas it only accounted for 25% of the exports in 2005. The EC reported the import of 23kg of caviar from the Russian Federation in 2005 compared to 4548kg imported in 2004. In 2005, the EC reported the import of more than

six times the volume of caviar from Kazakhstan than they had imported in 2004.

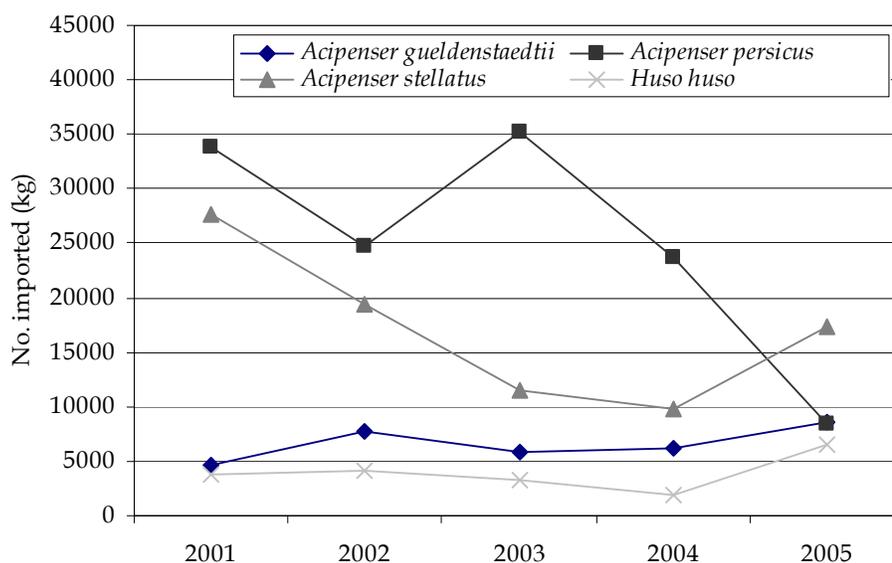
The change in the origin of caviar products in 2005, was accompanied by a change in the species imported. In 2004 Persian Sturgeon represented 57% of all caviar imports whilst in 2005, Star Sturgeon was the main species imported (Figure 4.1).

Four species, Danube Sturgeon (21% of caviar imports), Persian Sturgeon (20%), Star Sturgeon (42%) and Beluga (16%) accounted for 99% of caviar imports into the EC.

Table 4.3 Summary of EC-reported imports (in kg) of wild-sourced caviar in 2005.

Source	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	China	Iran	Kazakhstan	Romania	Russian	
							Fed.	Total
Sturgeon								
Acipenseriformes spp.				80			0	80
Sturgeon <i>Acipenser</i> spp.					200		0	200
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	4755	25		39	3698	5		8522
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>				8382			0	8382
Amur Sturgeon <i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>			69	0			0	69
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	4431			1273	11592	41	23	17359
Great Siberian Sturgeon <i>Huso dauricus</i>			88				0	88
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	335	862		542	4318	427		6484
Total	9521	887	157	10316	19808	472	23	41183

Figure 4.1. EC-reported imports of caviar from the four main species.



In 2005 there was a rise in the import of caviar produced from animals bred or born in captivity (over 4200kg). This was a four-fold increase on volumes imported in 2004 and was

the highest level of trade recorded during 2001-2005. The main exporters were: the United States (67.6%) solely exporting caviar from Pacific Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*;

Bulgaria (25.6%) exporting caviar from four species of sturgeons (mainly Danube Sturgeon), and Uruguay (6.5%) exporting Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*.

In 2005, EC imports of captive-bred sturgeon for aquaculture dropped to the lowest level for the period 2001-2005, with 26000 live Danube Sturgeon reported by the EC as imports from Israel but originating in the Russian Federation.

The EC also imported approximately five tonnes of wild-sourced sturgeon meat in 2005 all of which was exported by Iran. This represents decreases of 76% and 89% on 2004 and 2003 levels respectively. In 2005 the meat was from Persian Sturgeon whereas in 2004 the meat was mainly Beluga.

4.3 Clams

European Community

Table 4.4 provides a summary of EC-reported imports of live clams *Tridacnidae* spp. during 2005. EC Member States reported the import of 49427 live clams in 2005, which was an increase of 39% on 2004 and of 80% on 2003 volumes,

Candidate countries

In 2005, Turkey was the only candidate country to report the import of wild-sourced caviar; they imported 4683kg mainly from Kazakhstan (85%) and the Russian Federation (14%). This was double the amount imported in 2004 and the highest volume imported for the period 2001-2005. The three main species imported were Star Sturgeon (69%), Danube Sturgeon (16%) and Great Siberian Sturgeon *Huso dauricus* (14%).

Trade in three species of sturgeon, (Beluga *Huso huso*, Persian Sturgeon *A. persicus* and Amur Sturgeon *A. schrenckii*) also saw an overall or sharp increase in trade volume.

but lower than 2001 figures. Furthermore, over this five-year period, the sourcing of clams has changed from mainly wild source to animals bred or born in captivity (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.4. EC-reported imports of live clams in 2005.

Taxon	Australia	Cook Is.	Indonesia	Marshall Is.	Micronesia	Palau	Seychelles	Tonga	Viet Nam	Total
Bear Paw Clam <i>Hippopus hippopus</i>			70	663		25				758
Clams <i>Tridacna</i> spp.						50				50
Boring Clam <i>Tridacna crocea</i>			110	316	50	1200				1676
Southern Giant Clam <i>Tridacna derasa</i>	1300	2000		1200	4163	550		2902	2470	14585
Giant Clam <i>Tridacna gigas</i>				220		50		2545		2815
Maxima Clam <i>Tridacna maxima</i>	10706		90	5350	1038	1050	1600	3810		23644
Fluted Clam <i>Tridacna squamosa</i>			70	2823		600		2406		5899
Total	12006	2000	340	10572	5251	3525	1600	11663	2470	49427

The largest exporters of live clams to the EC were Australia (24%), Tonga (24%), the Marshall Islands (21%), Micronesia (11%), Palau (7%) and Viet Nam (5%), accounting for over 90% of the trade.

Six species of clams were imported into the EC in 2005, although three species accounted for 89% of all trade. As in 2004, trade in live clams was dominated by Maxima Clam *Tridacna maxima*, with over 23500 specimens imported, all originating from captive-breeding or ranching programmes. Australia, the Marshall Islands, Tonga and the Seychelles were the main exporters. Imports of Southern Giant Clam *T. derasa*, the second most traded species, comprised 29.5% of all live imports and were sourced from captive breeding programs (75.5% of EC imports) and wild populations (23.8%). This species was the only species to be reported as originating from wild sources. The countries reported as exporters of the wild sourced Southern Giant Clam were Viet Nam and the Cook Islands.

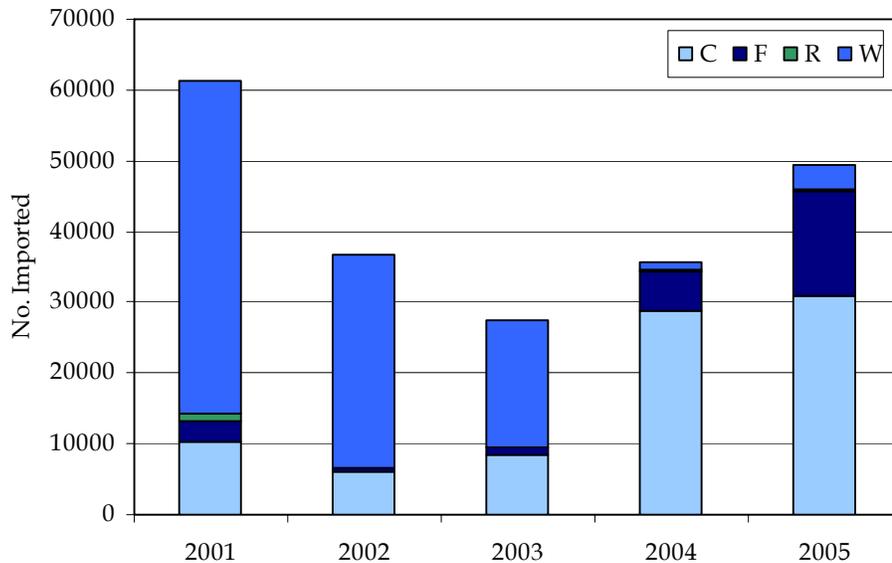
The main exporter of Fluted Clam *T. squamosa*, the third most trade species with 12% of all live imports, were the Marshall Islands (48%), Tonga (41%) and Palau (10%). As in 2004, the 2005 trade in Boring Clam *T. crocea* remained at a fraction (5%) of the 2001-reported peak import levels of 36000 live clams.

The EC also reported the import of 593 clam shells in 2005 exported mainly from ranched (aquaculture) sources in Palau.



Giant Clam (© Pablo Sinovas)

Figure 4.2. Source of EC imports of live clams.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

Candidate countries

In 2005, no trade in clams was reported by the candidate countries, although 13 Maxima Clam

4.4 Corals

European Community

Corals are imported into the EC as 'live' or 'raw' corals in kilograms or by pieces ('no units'). In 2005, EC Member States reported the import of 144 species of corals, with trade in a further 38 groups reported at a higher taxon level.

were reported as exports to Turkey from Singapore with origin Vanuatu.

The volume of trade for corals pieces (no units) was similar to 2004. However, approximately 95000kg more coral was imported into the EC in 2005 than in 2004.

With over 344000kg imported, trade volume in 2005 was the highest for the period 2001-2005 (Figures 4.3a and 4.3b).

Figure 4.3.a EC-reported imports (in kg) of 'raw' and 'live' corals.

