
Wildlife Trade 2006

An Analysis of the European Community, Accession and Candidate Countries' Annual Reports to CITES



Prepared by



UNEP



WCMC

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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	The 25 countries that were Member States of the European Community in 2006.
Source	The source of the species in trade, whether it be from the wild, captive-bred, or Pre-Convention specimens, etc. A full list of sources is provided in Annex 1.
Species	For simplicity, the term “species” may be used to refer to a list of species and sub-species
Taxonomy	Taxonomy is the practice and science of classification. Species are classified according to formal taxonomic ranks: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. The taxonomy accepted by CITES is followed in this report, see http://www.cites.org/eng/res/12/12-11R14.shtml#a1 .
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)¹:

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)²

¹ E. Green and F. Shirley, 1999. The Global trade in Coral. WCMC Biodiversity Series no. 9

² Vales, M. A., Clemente, M. & García Esteban, L. (1999) Timber identification. In *CITES Identification Manual: Flora*. CITES Secretariat, Switzerland.

Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed analysis of the information submitted by the 25 Member States of the European Community³ ('EC'), two accession and three candidate countries in their 2006 Annual Reports to CITES, describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes to the Wildlife Trade Regulations.

The two accession countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria and Romania⁴ and the three candidate countries were Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ('FYR Macedonia'), and Turkey.

Import and export data from CITES Parties outside the European Community were also included in the analysis when trade was with EC Member States, accession or candidate countries.

Historic CITES trade data for the preceding five or, in some cases, ten years were also analysed to provide a context for 2006 trade figures.

Trade Analyses

i. Noteworthy patterns of trade

EU imports in 2006 were analysed to identify species with noteworthy patterns of trade (Chapter 3). Reported imports were considered to be noteworthy according to four criteria:

- High volume of imports from all sources in 2006;
- Sharp increase in wild-sourced imports in 2006;
- Longer-term increases or decreases in wild-sourced imports;
- Long-term variability in wild-sourced imports

Global threat status was also considered when evaluating the above criteria by applying a lower threshold for species evaluated as 'globally threatened' in the IUCN Red List.

In total, thirteen Annex A, eighty-three Annex B and one Annex C taxa were selected on the basis of high volume of trade, sharp increase

and/or changing trends in trade. These taxa are presented as follows -- mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, and plants.

ii. Trade in particular groups

In-depth analyses are provided for groups of particular interest: sport-hunted mammal trophies, caviar, corals, cacti, orchids and trees (Chapter 4). Notable increases were seen in imports of Blackbuck and Brown Bear hunting trophies and wild-sourced corals, whereas trade in wild-collected orchids and cacti decreased in 2006. Low levels of caviar were imported in 2006 due to recommendations by the CITES Secretariat not to import caviar from shared stocks. Trade in wild-sourced timber (m³) has been variable, although it has increased since 2000; the number of tree species listed in the appendices to the Convention has also increased since that time.

iii. Changing patterns in trade

Chapter 5 explores the changing nature of the live animal trade in recent years with a case study on EC trade in live specimens of CITES-listed birds and reptiles.

iv. Exports

High volume exports and re-exports, and exports of wild-collected range State species for Member States, Accession countries and Candidate Countries are discussed in Chapter 6. EC exports and re-exports of fifteen mammal, seven bird, twenty reptile, six fish, five invertebrate, and 47 plant taxa (including six tree taxa) exceeded 1000 units in 2006. Exports of wild-collected CITES-listed species originating in the EC were reported for nine Annex A mammals; one Annex B mammal; 11 Annex A wild-collected native bird species; and one Annex B fish species.

v. Trade in non-CITES species

Trade in non-CITES species included in the EC Annexes is discussed in Chapter 7. As in previous years, the EC did not report any trade in non-CITES Annex A species during 2006. EC imports of non-CITES Annex B species in 2006 consisted of one live Rosy-faced Lovebird, live specimens and eggs of Red-eared Slider, and American Bullfrog skins. Ten Member States

³ Hereafter referred to as the 'EC' or 'EC Member States'

⁴ Bulgaria and Romania acceded to the EU on 1 January 2007.

reported imports of Annex D taxa and their derivatives during 2006, all of which were reptile or plant taxa.

vi. Accession and candidate countries

Accession and candidate countries were not major importers of CITES-listed species of fauna and flora in 2006. Five species imported by accession and candidate countries met the criteria for discussion in Chapter 3 on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2006: South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Cape Fur Seal, Star Sturgeon, and Beluga Sturgeon. Turkey was the main trading partner for each of the species selected.