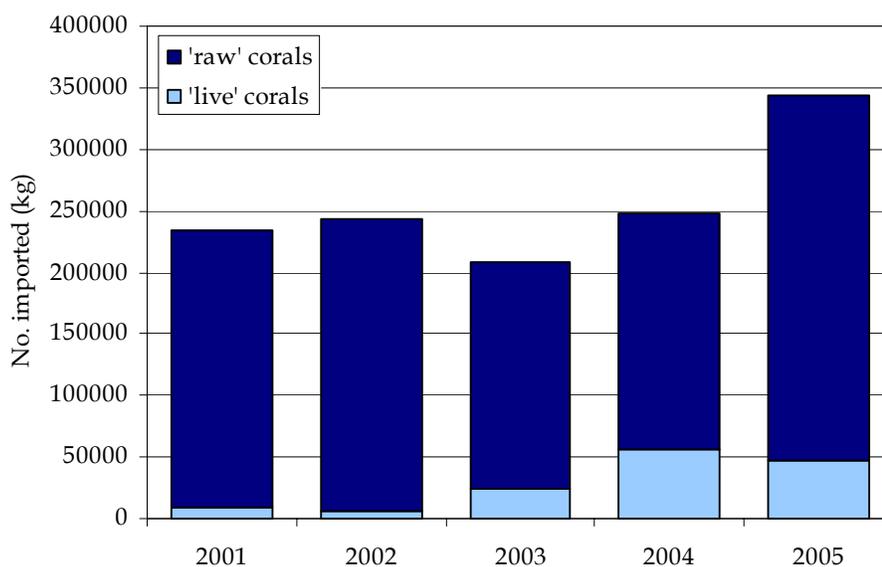
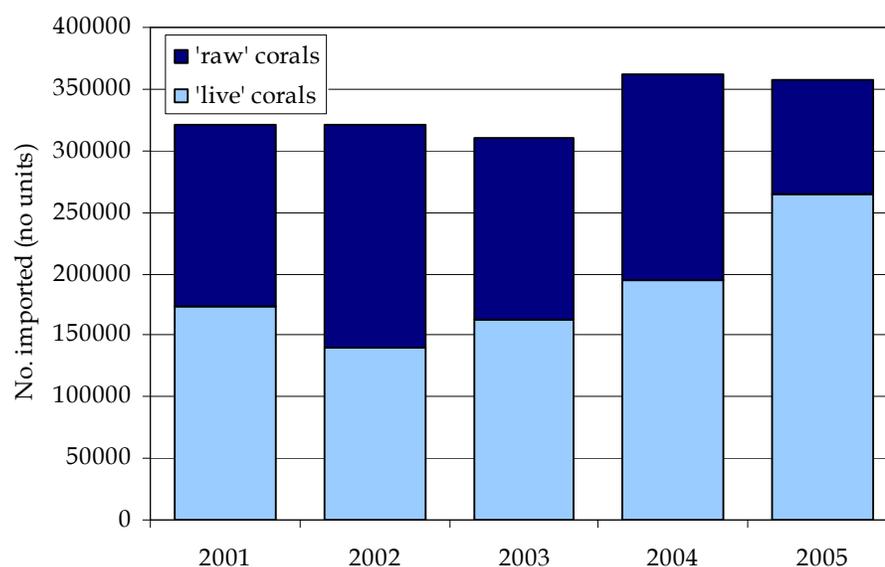


Figure 4.3.b. EC-reported imports (units not specified) of 'raw' and 'live' corals.



Scleractinia spp. represented 99% of all EC coral imports in 2005 traded in kilograms (as opposed to 'no units'). They mainly originated

from Indonesia (43%), Fiji (29%), Viet Nam (17%) and Haiti (8%) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5. EC reported imports of *Scleractinia* spp. (kg) (for totals greater than 100 kg).

Exporter	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Fiji	4000		1	69926	97238	171165
Haiti					27991	27991
Indonesia	49732	93846	103885	128905	148114	524482
Marshall Is.	330					330
Singapore				325		325
Solomon Is.	500				8820	9320
Tonga					2008	2008
United States	4728	3351				8079
Vanuatu	45	1200	500			1745
Viet Nam	174010	116910	95646	39099	56994	482659
Total	233345	215307	200032	238255	341165	1228104

Table 4.6 shows the main coral exporting countries of corals to the EC in 2005 for totals greater than 100 units. In 2005, 'live' corals represented 74% of all corals traded as pieces (i.e. 'no units') whilst 86% of all corals traded in kilograms were described as 'raw'. The EC imported corals from nineteen countries with

Indonesia remaining the largest exporter. Over 90% of imported live corals were from Indonesia. Imports of raw corals were exported in large quantities from Indonesia, Fiji, Viet Nam, Taiwan, Province of China, Haiti and the Solomon Islands.

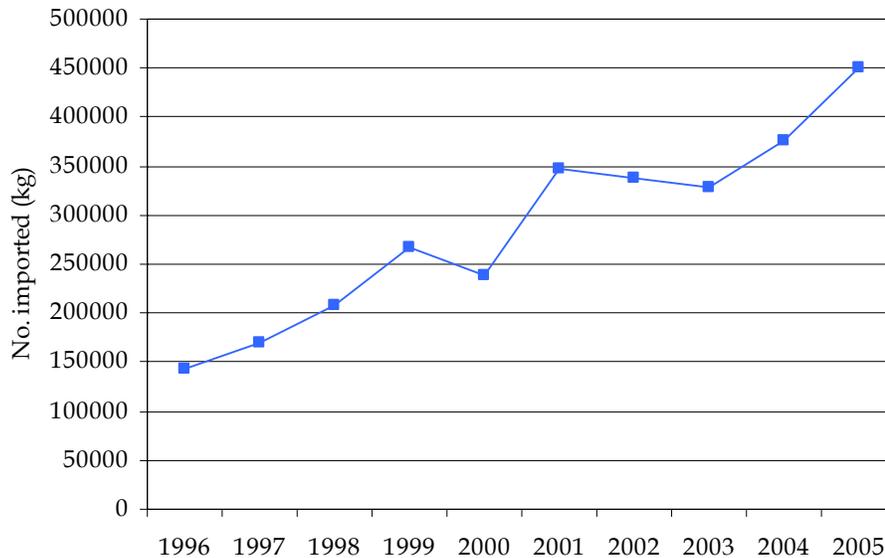
Table 4.6. Main coral exporting countries to the EC in 2005 (for totals greater than 100 units).

Exporter	Term and Units			
	live		raw corals	
	kg	no units	kg	no units
Fiji	800	12817	96438	2800
French Polynesia				3010
Haiti			27991	
Honduras				470
Indonesia	45226	243198	103281	74183
Marshall Is.		1335		
Mayotte				413
New Caledonia		12	9	969
Solomon Is.			8820	2600
Taiwan, Prov. of China			61	9000
Tonga		4661	2008	
United States	1300	2010	1350	
Viet Nam			56994	
Total	47326	264033	296952	93445

To facilitate annual comparisons, approximate trend analysis can be made by converting pieces of corals into kilograms, or vice versa, by applying conversion factors from Green and Shirley's (1999) research. They estimated the mean mass of traded pieces of live and raw

corals to be $206.1 \pm 13.1g$ and $580 \pm 121g$ respectively. Thus, over the past ten years, imports of corals into the EC have increased from approximately 146000kg in 1996 to over 452000kg in 2005 (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4. Estimate of all EC-reported imports of corals.



Candidate countries

During the period 2001-2005, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania and Turkey traded very few corals. In 2005, there were no reported imports of corals

by candidate countries although trading partners reported exporting some 1500 live and raw corals to Bulgaria and Turkey.

4.5 Cacti

European Community

Trade in cacti can be divided largely into two groups: 1) Farmed or artificially propagated live cacti of Appendix-I listed species; 2) Rainsticks and flowers of non-artificially propagated cacti.

Farmed or artificially propagated live cacti, of Appendix-I listed species

Trade in these items is all considered to be Appendix II as the items were farmed or artificially propagated.

In 2005, the EC reported the import of 21 Appendix-I live cacti species and one import at a higher taxonomic level. *Astrophytum asterias* dominated the trade accounting for 79% of the 1655 live imports. The exporters were Thailand (83%), the United States (15%) and Switzerland (2%).

Table 4.7 shows the trade in Appendix-I cacti, reported by both the EC and their trading partners.

Table 4.7. EC trade in Appendix I artificially propagated live cacti in 2005.

Exporter	Live plants	
	Importer's Reported Quantity	Exporter's Reported Quantity
Monaco		
Switzerland	33	
Thailand	1372	1808
United States	250	6854
Total	1655	8662

Rainsticks and flowers of Appendix-II listed species

Table 4.8 details EC imports of Appendix II cacti rainsticks; these items are reported under various terms including stems, dried plants, carvings and timber species. The terms are equivalent, in that each represents one rainstick, hence they were summed for the purpose of this analysis.

Two countries exported rainsticks to the EC in 2005; Chile and Peru. As in previous years Chile was the principle exporter.

Exporters and importers' reported volumes varied although Chile reported more than double the quantity reported by EC members.

Trade between Peru and the EC also showed some discrepancies. According to the EC, 90% of exports from Peru were of *Corryocactus brevistylus* whereas the main species reported by Peru was *Echinopsis peruviana*.

Table 4.8. EC imports of rainsticks in 2005.

Exporter	Taxon	Importer's Reported Quantity	Exporter's Reported Quantity
Chile	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i>	1293	8796
	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	19663	36265
Peru	<i>Corryocactus brevistylus</i>	1290	1190
	<i>Echinopsis peruviana</i>		400
	<i>Echinopsis peruviana</i> ssp. <i>puquiensis</i>		1660
	<i>Echinopsis</i> spp.	150	504

Since 2002, in addition to rainsticks, exporters have also reported trade of cactus flowers. These have all been reported as exports from

Morocco to the EC. With approximately 7000kg, trade in 2005 was consistent with 2004 levels.

Candidate countries

Candidate countries did not report any cacti trade in 2005. Based on exporters' reported trade, Bulgaria was the main destination of cacti exported in 2005, of mainly farmed or artificially propagated Appendix-I seeds. Approximately 4000 seeds of 50 different

species were exported to Bulgaria from Malta, this was an increase on previous years exports. In addition, 17 farmed or artificially propagated live cacti were exported to candidate countries in 2005.

4.6 Orchids

European Community

Live artificially propagated or farmed Appendix-I listed orchids

In 2005, the EC imported 13653 live Appendix-I listed orchids (source A and D). Species with trade volume greater than 100 are listed in Table 4.9. This was a notable rise compared to previous trade levels (Figure 4.5) and accompanied notable changes in trading partners. In 2004, Thailand and the United

States were the main exporters to the EC, whereas in 2005 Taiwan, Province of China, and Malaysia also exported large quantities of orchids to the EC. These four countries accounted for over 90% of Appendix I live orchid imports to the EC.

Table 4.9. EC imports of live Appendix-I listed orchids in 2005, for volumes >100.