1. Introduction

This analysis provides a detailed discussion of the information submitted by the 25 Member States of the European Community (EC), two accession and three candidate countries in their 2006 annual reports to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"). The report describes 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 two accession countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria and Romania and the three candidate countries were Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

2. Data included

2.1 Data included

The 2006 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database at the end of February 2008, 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.

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 ii).

For timber species, transactions reported in kilograms were converted to cubic meters (m³)

using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the *CITES Identification Manual*.

Scientific specimens, which often refer to blood, hair, tissue, feathers, etc., and other terms that could not easily be related to numbers of individuals, were not used to identify highly traded species, but some discussion of the volume of scientific specimens imported is included if a species was selected for further review based on other terms imported.

Trade data excluded from the analysis were:

- Artificially propagated Appendix-II species
- Re-exports of manufactured articles

2.2 Annual Reports

The Wildlife Trade Regulations state that Member States should compile their annual reports to CITES '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.

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 65 non-EC CITES Parties and dependent territories (including the candidate countries) that had submitted their annual reports for 2006 at the time of the analysis.

Table 2.1. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2006 available at the time of analysis.

Country	Reported Trade		Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Algeria		✓	Monaco	✓	✓
Antigua & Barbuda	✓	✓	Morocco	✓	✓
Azerbaijan	✓	✓	Mozambique	✓	✓
Barbados	✓	✓	Namibia	✓	✓
Belarus	✓	✓	New Caledonia	✓	✓
Bulgaria	✓	✓	New Zealand	✓	✓
Cameroon		✓	Niger	✓	✓
Canada	✓	✓	Nigeria	✓	✓
Chile	✓	✓	Norway	✓	✓
China	✓	✓	Pakistan	✓	✓
Hong Kong, SAR	✓	✓	Philippines	✓	✓
Macao, SAR	✓	✓	Qatar	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓	Republic of Korea	✓	✓
Congo	✓	✓	Romania	✓	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	St. Lucia	✓	✓
Croatia	✓	✓	San Marino	✓	✓
Cuba	✓	✓	Sao Tome and Principe	(no trade reported)	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		✓	Senegal	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	Serbia	✓	✓
Ethiopia		✓	Singapore	✓	✓
Fiji	✓	✓	South Africa	✓	✓
FYR Macedonia	✓	✓	Sri Lanka	✓	✓
Guyana		✓	Thailand	✓	✓
Honduras		✓	Turkey	✓	✓
Indonesia		✓	United Arab Emirates	✓	✓
Iran, Islamic Republic of		✓	United States of America	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	Uruguay	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✓	Uzbekistan	✓	✓
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	✓	✓	Venezuela	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓	Viet Nam	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓	Zambia	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓			

3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

3.1 Criteria used to select species

Imports to the EC, accession and candidate countries that showed noteworthy trade patterns are discussed in this section. Imports were identified as noteworthy according to four criteria, designed to identify:

1. High volume of trade from all sources (wild, captive-bred, etc.) in 2006
2. Sharp increase in wild-sourced trade in 2006
3. General long term increases or decreases in wild-sourced trade
4. Long term variability in wild-sourced trade

An outline of the selection process is provided in Figure 3.1 and the thresholds used to

identify high volume trade are listed in Table 3.1. The high volume thresholds and the criteria to measure a sharp increase in trade and long term variability in trade were adjusted if the species was listed as globally threatened in the IUCN Red List. Species were considered globally threatened if they were listed as either Critically Endangered ('CR'), Endangered ('EN') or Vulnerable ('VU') in the 2007 IUCN Red List. The 2007 IUCN Red List was accessed online in April 2008.

Species that – despite a sharp increase in trade in 2006 – were still only traded in very low volumes (i.e. less than 5% of the levels listed in Table 3.1) were omitted.

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	10,000	50,000
Birds	100	10,000	50,000
Reptiles	100	50,000	100,000
Amphibians	100	50,000	–
Fish	100	50,000	–
Invertebrates	500	50,000	100,000
Plants (non-timber)	500	50,000	100,000
Plants (timber)	500 m ³	1,000 m ³	5,000 m ³

*The Appendix I thresholds were also applied to Appendix II, globally threatened species (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) from wild or, for the high trade criteria, ranch sources.

Overview of Species Selected

The sections that follow provide detailed information on EC trade for each of the taxa that were selected for review; these are divided according to the following groups: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates and plants (non-trees and trees). A table of selected species (or taxa at higher levels) is presented at the beginning of each section. Species accounts are presented in taxonomic order.

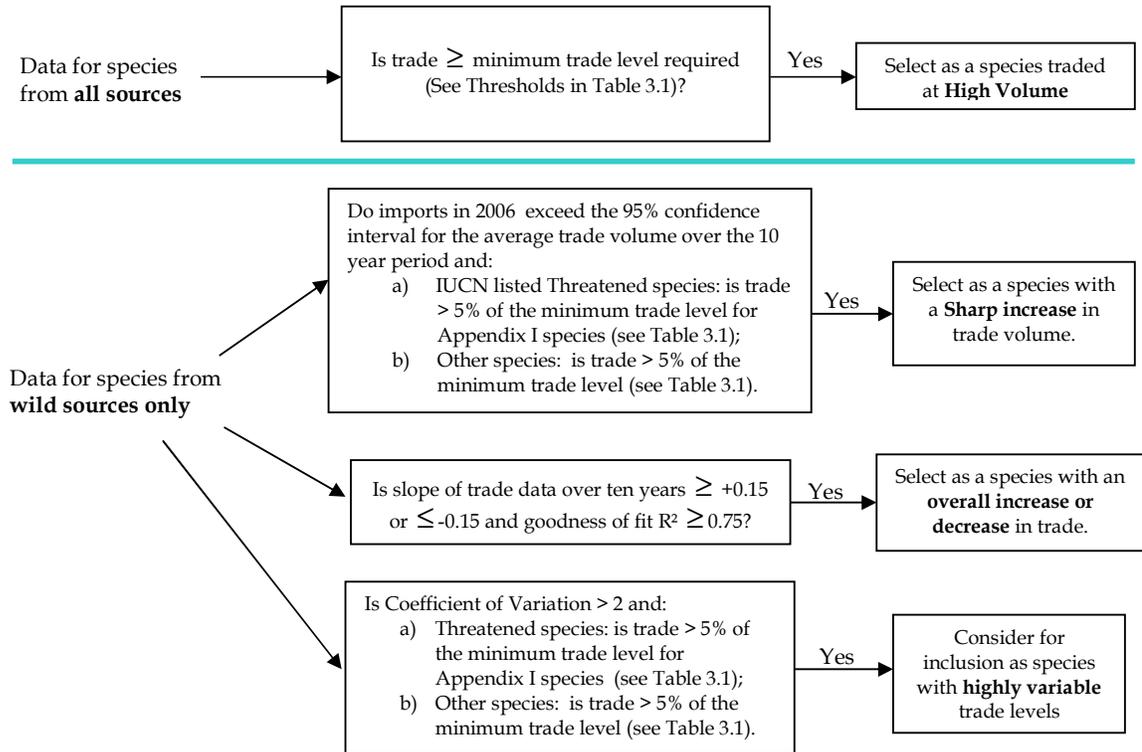
All species were selected on the basis of import data reported by EC Member States, accession or candidate countries as appropriate. Data relating to trade within the EC, where reported, have been excluded from this section.

The summary information provided in each taxon account includes the selection criteria met, the principal trade terms (trophies, skins, etc.), the 'Percentage of global trade' (the percentage of global trade that the EC trade represents based on net imports by the EC and

by the rest of the world), the principal source of imports (wild, captive-bred, etc), and the main trading partners. The CITES Appendix, EC Annex and IUCN Red List status for each taxon are also included.