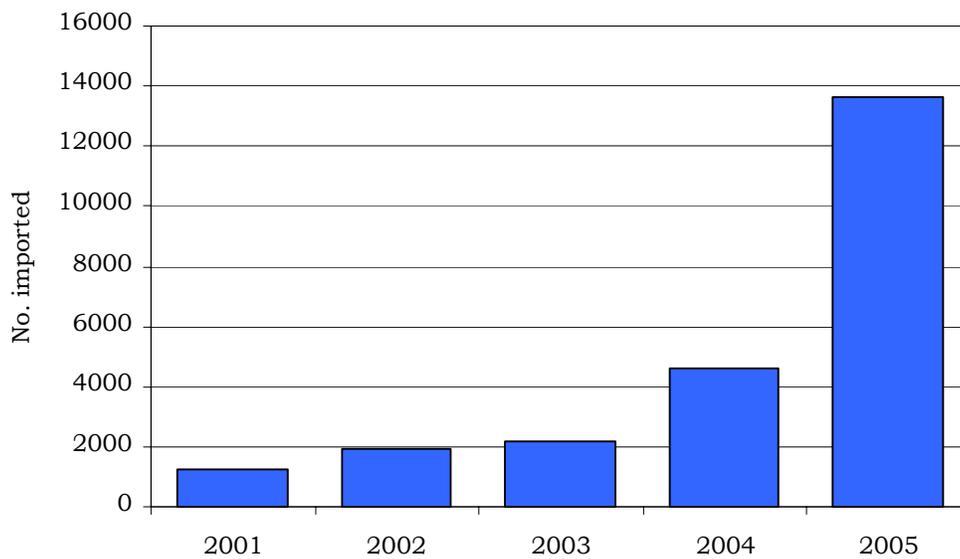
Taxon	Exporting countries							Total	
	EC	MY	PE	CH	TW	TH	US		
Orchidaceae spp.	137			180		2956		3273	
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>			1200				100	1300	
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.			1300		76	1295	1051	1245	4967
<i>Paphiopedilum armeniacum</i>					2		710	6	718
<i>Paphiopedilum bellatulum</i>					4		241	2	247

Taxon	Exporting countries							Total	
	EC	MY	PE	CH	TW	TH	US		
<i>Paphiopedilum charlesworthii</i>					12		127	5	144
<i>Paphiopedilum concolor</i>					14		137	4	155
<i>Paphiopedilum godefroyae</i>					8		327		335
<i>Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum</i>							110		110
<i>Paphiopedilum malipoense</i>					3		169	5	177
<i>Paphiopedilum micranthum</i>					4		170	10	184
<i>Paphiopedilum niveum</i>					12		156	2	170
<i>Paphiopedilum philippinense</i>					17		69	21	107
<i>Paphiopedilum rothschildianum</i>			15		6	63	50	13	147
<i>Paphiopedilum stonei</i>			50		7	10	50	9	126
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.		28		99	2			54	183
Total		165	2565	279	167	4324	3467	1376	12343

Seventy-eight species and four groups reported at a higher taxonomic level were traded. *Paphiopedilum* (62%) dominated the

trade of which 59% were imported without specifying the species involved.

Figure 4.5. Reported imported quantities of live Appendix-I listed orchids into the EC.



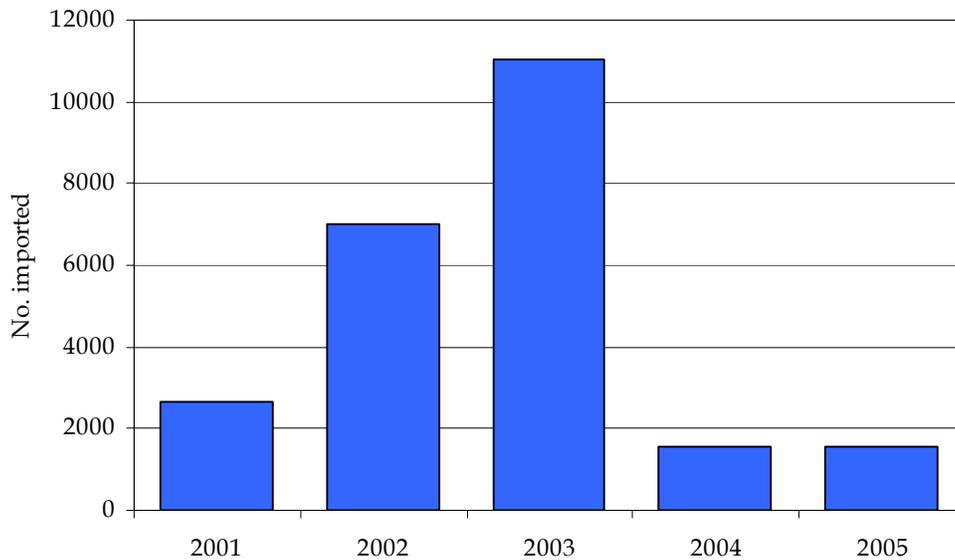
Live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids

In contrast to the increased trade in live Appendix-I listed orchids, commercial imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids were, as in 2004, very low compared to the 2003 levels (Figure 4.6). In 2005, the EC reported imports from three countries, Belize,

Indonesia and Madagascar exporting respectively 462, 500 and 615 orchids to the EC.

In addition to the imports of live Appendix II wild collected orchids, the EC imported 11 dried plants and 464 specimens from Madagascar.

Figure 4.6. Reported imported quantities of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids to the EC.



Derivatives of Appendix-II listed orchids

In 2004, there had been an increase in reported imports of derivatives noted mainly between

the EC and China; however no derivatives were reported in trade in 2005.

4.6.2 Candidate countries

Turkey was the only candidate country to report the import of orchids in 2005 and as in 2004 these were small quantities of roots, live,

extract and dried plants all for enforcement purposes.

5. Changing patterns in source of trade

For this 2005 report, trade in live primates was selected for analysis, due to the changing nature of the trade in recent years.

The analysis covers the period 1991-2005. A brief overview on worldwide primate trade is followed by an analysis of EC imports.

During this period the EC has evolved and grown. From 1991 to 1995, it comprised twelve

countries. In 1995, Austria, Finland and Sweden joined. In 2004, ten more countries became members. This chapter takes these expansions into account, incorporating new member states' trade as EC from 1 January of their year of accession.

5.1 Introduction to CITES-listed Primates

According to the taxonomy currently used by CITES, the Primate order contains 13 families comprising 253 species. All are listed in the CITES Appendices and the Annexes to the Wildlife Trade Regulations. Primate species occur in Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Africa, the great majority occurring in tropical rainforest.

Worldwide trade of live primates has increased over the period 1991 - 2005 from approximately 21700 to 45000 animals. The three main importers have been the US, the EC and Japan (Table 5.1). The US remained the main importers throughout, apart from 1992 when a greater number of exports were reported as exported to the EC.

Table 5.1. Main importers of live primates (direct exports only).

Importers	Source	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EC	C	1627	2773	3620	4892	5043	4392	3860	2006	3548	4221	3330	3523	2695	2997	2373
	F		5	356	19	2	1192	2125	3078	3253	3656	3668	3442	4230	7835	4329
	R															1
	W	2245	3570	1880	1144	875	820	2033	1890	1577	1505	2014	1906	1408	1172	1025
Japan	C	921	990	906	1127	3192	2940	3483	2114	4442	3919	6064	5591	4660	4501	4538
	F		1	30	100	1	3	3	496	210	780	950	580	447	539	996
	R									24						
US	W	3457	3518	892	1391	1411	1666	951	2437	1709	616	556	4	144	582	198
	C	2348	1395	1665	4476	5691	6259	6925	2582	3875	8553	10686	14049	11278	13641	18170
	F				3		602	894	5013	5117	3829	3905	3362	2809	6135	6631
RoW	R					141										180
	W	6971	3410	4377	5343	2329	2477	2324	3919	4252	2214	2939	2881	2342	2630	2275
	C	555	503	578	513	1372	1342	729	640	805	1033	1362	1473	1404	3686	1406
	D										3					4
	F		1	1	6	2	13	23	49	72	155	143	376	64	99	640
	W	3582	1534	1342	1942	977	517	4749	2508	3813	6185	4475	1928	2455	1624	2183

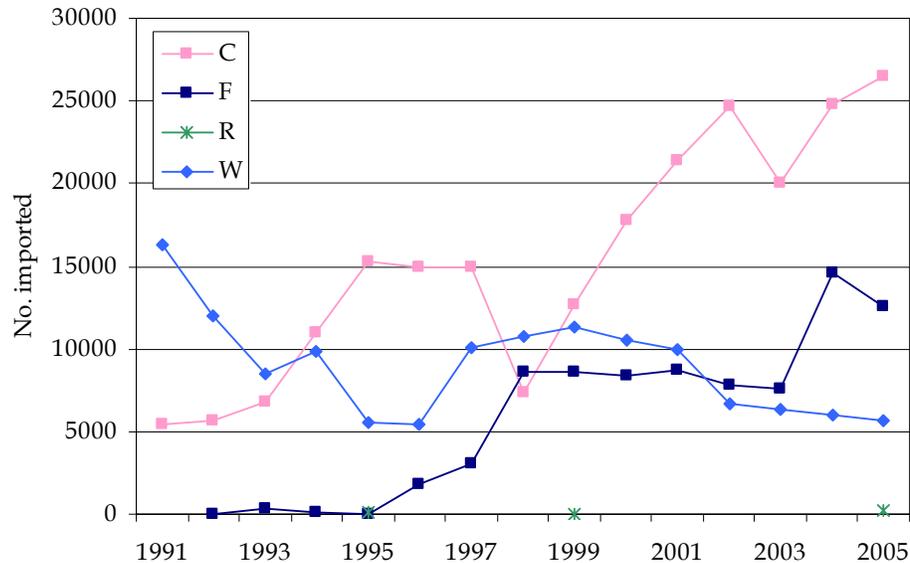
(See Annex I for definition of the different source codes)

While total numbers of exports have increased since 1991, numbers reported as originating from wild populations have decreased from over 16000 to around 6000. Wild sourced primates dominated international trade from 1991 to 1993 (Figure 5.1). Since 1994, however, a greater number of captive-bred animals have

been exported. At first these were mainly reported source code 'C' but since 1995 they have also increasingly been exported as source code 'F'.

In 2005, 59% of live primates exported were traded under source code 'C', 28% under source code 'F' and 13% as wild specimens.

Figure 5.1. Source of live primates exported worldwide.