Unless otherwise specified in the text, trade volumes relate to importer-reported quantities as reported by the EC Member States.

Figure 3.1: Diagram showing the selection of species for inclusion in Chapter 3.



Scientific Review Group Decisions

Where appropriate, decisions of the Scientific Review Group, a group comprising representatives from each of the CITES Scientific Authorities of the EC Member States, are noted. The recommendations for SRG opinions are based on the following general guidelines:

Negative opinion. The species is in trade or is likely to be in trade, and introduction to the Community from the country of origin at current or anticipated levels of trade is likely to have a harmful effect on the conservation

status of the species or the extent of the territory occupied by the species.

Positive opinion. The species is in trade, or is likely to be in trade, and introduction to the Community from the country of origin at current or anticipated levels of trade will **not** have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species or the extent of the territory.

3.2 Species accounts

3.2.1. Mammals

Seventeen species of mammal were selected for review and are discussed in this section: five Annex A species and 12 Annex B species. Seven of these (Chimpanzee, Cheetah, African Lion,

African Elephant, Hartman's Mountain Zebra, Hippopotamus and the Takin) are globally threatened (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. Summary of mammal species showing noteworthy patterns of trade. 'AC' indicates that the criteria was met by EC accession or candidate countries

	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	IUCN Listing ⁵	Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2004	2005
Cercopithecidae									
Hamadryas Baboon <i>Papio hamadryas</i>			•			B	NT		✓
Hominidae									
Chimpanzee <i>Pan troglodytes</i>		•			•	A	EN		
Canidae									
South American Grey Fox <i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	•, AC	•, AC				B	LC	✓	✓
Pampas Fox <i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	•, AC	•, AC			AC	B	LC		
Ursidae									
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	•					A	LC		
Felidae									
Cheetah <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	•					A	VU		✓
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i>	•		•			B	LC	✓	✓
African lion <i>Panthera leo</i>	•					A/B	VU	✓	✓
Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>	•					A	LC	✓	✓
Otariidae									
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	•, AC				AC	B	LC	✓	✓
Elephantidae									
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	•					A/B	VU	✓	✓
Equidae									
Hartmann's Mountain Zebra <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	•					B	EN		✓
Tayassuidae									
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	•					B	LC	✓	✓
White-lipped Peccary <i>Tayassu pecari</i>	•					B	LC	✓	✓
Hippopotamidae									
Hippopotamus <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	•					B	VU		
Bovidae									
Takin <i>Budorcas taxicolor</i>		•			•	B	VU		

⁵ IUCN criteria based on 2007 IUCN redlist. CR: Critically Endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern.

Hamadryas Baboon

(*Papio hamadryas*)

Criteria met: overall increase (1997-2006)
Principal trade term: skulls and trophies
Percentage of global trade: 47% of hunting trophies (includes skulls & skins)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia, South Africa
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

The majority of Hamadryas Baboon imports in 2006 were wild-sourced 'skulls' or 'trophies' with additional low level trade using a variety of other terms including 'bones', 'live', 'skins', 'specimens' and 'teeth'.

Six EC countries reported importing 42 'trophies', 119 'skulls', and six 'skins' in 2006. Two of these items (one skin and one skull) were shipped together, and could be considered as one trophy. The trade is therefore likely to represent 166 individuals. The primary countries of origin for hunting trophy imports (including skins and skulls) were Namibia (93) and South Africa (52).

Following a five-year increase in imports that peaked in 2005, trade in both skulls and trophies decreased in 2006 compared to 2005 levels (Figure 3.2).

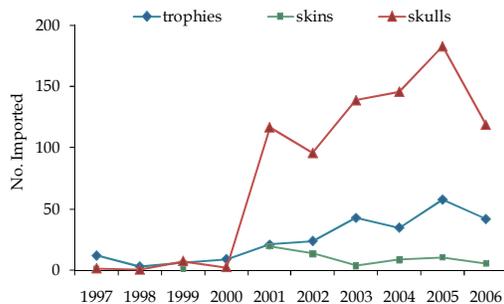


Figure 3.2. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Hamadryas Baboon trophies, skins and skulls, 1997-2006.