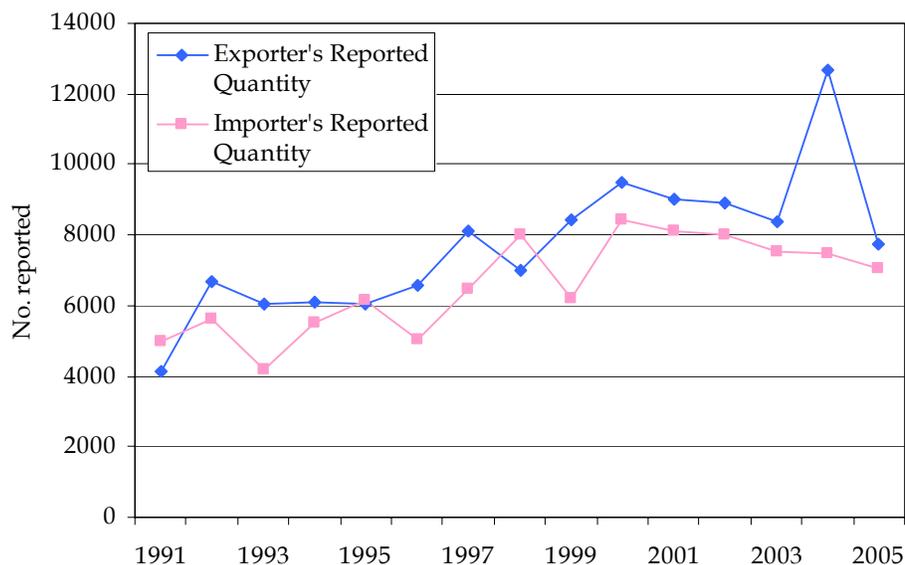


(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

Between 1991-2005, EC imports of live primates, reported by both the importers and exporters increased, from c. 4500 in 1991 to over 7000 in 2005 (Figure 5.2). During that period, the main primate families traded into

the EC were Cercopithecidae (95%), Cebidae (2%) and Callitrichidae (2%). The other families grouped together represented less than 1% of total imports. The structure of this chapter reflects this, each group being discussed below.

Figure 5.2. Importer and exporter's reported quantities of live primates to the EC.



5.2 EC trade in Cercopithecidae

Cercopithecidae is by far the most highly imported primate family into the EC,

accounting for 95% of all EC reported live primate imports (1991-2005).

Annex A species

Seven species belonging to the Cercopithecidae family and listed in Annex A of EC Reg. 338/97 have been reported since 1991 as imported into the EC by the importer. Five of these species were listed in CITES Appendix I and two in Appendix II.

Over this time period, 110 animals were imported, with no more than 10 specimens per

species reported in any given year. They were mainly imported for zoos (73%) or captive-breeding programs (20%). All imports except one originated from captive-bred sources. The wild animal (Drill *Mandrillus leucophaeus*) was traded in 1999 between the EC and Morocco.

Annex B species

One hundred and fifteen Annex B species belonging to the Cercopithecidae family were traded over the period 1991-2005; most were traded in small quantities with just five species, Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*, Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*, Rhesus Macaque *Macaca mulatta*, Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca nemestrina* and Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas* traded as more than 100 live specimens over this period. The trade in these five species is discussed below.

Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*

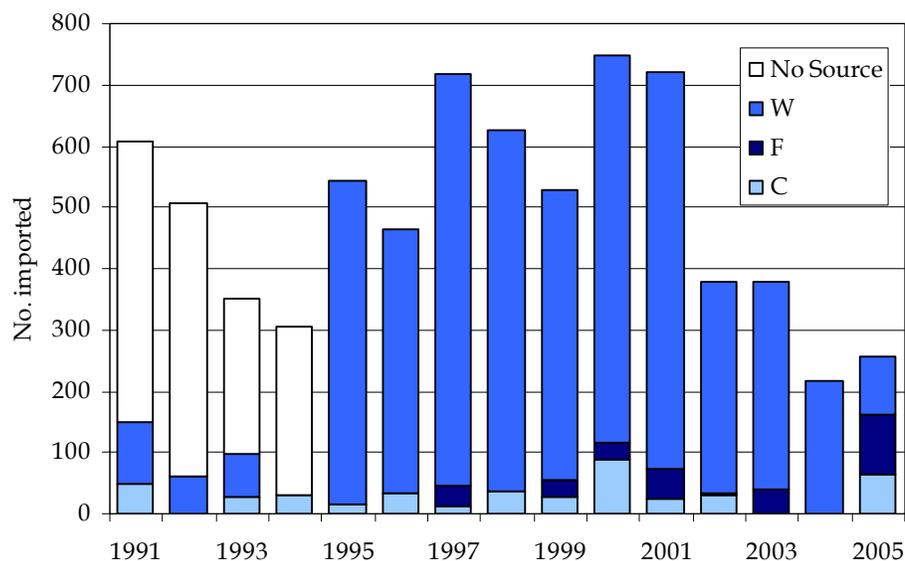
Throughout the period 1991-2005, trade averaged 490 live monkeys per year. Although the sourcing of these was not as well reported from 1991-1994, the majority came from wild sources (Figure 5.3). Fewer numbers were imported during the last two years, with 2005 also recording, for the first time, a greater number of captive bred than wild monkeys imported into the EC. They were mainly imported for biomedical or scientific purposes.

Most (91%) imports originated from Barbados, (100% in 2005), a country where the Vervet Monkey is a non-native species.

CITES export quotas for wild specimens originating from Chad, Ethiopia, Mozambique,

Togo and Tanzania were in place for some or all of the years under discussion, but none of these were major exporters to the EC. The EC reported the import of 65 animals from Tanzania and one from Togo between 1996-2005.

Figure 5.3. EC Imports of live Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

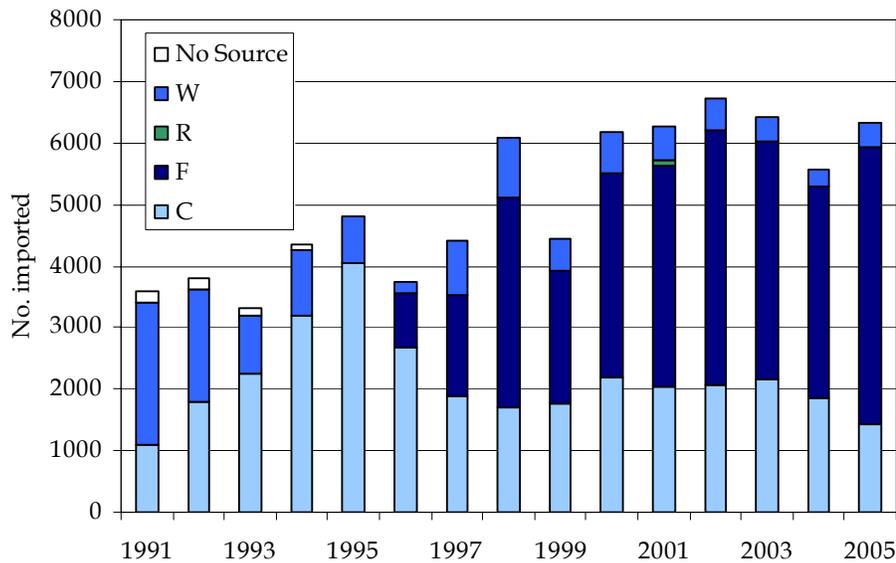
Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*

This species was the most imported primate species into the EC. EC reported trade increased from 1991-2005 from less than 4000 between 1991-1993 to numbers regularly reaching over 6000 since 1998 (Figure 5.4). While they were mainly sourced from wild populations in the early 1990s, the main source for these macaques switched to captive-bred as from 1993.

Mauritius was the main exporter accounting for 60% of all trade into the EC from 1991-2005. Some other important exporters have been China (16%), the Philippines (12%), Vietnam (6%) and Israel who exported over 2500 live captive-bred macaques to the EC (4%) despite not having a wild population.

The main purpose for these macaques is medical or scientific research.

Figure 5.4. EC reported imports of live Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

Rhesus Macaque *Macaca mulatta*

Over the period 1991-2005, trade into the EC was dominated by animals originating from captive-bred sources, accounting for 97% of trade. Since 1991, approximately 10,000 live macaques were imported, mainly originating from China (62%) and the US (35%). As with the Crab-eating Macaque, these were mainly imported for medical or scientific purpose.

Pig-tailed Macaque *Macaca nemestrina*

A few tens of live Pig-tailed Macaques have been imported into the EC every year. Since 1991, these have mainly originated from

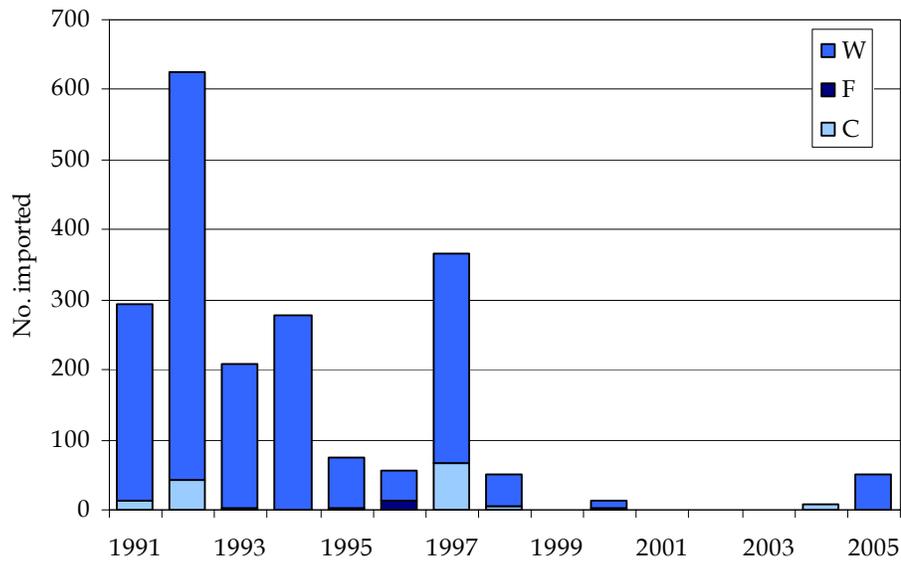
captive-bred sources from Hungary (37%) and the Russian Federation or the Soviet Union (36%). The majority of these were imported for circuses and travelling exhibitions (76%).

Hamdryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*

Over 2000 live animals have been imported into the EC since 1991, most of the trade occurring before 1998. Ninety two percent of these imports originated from wild specimens from South Africa (47% of wild sourced imports), Kenya (40%), Senegal (6%) and Ethiopia (6%).

The EC mainly imported these for medical and scientific purposes.

Figure 5.5. EC reported imports of live Hamdryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

5.3 EC trade in Cebidae

Annex A species

Over the period 1991-2005, a single import was reported for an Annex A species from the Cebidae family. This was a specimen of Muriqui *Brachyteles arachnoids* which was confiscated in 1998.