In addition to the wild trade, eleven captive-bred specimens were imported by the EC from South Africa for scientific purposes. Five live animals from Lebanon to the EC for zoos/educational purposes accounted for the live trade in 2006.

There were no reports of confiscations or seizures of Hamadryas Baboon in 2006.

Chimpanzee

(*Pan troglodytes*)

Criteria met: sharp increase, high variability
Principal trade terms: skeletons
Percentage of global trade: 100% of skeletons and skulls
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Cote d'Ivoire, Switzerland
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN listing: Endangered

The sharp increase and high variability in the trade in wild-sourced Chimpanzee can be attributed to an increase in imports for scientific purposes, which increased from 15 specimens in 2005 to 47 skeletons, ten skulls and 43 specimens in 2006. A further 32 confiscated or seized specimens (parts and derivatives) were also reported for scientific purposes in 2006.

In addition, ten live individuals were traded for the purpose of breeding in captivity or circuses and travelling exhibitions; these were either captive-bred, captive-born or pre-Convention specimens.

According to EC-reported data, the major trading partners of the wild-sourced imports were Côte d'Ivoire and Switzerland with 12 skeletons, two skulls and four specimens imported directly from the Côte d'Ivoire and an additional 35 skeletons and eight skulls imported via Switzerland, originating in Côte d'Ivoire. Twenty confiscated scientific specimens from Angola and twelve confiscated specimens from South Africa were also imported by the EC for scientific purposes.

South American Grey Fox

(*Lycalopex griseus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 62% skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EC imports of South American Grey Fox in 2006 were wild-sourced. The majority were in the form of skins (125,115 skins; plus 327.5 kg of skins) or skin derivatives such as garments (944), skin pieces (494 kg), plates (233; plus 65 kg), and small leather products (157). One

wild-sourced trophy from Argentina was also imported.

The trade in skins imported by the EC in 2006 was the highest level in the period 1997-2006 and nearly double the 66,155 skins imported in 2005 (Figure 3.3).

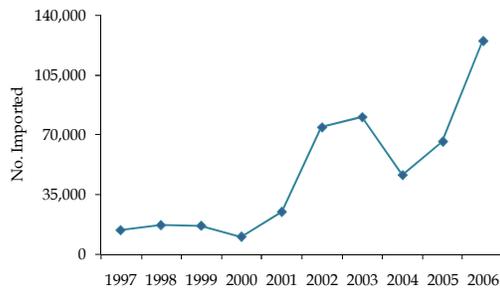


Figure 3.3. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced South American Grey Fox skins, 1997-2006.

Apart from 6350 skins exported by Chile and 826 re-exported by the US (originating in Chile), all remaining items in trade were exported by Argentina. Approximately 1% (1300) out of the 117,939 skins exported by Argentina originated in Chile. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Argentina on 27/03/07.

Pampas Fox

(*Lycalopex gymnocercus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase, high variability

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 51% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2006, all imports of Pampas Fox originated in the wild and were all from Argentina, with the exception of five skins from Uruguay. In total, 15,860 skins, 190 garments and one trophy were exported to the EC by Argentina in 2006. Prior to 2006, exports of the species were not permitted according to national legislation in Argentina.



Brown Bear© Karen Laubenstein, USFWS

Brown Bear

(*Ursus arctos*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade: 40% of hunting trophies (includes skins & skulls)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Romania

CITES Appendix: I/II

EC Annex: A

IUCN listing: Least Concern

EC-reported imports of Brown Bear consisted primarily of wild-sourced trophies. In total, the EC reported importing 392 trophies, 22 skins and four skulls in 2006. Two of these items (one skin and one 'trophy') were shipped together on the same permit and could be considered as one trophy. Therefore it is estimated that 417 bears were represented in the 2006 trade.

Eighteen EC countries reported importing wild-sourced Brown Bear trophies in 2006.

Romania and the Russian Federation were the primary exporters of Brown Bear trophies, accounting for 189 trophies and 160 trophies, respectively. Trophies were also imported from the United States (21), Croatia (11), Canada (9), Bulgaria (1) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter referred to as Iran) (1).

Imports of trophies in 2006 were 24% greater than the ten-year average 1997-2006 of 337 trophies, and 48% higher than 2005 imports (Figure 3.4). In 2006 the SRG removed a negative opinion for Romania which was in place from 13/12/04 until 12/06/06.

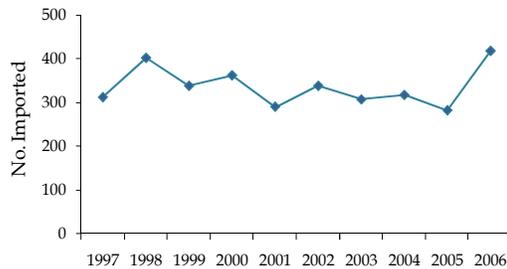


Figure 3.4. EC-reported imports of wild-caught Brown Bear trophies, 1997-2006

In addition to trophies, the EC imported one skin from Canada for educational purposes and one live bear from Belarus for a circus/travelling exhibition.

A further 13 live, captive-bred bears were imported in 2006 by the EC, 12 for circuses or travelling exhibitions and one for scientific purposes. Ten of the 13 live bears were exported by the Russian Federation and the remaining three by Romania and Switzerland.

The EC also reported the seizure of one trophy originating in Croatia and the import of one pre-Convention skull.



Cheetahs ©Gary M. Stolz, USFWS

Cheetah

(*Acinonyx jubatus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: trophies
Percentage of global trade: 71% of trophies (including skins and skulls)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN listing: Vulnerable

EC Cheetah imports in 2006 consisted of 89 'trophies' (88 wild-sourced, one ranched), six wild-sourced 'skins', and 15 live individuals (12 source 'C' and three from source 'F'). It is estimated that the trade represents 110 individuals. In addition, 1360 'specimens' (no

units provided) from wild-sources were imported for scientific purposes.

Skins and trophies were imported by sixteen EC Member States. Namibia was the top trading partner, exporting 88 of the 89 trophies and all skins and specimens; one trophy was imported from Zimbabwe. South Africa, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates exported the live individuals.

While trade reported as 'skins' and 'skulls' has decreased in recent years, imports reported as 'trophies' have increased since 1997 (Figure 3.5). Due to this change in the way trophies are reported, the combined total of all three terms (skins, skulls and trophies) is most likely to reflect the actual trends in hunting trophy imports for this species. As can be seen in Figure 3.5, a generally upward, yet erratic, trend in trophy imports emerges over the ten-year period.

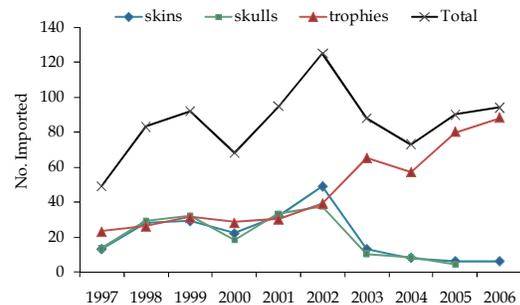


Figure 3.5. EC-reported imports of wild sourced Cheetah trophies, 1997-2006.

Bobcat

(*Lynx rufus*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 47% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: United States, Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The vast majority of Bobcat imports to the EC comprised wild-sourced skins, with 32,777 skins imported in 2006. Approximately two-thirds (21,051) of these skins originated in the United States and about one third originated in Canada (11,672). A further 54 skins were re-exports from San Marino.

Imports in 2006 were the highest level between 1997 and 2006. Aside from a dip in trade in 2005, EC-reported imports of Bobcat have been steadily increasing over time and have shown

an overall increase since the mid-1990s (Figure 3.6).

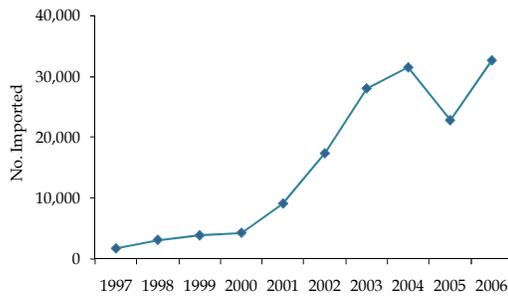


Figure 3.6. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Bobcat skins 1997-2006.