Annex B species

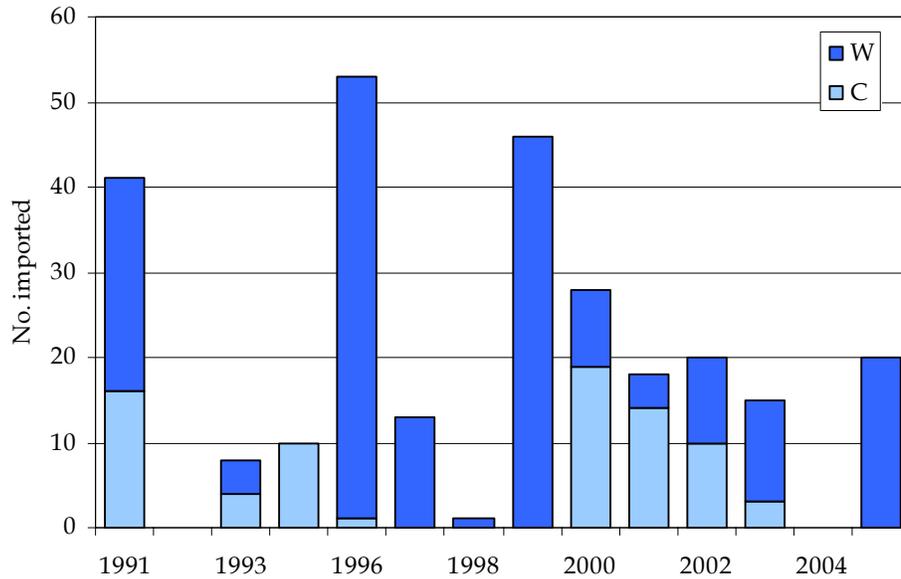
Twenty-one Annex B species were traded over the period 1991-2005, mostly in small quantities. There was trade in more than 100 live animals for just two species, Black-capped Capuchin *Cebus appella* and Common Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus*.

Black-capped Capuchin *Cebus appella*

Between 1991-2005, EC countries reported imports of 276 live animals (Figure 5.6). Most (71%) were of wild origin. Guyana was the main exporter of wild monkeys whilst captive specimens were exported by a variety of countries including Brazil, Canada, Hungary, Peru, South Africa and the US.

The purpose of this trade was varied, 40% was assigned to the breeding in captivity code (B), 34% to trade (T), 16% for zoos (Z) and 9% for science (S).

Figure 5.6. EC reported imports of live Black-capped Capuchin *Cebus appella*, by source code.



(See Annex I for definition of source codes)

Common Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus*

During this period c. 1500 live animals were imported by EC countries. As with Black-capped Capuchin, annual imports varied from one year to the next. Animals were imported for trade (38%), breeding in captivity (29%),

science (20%) and zoos (9%) with 77% originating from the wild. Most wild monkeys (98%) originated directly or indirectly from Guyana.

5.4 EC trade in Callitrichidae

Annex A species

Six Annex A species, were imported into the EC between 1991-2005 (Table 5.2). All are listed in CITES Appendix I. They originated from

captive-bred sources and were mainly (95%) imported for zoos and captive breeding programs.

Table 5.2. Annex A listed Callitrichidae imported into the EC from 1991-2005.

Taxon	CITES Appendix	Captive Breeding	Education	Scientific	Commercial/Trade	Zoos	Total
Black Lion Tamarin <i>Leontopithecus chrysopygus</i>	I	1					1
Golden-headed Lion Tamarin <i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	I				1	4	5
Pied Tamarin <i>Saguinus bicolour</i>	I	1				7	8
Cotton-headed Tamarin <i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	I			1		9	10
Golden Lion Tamarin <i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	I	4	1			16	21
Goeldi's Tamarin <i>Callimico goeldii</i>	I	8			2	53	63
Total		14	1	1	3	89	108

Annex B species

Between 1991-2005, EC countries imported twelve Annex B listed species. Most were traded in small quantities with just two species, Common Marmoset *Callithrix jacchus* and Black-pencilled Marmoset *Callithrix penicillata* totalling trade in quantities of more than 100 live animals over this period. This trade is discussed below.

Common Marmoset *Callithrix jacchus*

Over 1500 live animals were reported as imported by EC countries between 1991-2005. Ninety-nine percent originated from animals bred in captivity under source codes 'C' and 'F'. They were mainly imported under purpose code 'Trade' (38%), 'Scientific' and 'Biomedical Research' (37%) and 'Breeding in Captivity' (23%).

The main exporters were from South Africa (41%), Switzerland (30%), Australia (16%) and Brazil (9%).

No animals originating from wild sources were reported as being imported between 1991 and 2005.

Black-pencilled Marmoset *Callithrix penicillata*

Between 1991 and 2005, 105 live animals were reported as imported under source code 'C' and one under source code 'F' were reported as imports by EC countries. Four monkeys were confiscated in 1994, and 21 in 1995.

The majority were imported for commercial trade (83%) and the main exporters were South African and Brazil.

No animals originating from wild sources were reported between 1991 and 2005.

5.5 EC trade in other live primates

The remaining primate families were not traded in as large volumes as the previous

three families and for the purpose of this analysis have been grouped together.

Annex A species

Amongst the Cheirogaleidae, only the Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur *Allocebus trichotis* was reported as originating from the wild, all others were sourced from captive bred programs (Source code 'C' or 'F'). The four wild Hairy-eared Dwarf Lemur were exported from

Madagascar, one for scientific and the other three for zoo purposes. Overall, 51 live Cheirogaleidae were reported as imported to the EC, with the majority of imports happening before 1997.

Table 5.3. Imports of annex A 'other' live primate families into the EC.

Family	Source	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<i>Cheirogaleidae</i>	C	8	8	17		2	2						2				39
	F												2				2
	W	2		1	1												4
	(blank)					6											6
<i>Daubentoniidae</i>	W			2	2												4
<i>Hominidae</i>	C	8	4	15	13	11	4	12	8	7	7	9	15	4	8	6	131
	F						1				1					1	3
	I		2			1			1	1		3	2	1	3		14
	O	4	5	7	4	4			2	4	2						32
	U									1	1						2
	W								6								6
	(blank)			1	1	1											3
<i>Hylobatidae</i>	C	6	4	3	2	2			1	1	3	5	1	2			30
	F									1	1	1	1		2	1	7
	I										2	4					6
	O									1							1
	U			3	1						7		2		1		14
	W		3					1			1						5
	(blank)				2	1											3
<i>Indriidae</i>	W			4													4
<i>Lemuridae</i>	C	13	11	5		6	4	4	2		4	4		7	1	6	67
	F						6		3	3	1		1	1		1	16
	I							2									2
	W	4	9	5	2						2						22
	(blank)			9													9
<i>Megaladapidae</i>	W			2													2
Total		45	56	67	26	33	18	18	23	20	31	26	26	15	15	15	434

Four specimens of the Daubentoniidae family were imported over this period. The family contains a single species, the Aye-aye *Daubentonia madagascariensis*, two specimens of which were imported from Madagascar in 1993 for scientific purpose and another two the following year between the same two countries for zoos.

The Hominidae (great apes) were reported as imports by the EC, mainly as part of circuses and travelling exhibitions, for zoos or for breeding programmes. Trade from 1991 to 2005 comprised 120 Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes*, 31 Orang-utan *Pongo pygmaeus*, 30 Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla* and ten Bonobo *Pan paniscus*. The only species reported as having originated from the wild were six bonobos imported from the DR

Congo in 1998. From 1991-2005, nine Chimpanzee, four Bonobo and one Gorilla were seized.



Chimpanzees (© Sarah Robinson)

Sixty-six Gibbon (Hylobatidae) were imported into the EC between 1991-2005 mainly for zoos

Annex B species

Annex B species, traded between 1991 and 2005 and not covered in previous paragraphs, are detailed in Table 5.4. Two species were traded in sums greater than 100: Northern Treeshrew *Tupaia belangeri* and Malaysian Treeshrew *Tupaia glis*. The EC imported all Malaysian Treeshrew for scientific purpose in 1993 from Thailand. In 1994, the EC reported forty

(73%) and captive breeding programs (21%). Fourteen were of unknown source and a further six were seized in direction of the EC from Taiwan and an unspecified country.

The four Indridae imported in 1993, all Verreaux's Sifaka *Propithecus verreauxi*, were from Madagascar imported for scientific purpose.

Eleven species and one animal reported at a higher taxonomic level of the Lemuridae family were reported as imports by the EC between 1991 and 2005. Out of a total 116 specimens reported as imported by EC countries, 72% were animals bred in captivity under CITES code 'C' or 'F', 19% were of wild source and 8% had not been specified. Most animals taken from the wild were imported between 1991-1994 and caught for science and zoo use.

The two Megaladapidae imported in 1993, both Lesser Weasel Lemurs *Lepilemur ruficaudatus*, were from Madagascar for scientific purpose.

imports of Northern Treeshrew from Switzerland for scientific purpose, eleven of which initially originated in the EC. Fifty were also imported in 1996 for scientific purpose, forty in 1998 for commercial trade and a further fifty in 2001 for biomedical research. These were from Chinese captive stock.

Table 5.4. Imports of annex B 'other' live primate families into the EC 1991-2005.

Family	Taxon	Breeding in Captivity	Biomedical research	Science	Trade	Zoos	Unspecified	Total
Galagonidae	Dwarf Bushbaby							
	<i>Galago demidoff</i>	10						10
	Moholi Bushbaby							
	<i>Galago moholi</i>					5		5
Loridae	Lesser Bushbaby							
	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	4		10	30	11		55
	Thick-tailed Bushbaby							
	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>					2		2
	Angwantibo							
	<i>Arctocebus calabarensis</i>					1		1
	Slender Loris							
Tupaiaidae	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>	2		2				4
	Slow Loris							
	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>						15	15
	Pygmy Loris							
Tupaiaidae	<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	6			3	16		25
	Northern Treeshrew							
	<i>Tupaia belangeri</i>		50	90	40	2	2	184
	Malaysian Treeshrew							
	<i>Tupaia glis</i>			100		1		101
	Pygmy Treeshrew							
Tupaiaidae	<i>Tupaia minor</i>			8				8
	Large Treeshrew							
	<i>Tupaia tana</i>			8				8
	<i>Tupaia</i> spp.		16	10				26
Total		22	66	228	73	38	17	444

6. Exports and re-exports

A large proportion of EC and candidate countries' exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species consisted of manufactured items. The EC also exports captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species, and acts as an entrepôt for non-manufactured parts, products and live specimens imported from producer nations, which are often former colonies. A small number of EC range State species are also exported.

The candidate countries exported many native species, including hunting trophies of Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* and Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*

and captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species. They also act as entrepôts for parts and products of several species imported from producer nations. Romania is an exporter of sport hunting trophies, and of caviar from species of *Acipenseriformes*, and *Adonis vernalis*; Turkey is an exporter of Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* bulbs.

6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2005, 56 direct export transactions⁵ involving wild-collected species were reported by both the EC and the candidate countries (Table 6.1). Trade was reported for the purpose of: 'hunting trophies', 'reintroduction or introduction into the wild', 'personal', 'circuses and travelling exhibitions', 'scientific' and for 'commercial trade'. Trade transactions for 'scientific' purpose were most numerous for the EC, whilst candidate countries exported most under 'commercial' and 'hunting' purposes.