African Lion

(*Panthera leo*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade: 28% of trophies (includes skins and skulls)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Tanzania, South Africa

CITES Appendix: I/II

EC Annex: A/B (Appendix I and Annex A applies to *P. leo persica* only)

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2006, all EC imports of African Lion were from wild sources; they comprised 97 trophies, one skull, six skins, one body, 17 claws, and 211 specimens. It is estimated that this trade amounts to 104 hunting trophies (including skins and skulls), which is less than trade reported in 2005, and below the ten-year average for 1997-2006 of 191 trophies.

The two main trading partners were the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter referred to as Tanzania) (43 trophies) and South Africa (22 trophies, four skins, one body and 17 claws). The EC also reported imports of trophies, skins or skulls from Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

There were no reported imports of the Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*), which is listed in Annex A, to the EC during 2006.



Leopard© Gary M. Stolz, USFWS

Leopard

(*Panthera pardus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: trophies

Percentage of global trade: 32% of trophies (including skins & skulls)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia, Zimbabwe

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN listing: Least Concern

As in 2005, the majority of leopard imports into the EC were hunting trophies: 288 reported as 'trophies', 19 as 'skins' and three as 'skulls'. All were wild-sourced, with the exception of one pre-Convention skin. An analysis of permits indicates that this trade represents 309 individuals. Reported imports in 2006 were 28% lower than 2005 levels, but 12% higher than 2004 imports.

Between 1997 and 2006, EC-imports reported as 'skins' and 'skulls' have shown an overall decrease, but imports reported as 'trophies' have shown an overall increase (Figure 3.7).

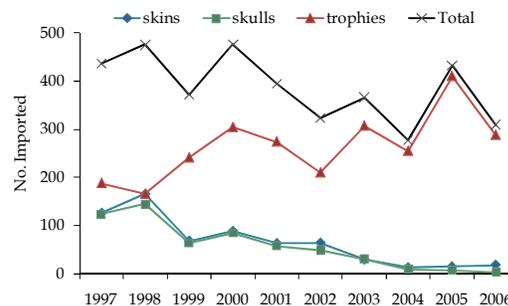


Figure 3.7. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Leopard hunting trophies between 1997 and 2006.

As with the cheetah, this most likely represents a change in the way trophies, skins and skulls are reported rather than an actual change in items in trade. Thus the combined total of all three terms (skins, skulls and trophies) is most

likely to reflect the actual trends in trophy imports for this species; in this case the overall trend from 1997 to 2006 appears to be downward (Figure 3.7).

The main exporting countries were Tanzania (99 direct export trophies and two trophies originating in Tanzania that were imported via South Africa), Namibia (79 trophies), and Zimbabwe (72 direct export trophies and four trophies originating in Zimbabwe imported via South Africa).

One small leather product from South Africa and eight specimens for scientific purposes from Zambia, from wild-sources, were also imported.

Additionally, low level trade in live captive-bred or captive-born leopards was reported from Algeria, Monaco, Thailand, and the U.S.. One seized skin piece from Tanzania was also reported and one pre-convention skin from India.

Cape Fur Seal

(*Arctocephalus pusillus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 14% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

With the exception of three skulls, all trade in Cape Fur Seal in 2006 involved wild-sourced skins. In total, 14,337 skins were imported into the EC and Namibia was the primary trading partner. Norway (556 skins), Canada (150) and Turkey (80) also re-exported a relatively small number of skins to the EC. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the Cape Fur Seal from Namibia on 27/03/07.

Between 1997 and 2000 the trade in skins was consistently low (less than 2600 skins per year), but in 2001 a substantial increase in reported trade was seen, with 19,138 skins imported that year compared (Figure 3.8). Since 2001, the skin trade has remained fairly steady, although it has gradually decreased to 75% of the 2001 level in 2006.