Eurasian Lynx (© Ruud van der Weerd)

⁵ A transaction is defined as a trade record that may contain more than one specimen.

Table 6.1. Summary of the number and purpose of wild-collected direct exports from the EC and candidate States as reported by the exporters.

Exporter	Hunting trophies	Wild release	Personal	Circuses and exhibitions	Scientific	Commercial/Trade	Total
European Community	4	1	4	3	35	9	56
Candidate countries	21				4	31	56

Table 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 list the EC and candidate countries' exports of wild-collected native species reported either by the importer or by the exporter for 2005. Apparent anomalies were likely to have been caused either by incorrect reporting of the source, or more often by omission of the country of origin.

Birds and mammals accounted for the majority of wild-collected EC exports and most were exported for scientific purposes. The quantities exported were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species (Table 6.2). Ten species listed in CITES Appendix-I were exported.

Candidate countries exported wild-collected mammals, plants, invertebrates and fish. Mammals were exported mainly under hunting purpose, whilst plants, invertebrates and fish were reported for commercial purposes. The latter were exported in large quantities, with for example over 7.5 million *Galanthus* spp., 6125kg of Medicinal Leech and more than 1000kg Beluga *Huso huso* eggs exported in 2005. All species traded were listed in CITES Appendix-II.

Table 6.2. European Community direct exports of wild-collected range State species as reported by the EC.

Taxon	App.	Importer	Description	Purpose
MAMMALS				
Cetacea				
<i>Cetacea</i> spp.	I	US	2 specimens	S
Northern Bottlenose Whale <i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	I	Australia	1 specimen	S
Northern Bottlenose Whale <i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	I	Canada	1 specimen	S
Cuvier's Beaked Whale <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	II	Australia	1 specimen	S
Cuvier's Beaked Whale <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	II	Canada	2 specimens	S
Sperm Whale <i>Physeter catodon</i>	I	US	23 specimens	S
Harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	US	561 specimens	S
Fin Whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I	US	2 specimens	S
Northern Right Whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I	US	5 specimens	S
Carnivora				
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II	US	22 teeth	S
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Russian Fed.	1 trophy	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Norway	1 trophy	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	South Africa	1 trophy	P
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	US	1 tooth	S

Taxon	App.	Importer	Description	Purpose
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Norway	3 specimens	S
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	US	45 teeth	S
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Canada	70 specimens	S
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Norway	1 skin	T
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II	Ukraine	1 trophy	H
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II	US	47 teeth	S
Iberian Lynx <i>Lynx pardinus</i>	I	US	100 specimens	S
Pinnipedia				
Subantarctic Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	II	Australia	25 specimens (kg)	S
Artiodactyla				
Aoudad <i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	II	US	2 trophies	H
BIRDS				
Anseriformes				
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	III	Norway	1 feather	T
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	III	US	3 skins	T
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	III	US	3 skins	T
Falconiformes				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II	Brazil	2 bodies	S
Eurasian Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	Brazil	1 body	S
Eurasian Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	US	1 body	S
Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	II	Bulgaria	4 live	N
Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	II	Croatia	1 live	S
Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	II	US	1 bodies	S
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	II	Norway	26 specimens	S
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	II	US	125 specimens	S
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	Brazil	1 body	S
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	Norway	6 eggs	S
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	Norway	6 specimens	S
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	US	99 specimens	S
Psittaciformes				
Eastern Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II	Angola	2 live	T
Strigiformes				
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	New Zealand	1 body	P
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	US	1 body	P
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	Brazil	1 body	S
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	Norway	64 specimens	S
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	US	260 specimens	S
Little Owl <i>Athene noctua</i>	II	US	1 body	T
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	US	2 bodies	Q
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	Brazil	2 bodies	S
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	US	2 bodies	T
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	US	6 skins	T

Taxon	App.	Importer	Description	Purpose
REPTILES				
Testudines				
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	I	Croatia	56 specimens	S
Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	I	New Zealand	1 carapace	P
INVERTEBRATES				
Lepidoptera				
Corsican SwallowTail <i>Papilio hospiton</i>	I	Switzerland	3 bodies	Q
Apollo Butterfly <i>Parnassius apollo</i>	II	Switzerland	53 bodies	Q
PLANTS				
Amaryllidaceae				
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	II	US	750 live	T
<i>Sternbergia sicula</i>	II	US	3 live	S
Primulaceae				
<i>Cyclamen graecum</i>	II	US	9 live	S

Table 6.3. Candidate countries' direct exports of wild-collected range State species as reported by the candidate countries.

Taxon	App.	Importer	Exporter	Description	Purpose
MAMMALS					
Cetacea					
Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	EC	Turkey	0.5 specimens (kg)	S
Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	US	Turkey	0.5 specimens (kg)	S
Carnivora					
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II	EC	Romania	10 trophy	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Canada	Romania	1 trophy	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Switzerland	Romania	1 trophy	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	EC	Romania	139 trophies	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Mexico	Romania	2 trophies	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	Bulgaria	Romania	5 trophies	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	US	Romania	33 trophies	H
Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i>	II	EC	Romania	1 trophy	H
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II	EC	Romania	2 trophies	H
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	EC	Romania	7.2 eggs (kg)	T
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	US	Romania	5.95 eggs (kg)	T
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	EC	Romania	50 eggs (kg)	T
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	EC	Romania	539.82 eggs (kg)	T
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	Mexico	Romania	43 eggs (kg)	T

Taxon	App.	Importer	Exporter	Description	Purpose
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	US	Romania	452.6 eggs (kg)	T
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	Israel	Turkey	3 live (kg)	T
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	EC	Romania	125 live (kg)	T
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	EC	Turkey	1990 live (kg)	T
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	EC	Turkey	4007 bodies (kg)	T
PLANTS (Non-timber species)					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	Switzerland	Turkey	90000 live	T
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	EC	Turkey	5610000 live	T
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	Switzerland	Turkey	65500 live	T
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	EC	Turkey	1814250 live	T
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	EC	Turkey	75 live	S
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	EC	Turkey	250 dried plants	S
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	EC	Turkey	250000 live	T
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	Switzerland	Turkey	4000 live	T
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	EC	Turkey	396000 live	T
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	Switzerland	Turkey	3750 live	T
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	EC	Turkey	996250 live	T
Ranunculaceae					
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II	EC	Romania	4710 dried plants (kg)	T

6.2 High volume net exports and re-exports

An overview of net exports arranged by group categories is given for the EC (Table 6.4) and candidate countries (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5 and Table 6.7 list species for which the EC and candidate countries reported net exports in 2005 were in excess of 1000 units, together with the corresponding net exports reported in 2004 and 2003 (the trade has been calculated using net export figures, which take

into account trade reported by both Parties to any given trading relationship, using the larger figure where the quantities do not agree). Positive net exports for some species, when exporters' reported numbers are greater than importer's ones, may be due to corresponding import records being listed under similar species or different source, purpose or term codes. Where possible corresponding records can be identified, the record is discussed below.

Table 6.4. Summary of net exports (exceeding 1000 units) from the EC in 2005.

Group	Term & Units	Net exports in 2005
Mammals	cloth (m)	1629
	hair	43812
	hair (kg)	3383
	hair products	105630
	ivory carvings	16023
	ivory carvings (kg)	1121
	live	1068
	plates	1531
	skin pieces	1833
	skins	34497
	specimens	156949
	specimens (kg)	1020
	Birds	feathers
feathers (kg)		627280
live		73715
specimens		3828
Reptiles	live	15347
	meat (kg)	1000
	skin pieces	691036
	skin pieces (kg)	3396
	skins	385030
	tails	2283
Amphibians	live	1445
Fish	egg (live)	8645020
	eggs	3191008
	eggs (kg)	41551
	live	2804
	meat (kg)	4253
Invertebrates	bodies	6188
	live	139632
	shells	5135
	specimens	2081
Plants	dried plants	4719
	dried plants (kg)	15399
	extract (kg)	37257
	extract (l)	2180
	live	1292710
	roots	1300
	roots (kg)	1567
	sawn wood (kg)	4406
	seeds	29209

Group	Term & Units	Net exports in 2005
Timber	bark (kg)	19000
	extract (kg)	2819
	powder (kg)	5000
	sawn wood	24748
	sawn wood (m)	297520
	sawn wood (m ³)	32354
	veneer (m ²)	11859

EC Member States

Within the EC, transactions that exceeded 1000 units were recorded for 14 mammal, 15 bird, and 20 reptile species and no amphibians at the species level although the total for the group exceeded the selection threshold, nine fish, four invertebrate, 22 plant and five timber taxa. Many of these were in effect re-exports of non-native species.

Mammals were mainly exported as scientific specimens or for their skins, fur and hair and originated mostly outside the EC. Live mammals were exported for a variety of reasons but mainly for scientific, zoos, circuses and trade purposes. Importers have predominantly reported ivory originating from pre-Convention sources whilst exporters reported most of it as of unknown source.

Birds were mostly traded as live animals or for their feathers. Captive-bred Muscovy Ducks *Cairina moschata* represented the bulk of the feather trade. Three hundred different species of birds were exported as live birds, the majority being captive-bred, although several thousand individuals were also taken from the wild.

Reptiles were mainly exported as skins, although trade in live animals, tails and meat was also important. Twenty-six species (some also traded at the subspecies level), were traded for their skins, these exports were likely to have been re-exports of previously imported skins. Close to one hundred species of reptiles were exported as live animals, the main species being Veiled Chameleon *Chamaeleo calyptrotus* and Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*. Most originated from captive-breeding programmes.

Although over a thousand live amphibians were exported in 2005 from the EC, no single species exceeded that threshold in 2005. Despite a decline in net-exports from 1310 in 2004 to 301 in 2005, Axolotl *Ambystoma mexicanum* remained the most traded species. Twenty-four other species were also in trade.

Acipenseriformes were the principal fish exports in 2005, mainly traded for their eggs as caviar or for aquaculture. Eight species were traded in volumes exceeding a thousand units: Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, Sterlet Sturgeon *A. ruthenus*, Adriatic Sturgeon *A. naccarii*, Pacific Sturgeon *A. transmontanus*, Persian Sturgeon *A. persicus*, Star Sturgeon *A. stellatus* and Beluga *Huso huso*. The majority of trade originated from captive-bred or ranches stocks though certain species like the Beluga, the Persian Sturgeon and the Star Sturgeon mainly originated from wild stocks from Kazakhstan, Iran and Azerbaijan.

The majority of invertebrates exported were Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, which comprised captive-bred specimens from the EC and wild specimens previously imported from Turkey. Trade in conches and corals generally involved re-exports of wild specimens that originated outside the Community. Butterflies of the *Troides* genus were traded in greater quantities than in previous years. The EC re-exported several species, including Black-and-Gold Bird Wing *Troides helena*, originating from captive-bred, ranches or pre-convention stocks from Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines.

Artificially propagated specimens of 11 CITES Appendix I plant species were exported from

the EC in excess of one thousand units in 2005. However, Appendix II listed *Galanthus* spp., *Cyclamen* spp. and *Aloe ferox* represented the bulk of plant exports. *Galanthus* spp. and *Cyclamen* spp. were re-exports, which originated from wild sources in Turkey; whilst *A. ferox* originated from wild sources in South Africa.

Dalbergia nigra, was the only CITES Appendix I timber species reported in volumes greater

Table 6.5. Species for which EC net exports exceed 1000 units.

Taxon	App.	Term & Units	2003	2004	2005
MAMMALS					
Primates					
Common Marmoset <i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	II	specimens	4012	21207	3762
Vervet Monkey <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	II	specimens	33380	58632	73330
Crab-eating Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II	specimens	85129.2	107343	76095
Rhesus Macaque <i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II	specimens	3787	5100	1153
Carnivora					
Argentine Grey Fox <i>Pseudalopex griseus</i>	II	skins	22967	6376	6636
Siberian Weasel <i>Mustela sibirica</i>	III	hair	81585	26146	43458
		hair (kg)	28121	10295	3149
		hair products	144595	103638	105628
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i>	II	skins	7088	3397	2232
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II	skins	2196	5964	10761
Proboscidae					
<i>Elephantidae</i> spp.	I	ivory carvings	884	603	2400
Indian Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i>	I	ivory carvings	380	1541	1176
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	ivory carvings	3963	4383	12447
Artiodactyla					
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	II	skins	14309	8217	11139
White-lipped Peccary <i>Tayassu pecari</i>	II	skins	960	4433	1340
Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	II	cloth (m)	1546	3505	1330
BIRDS					
Anseriformes					
Muscovy Duck <i>Cairina moschata</i>	III	feathers (kg)	789739	556793	627280
Falconiformes					
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	I	live	2018	2547	2694
Galliformes					
Grey Junglefowl <i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	II	feathers	38470	3601	10412
Columbiformes					
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	III	live	7981	8318	6298
Psittaciformes					
Masked Lovebird <i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II	live	1902	2663	1163
Barred Parakeet <i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	II	live	3414	3762	4390

than 1000 units in 2005, most of the exports being reported as pre-Convention specimens with a minority from unknown and wild sources. Exports of Appendix II listed *Pericopsis elata*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Prunus africana* and *Gonystylus* spp. were also reported, all of which originated from wild sources outside the European Community.

Taxon	App.	Term & Units	2003	2004	2005
Yellow-fronted Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	II	live	786	2196	1796
Celestial Parrotlet <i>Forpus coelestis</i>	II	live	5243	5059	4349
Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II	live	550	1680	1185
Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II	live	1795	3823	2466
Eastern Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II	live	5868	9525	7598
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II	live	6426	9393	10027
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	III	live	4045	2125	2362
Passeriformes					
Grey Singing Finch <i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	III	live	104	2548	2415
Green Singing Finch <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	III	live	2068	5201	3863
REPTILES					
Testudines					
Hermann's Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II	live	1573	5868	2439
Crocodylia					
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II	skin pieces	158341	287942	496568
		skins	50802	83801	47622
		tails	1457	3133	1875
Spectacle Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	II	skin pieces	165	393	2054
South American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II	skin pieces	8806	42292	5819
		skin pieces (kg)			3095
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II	skins	4879	31360	5724
		skin pieces	189952	158142	84787
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	II	skins	6168	6352	13527
		skin pieces	2681	3995	12170
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II	skins	1824	5150	3002
		meat (kg)	510	2930	1000
		skin pieces	10451	4344	1678
		skins	5272	3357	5986
Sauria					
Veiled Chameleon <i>Chamaeleo calyptrotus</i>	II	live	6	11459	9572
Tegu <i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	II	skin pieces	55	377	5401
Argentine Black and White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II	skin pieces	8095	21498	4895
		skins	11587	23836	11888
Red Teju <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II	skin pieces	12423	13615	12116
		skins	4349	1779	13572
Black Tegu <i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	II	skins	1660	137	1930
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II	skin pieces	70435	45904	33767
		skins	58502	46967	91368
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	II	skin pieces	4488	7684	5263
		skins	2447	9688	57723
Serpentes					
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	II	skin pieces			1600
		skins		853	14480
Sumatran Short-tailed Python <i>Python curtus</i>	II	skin pieces	1159	1254	1516
		skins	4747	9283	1694

Taxon	App.	Term & Units	2003	2004	2005
Burmese Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	II	skins	3003	1995	5686
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	II	skin pieces	5734	24272	18405
		skins	13515	17492	56974
Dog-faced Water Snake <i>Cerberus rhynchops</i>	III	skin pieces		12	1414
		skins			1070
Oriental Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	II	skin pieces	183	3270	1689
		skins	3912	122028	50109
FISH					
Acipenseriformes					
Siberian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II	egg (live)	1289000	6118000	8430020
		eggs	289060	1132000	3040000
		eggs (kg)	1251	6436	13019
		meat (kg)	371	15228	2824
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	egg (live)	10000	35000	120000
		eggs	12.96	1	149999
		eggs (kg)	3589	3729	2675
Adriatic Sturgeon <i>A. naccarii</i>	II	egg (live)			20000
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	11579	19422	8480
Sterlet Sturgeon <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	II	egg (live)		125000	75000
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	4473	5707	5657
Pacific Sturgeon <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II	eggs	2360	980	1008
		eggs (kg)	1580	4039	8693
		meat (kg)	2700	2171	1378
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	eggs (kg)	1212	1201	1643
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	II	eggs (kg)	17	214	1139
INVERTEBRATES					
Lepidoptera					
Black-and-Gold Bird Wing <i>Troides helena</i>	II	bodies	5	2	1001
Annelida					
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	bodies			2000
		live	123137	158489	136619
		specimens	4000		2000
Mollusca					
Queen Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	II	shells	398	14351	5115
Corals					
<i>Scleractinia</i> spp.	II	live	58	70	1314
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus</i> spp.	II	live	3		1250
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	live	1545886	1675775	885070
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	live	411120	515879	216091
Araliaceae					
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	II	roots			1300
Cactaceae					

Taxon	App.	Term & Units	2003	2004	2005
<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i>	I	seeds	130	260	3453
<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i>	I	seeds	50	400	2775
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i>	I	seeds	230	50	3315
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> ssp. <i>retusus</i>	I	seeds		20	1020
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> ssp. <i>trigonus</i>	I	seeds		40	1810
<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>	I	seeds	31	130	1391
<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i>	I	seeds	120	1050	2820
<i>Turbinicarpus pseudomacrolele</i>	I	seeds		200	1025
Compositae					
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	I	roots (kg)	1563	2389	1567
Leguminosae					
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	I	veneer (m2)	9	44644	11859
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II	sawn wood (m ³)	51	204	10226
Liliaceae					
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II	dried plants (kg)	6021	2516	15368
		extract (kg)	30191	34186	37070
		extract (l)	2438	9260	2180
Meliaceae					
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II	sawn wood (m ³)	0.5	58	21303
Orchidaceae					
<i>Bletilla striata</i>	II	dried plants			4500
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	I	live	20876	14405	5520
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	live	38677	42333	64621
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	live	35292	29960	15493
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	live	185712	183446	99257
Rosaceae					
<i>Prunus africana</i>	II	bark (kg)	64	5003.9	19000
		extract (kg)	2726	3917	2819
Sarraceniaceae					
<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	II	powder (kg)		5039	5000
	II	live	11		1506
Thymelaeaceae					
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	II	sawn wood			24746
		sawn wood (m)			262156
	III	sawn wood (m)	11652		35364
Zamiaceae					
<i>Encephalartos munchii</i>	I	seeds		600	1000
Zygophyllaceae					
<i>Guaiacum coulteri</i>	II	sawn wood (kg)	4560	48	4406

Candidate Countries

Export transactions from candidate countries that exceeded 1000 units were recorded for two mammal, two reptile, four fish, one invertebrate and six plant taxa.

The Argentine Grey Fox and the Cap Fur Seal were exported from Turkey as skins, originating respectively from Argentina and Namibia.

Exports of Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* involved captive-bred specimens, whilst exports of python skin pieces were mostly re-exports of wild snakes originating in Indonesia.

Siberian Sturgeon was mainly exported for its meat from captive-bred source. The other three Acipenseriformes, on the other hand, were mainly reported for the exports of caviar. Eggs of Star Sturgeons and Belugas mainly originated from wild sources while many Danube Sturgeon eggs also originated from captive-bred sources.

Turkey exported wild-sourced Medicinal Leech.

Turkey exported two species of wild-sourced *Galanthus* and three species of *Cyclamen*; Romania exported all wild sourced *Adonis vernalis* in 2005.



Reticulated Python (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Table 6.6. Summary of net exports (exceeding 1000 units) from the candidate countries in 2005.

Group	Term & Units	Total
Mammals	skin pieces	1044
	skins	3933
Reptiles	live	1328
	skin pieces	1879
Fish	eggs (kg)	7174
	meat (kg)	1000
Invertebrates	bodies (kg)	4007
	live (kg)	2218
Plants	dried plants (kg)	4711
	live	23540575

Table 6.7. Species for which candidate countries' net export exceeded 1000 units in 2005.

Taxon	App.	Term & Units	2003	2004	2005
MAMMALS					
Carnivora					
Argentine Grey Fox <i>Pseudalopex griseus</i>	II	skin pieces			1044
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II	skins	14117		3800
REPTILES					
Testudines					
Greek Tortoise <i>Testudo graeca</i>	II	live	1536	2050	1252
Serpentes					
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	II	skin pieces		3035	1875
FISH					
Acipenseriformes					
Siberian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II	meat (kg)	1500		1000
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	eggs (kg)	384	568	1768
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	559	138	2156
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	eggs (kg)	3878	2819	2885
INVERTEBRATES					
Annelida					
Medecinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	bodies (kg)	4927	2902	4007
		live (kg)	1713	2793	2218
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	live	5650000	5700000	5700000
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	live	16092000	16100000	16140500
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	live	250000	250500	259075
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	live	300000	300000	441000
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	live	1250050	1001630	1000000
Ranunculaceae					
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II	dried plants (kg)		0.02	4710

7. Trade in non-CITES species

The Wildlife Trade Regulations (Article 3) provide for the control of trade in CITES-listed species and some additional species. Such species may be listed in Annexes A, B and D. Annex D listing simply allows trade to be monitored.

7.1 Annex A species

Non-CITES-listed species may be included in Annex A if it is determined that any level of trade would imperil the survival of the species. They may also be listed if most species in a genus are listed in Annex A, and listing of the remaining species and subspecies in the genus

7.2 Annex B species

Species may be listed in Annex B if they are not listed in the CITES Appendices for several reasons:

- if it is determined that levels of international trade may not be compatible with the survival of the species or its populations in specific countries or with the maintenance of the population at a level consistent with its role in the relevant ecosystem;
- where listing is essential for effective control of species already listed in Annex A or B due to similarities in appearance; or
- where it has been established that introduction of live specimens into the natural habitat of the Community constitutes an ecological threat.

Apart from Peach-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*, Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* and Red-eared Terrapin *Trachemys scripta elegans*, trade in EC Annex B non-CITES listed species has remained low over the 2001-2005 period (Table 7.1). In January 2005, the Peach-faced Lovebird was removed from CITES Appendix II, and in August of the same year it was also removed from EU Annex B. During those few

EC trading partners are under no obligation to report trade in these species, hence monitoring of this trade is dependent on reporting by Member States.

is considered essential for the effective protection of the endangered taxa.

The EC did not report any trade in the 11 animal non-CITES species listed in Annex A. In fact, the EC has not reported any trade of non-CITES species listed in Annex A to date.

months, over 5000 birds were traded as Annex B non-CITES listed species. The Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* has been listed on Annex B since 2003 but has not been imported into the EC since 2004. The Red-eared Terrapin has been listed on Annex B since 1997 and has been subject to several import restrictions under Article 4.6 (d). Over the past five years however, most imports were reported as for scientific or personal purposes, and were hence exempt from the import suspension. A small number of live individuals were also seized upon arrival in the EC. Import suspensions were also in place for live specimens of the American Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) from all countries of origin but no EC imports of the affected specimens were reported as 'live' in 2005.



Peach-faced Lovebird (©Ruud van der Weerd)

Table 7.1 EC-reported imports of Annex B non-CITES species between 2001-2005.

Taxon	Term & Units	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
MAMMALS							
Diprotodontia							
Huon Tree-kangaroo <i>Dendrolagus matschiei</i>	live		1				1
BIRDS							
Galliformes							
Black Curassow <i>Crax alector</i>	live	7					7
White-tailed Wattled Pheasant <i>Lophura bulweri</i>	live	1					1
	specimens	5					5
Psittaciformes							
Peach-faced Lovebird <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	live					5313	5313
Passeriformes							
Timor Sparrow <i>Padda fuscata</i>	live	579	280	256			1115
REPTILES							
Testudines							
Painted Turtle <i>Chrysemys picta</i>	live			22	30		52
Common Slider <i>Trachemys scripta</i>	live				43		43
Red-eared Terrapin <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	bodies	2	2				4
	eggs				310	500	810
	live specimens	351	431	248	153	60	1243
			3				3
AMPHIBIANS							
Anura							
American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	bodies	48	52	65			165
	live	95		54			149
	skins				7	124	131
	skins (kg)				2		2
	skulls	2					2

7.3 Annex D species

Non-CITES species may be listed in Annex D where it is determined that they are imported into the Community in numbers sufficient to warrant monitoring.

Over 21000 live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species were imported into the EC in 2005. Of these, 78% were plants, 11% were birds and 11% were reptiles (Table 7.2).

Seven species of birds were traded in quantities greater than 10 in 2005. Most (62%) originated from Tanzania, 18% from Singapore, 15% from Peru and 4% from South Africa.

Over 2400 live specimens from 27 reptile species were imported into the EC in 2005. These were mainly exported from Pakistan

(36%), Indonesia (24%) and the US (19%). Note that although some Flat-tailed Geckos were reported in 2005 as Annex D non-CITES species they were included in CITES Appendix II in January 2005 and listed in EC Annex B in August 2005.

Imported live Annex D non-CITES plant species consisted mainly of species from the *Trillium* genus (98% of all imports) all originating from the US. In 2004, plant imports were dominated by *Arisaema* spp. of which only *Arisaema triphyllum* was imported in 2005.

Table 7.2. Summary of EC-reported imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species in 2005

Taxon	HK ¹	ID	MG	MY	PK	PE	SG	ZA	TZ	US	Total
BIRDS											
Passeriformes											
Black Siskin <i>Carduelis atrata</i>						347					347
Cape Canary <i>Serinus canicollis</i>								50	150		200
Avadavat <i>Amandava amandava</i>							400				400
Red-faced Crimson-wing <i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>								50	250		300
Peters's Twinspot <i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>									600		600
Grey-headed Silverbill <i>Lonchura griseicapilla</i>									197		197
Golden-breasted Starling <i>Cosmopsarus regius</i>									209		209
REPTILES											
Sauria											
New Caledonian Bumpy Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>										122	122
Guicehnot's Giant Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus ciliatus</i>										307	307
Nosy Be Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus ebenau</i>				55							55
Common Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus fimbriatus</i>				24							24
Lined Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus lineatus</i>				19							19
Fantastic Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>				57							57
Southern Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>				40							40
Small-scaled Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus microlepis</i>						324					324
Common Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>						555					555
Giant Blue-tongued Skink <i>Tiliqua gigas</i>		30									30
Eastern Blue-tongued Skink <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>		137								6	143
Crocodile Skink <i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>		274								13	287
Serpentes											
Sunbeam Snake <i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>		30									30
Short-nosed Vine Snake <i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>		35									35
Taiwan Stink Snake <i>Elaphe carinata</i>	72										72
Copperhead Racer <i>Elaphe radiata</i>	10	48		9						10	77
Stripe-tailed Rat Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	49			3						1	53
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>		2		10							12
Madagascar Menarana Snake <i>Lioheterodon madagascariensis</i>				19						2	21
Indochinese Rat Snake <i>Ptyas korros</i>		19									19
Cantor's Rat Snake <i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	19										19
Malayan Pit Viper <i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>				49							49

Taxon	HK ¹	ID	MG	MY	PK	PE	SG	ZA	TZ	US	Total
PLANTS											
Arales											
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>										250	250
Trilliaceae											
<i>Trillium catesbaei</i>										1000	1000
<i>Trillium cernuum</i>										500	500
<i>Trillium flexipes</i>										250	250
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>										6090	6090
<i>Trillium luteum</i>										4070	4070
<i>Trillium recurvatum</i>										250	250
<i>Trillium sessile</i>										4000	4000
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>										130	130

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species for which trade did not exceed ten specimens are excluded.

¹Country Codes

HK	China (Hong Kong)	PK	Pakistan	TZ	Tanzania, United
ID	Indonesia	PE	Peru		Republic of
MG	Madagascar	SG	Singapore	US	United States of
MY	Malaysia	ZA	South Africa		America

Parts and derivatives of eighteen Annex D non-CITES taxa were imported to the EC in 2005; these imports were dominated by skins, roots and dried plants (Table 7.3).

Skins of six reptile species were imported into the EC in 2005. These skin imports were dominated by two species, Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata* (accounting for 88% of imports) and Javan File Snake *Acrochordus javanicus* (9%) originating from Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, over 136000 small leather products were imported into the EC; these were mainly made from Copperhead Racer *Elaphe radiata* (91%) and Taiwan Stink Snake *E. carinata* (9%) skins originating from China.

Plant parts and derivatives were for the most part imported from eastern European countries, Namibia, South Africa and China. *Arnica montana* mainly originated from Romania; *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* was imported from the Russian Federation and the US. The main exporters of *Gentiana lutea* were: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia and Montenegro; Bulgaria and Croatia. *Lycopodium clavatum*

solely originated from China. *Cetraria islandica* originated mainly from: FYROM; Bulgaria; Croatia and Turkey. Namibia and South Africa accounted for the exports of *Harpagophytum* spp.

Table 7.3. Summary of EC-reported imports of parts and derivatives of Annex D non-CITES species in 2005.

Taxon	Term & Units	AL	BA	BG	CN	HR	HK	IN	MK	NA	PH	RO	RU	CS	SG	ZA	CH	TH	TR	US	VN	Total
REPTILES																						
Serpentes																						
Javan File Snake <i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>	skins				258		903	3000							56638		84				7600	68483
	small leather products				379			128														511
Taiwan Stink Snake <i>Elaphe carinata</i>	small leather products						11952															11952
Copperhead Racer <i>Elaphe radiata</i>	skins						537	3000							396							3933
	small leather products				5304		118368															123672
Stripe-tailed Rat Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	small leather products				100																	100
Bocourt's Water Snake <i>Enhydris bocourti</i>	skins																	2279			5000	7279
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	skin pieces																	1381				1381
	skins						890	114590			100				289647			61201			174520	640948
	skins (m ²)																	38				38
Shaw's Sea Snake <i>Lapemis curtus</i>	skins																	8392				8392
	skins (m ²)																	89				89
PLANTS																						
Asterales																						
<i>Arnica montana</i>	dried plants (kg)											26583.5					10					26593.5
	flowers (kg)		66.9																			66.9
	roots (kg)																99					99

Taxon	Term & Units	AL	BA	BG	CN	HR	HK	IN	MK	NA	PH	RO	RU	CS	SG	ZA	CH	TH	TR	US	VN	Total	
Ericales																							
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	dried plants																			1731		1731	
	dried plants (kg)	100.5											1800										1900.5
Gentianales																							
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	dried plants (kg)			1140																			1140
	roots (kg)		25293			1008								1232									27533
Lycopodiaceae																							
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	dried plants (kg)				5000																		5000
Parmeliaceae																							
<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	dried plants (kg)		153.5	3535		3300			6070									1.5		1200			14260
Scrophulariales																							
<i>Harpagophytum</i> spp.	roots (kg)									51060							8000						59060

Note: countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species for which trade did not exceed ten specimens are not included here

Country Codes

AL Albania
BA Bosnia and Herzogivna
BG Bulgaria
CN China
HR Croatia
HK China (Hong Kong)
IN Indonesia
MK Macedonia
NA Namibia
PH Philippines

RO Romania
RU Russian Federation
CS Serbia and Montenegro
SG Singapore
ZA South Africa
CH Switzerland
TH Thailand
TR Turkey
US United States of America
VN Viet Nam

Annex 1 – Country, purpose and source codes

Purpose of trade

Code	Description
B	Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation
E	Educational
G	Botanical gardens
H	Hunting trophies
L	Enforcement (e.g. evidence for use in court, specimens for training)
M	Bio-medical research
N	Reintroduction or introduction into the wild
P	Personal
Q	Circuses and travelling exhibitions
S	Scientific
T	Commercial / Trade
Z	Zoos

Source of specimens

Code	Description
A	Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP13), paragraph a), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5 (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III)
C	Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 5 (specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III)
D	Appendix-I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 4 of the Convention
F	Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof
I	Confiscated or seized specimens
O	Pre-Convention specimens
R	Specimens originating in a ranching operation
U	Source unknown
W	Specimens taken from the wild