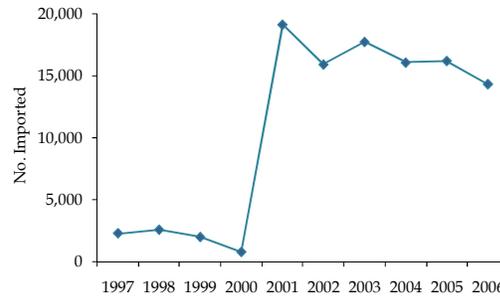


Figure 3.8. EC-reported imports of wild-caught Cape Fur Seal skins 1997-2006

African Elephant

Both the Annex A/Appendix I population and the Annex B/Appendix II populations of the African Elephant qualified for inclusion in this section. The trade in each population is discussed separately.

African Elephant (Annex A)

(*Loxodonta africana*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: trophies, skins, tusks, ivory carvings
Percentage of global trade: 87% of skins (100% of skins in m²), 48% of trophies, 58% of tusks, 4% of ivory carvings
Principal sources: wild, pre-Convention
Top trading partners: trophies: Tanzania; tusks: Mozambique; ivory carvings: United States, Switzerland
CITES Appendix/EC Annex: I/A (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II & Annex B)
IUCN listing: Vulnerable

The EC-reported imports of Annex A African Elephant (i.e., elephant products from countries other than Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe) during 2006 were all imported for non-commercial purposes and originated mainly from wild or pre-Convention sources. Wild source specimens included a variety of terms such as skin and its derivatives, specimens, trophies and tusks; pre-Convention sources mainly consisted of ivory carvings.

EC imports comprised 72 trophies, one skull and 45 tusks, representing a total of approximately 98 individuals⁶, from wild-sourced Annex A African Elephants. In addition, items such as skin pieces (4), ears (4),

⁶ Parker, I.S.C. and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16(3): 235-239.

feet (16) and tails (2) were also imported. These additional parts/derivatives may have been derived from the trophy animals described above, but were imported to the EC subsequent to the import of the trophy or tusks. When considering the trade on a permit by permit basis, it is estimated that 103 individual Annex A elephants were represented in this trade.

The principal exporters of wild-sourced Annex A trophies and tusks to the EC were Tanzania (26 trophies, 14 tusks), Cameroon (22 trophies, 8 tusks) and Mozambique (21 trophies, 22 tusks). EC member States reported the import of eight pre-Convention tusks, mainly from Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon.



African Elephant, ©Nigel Allinson

The trade in both hunting trophies (including skins and skulls) and tusks between 1997 and 2006 can be seen in Figure 3.9. Imports of both trophies and tusks were below the ten year average for the period 1997-2006.

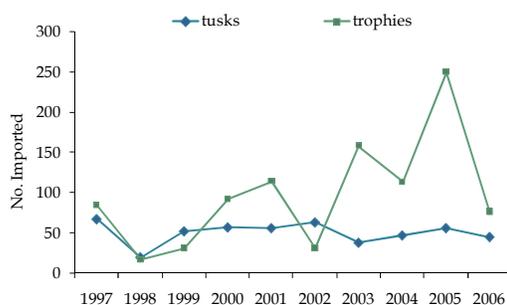


Figure 3.9. EC-reported imports of wild Annex A African Elephant trophies & tusks, 1997-2006.

Approximately 770 pre-Convention ivory carvings were imported into the EC in 2006, a decrease on the 1596 pre-Convention ivory

carvings imported in 2005. The carvings were exported primarily by the US (326 carvings to the EC), Switzerland (133 carvings), New Caledonia (61), and Côte d'Ivoire (40). Four EC countries reported the import of five ivory carvings from the United States with an 'unknown' origin; these are also likely to be pre-Convention carvings.

In addition to the trade mentioned above, four skin pieces from wild-sources and four wild-sourced 'specimens' for scientific purposes were also imported by the EC in 2006. Two carvings and two tusks were confiscated or seized in that year.

No live animals from Appendix I populations were imported by the EC in 2006.

African Elephant (Annex B)

(*Loxodonta africana*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade terms: trophies, skins, tusks

Percentage of global trade: 30% of trophies, 48% of tusks, 13% of skins (m²)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Botswana, Zimbabwe

CITES Appendix/ EC Annex: II/B (populations from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe only)

IUCN listing: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports of Annex B animals (products originating from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe) during 2006 were all reported to be either wild or pre-Convention specimens. A variety of terms were traded including skin and its derivatives, ears, feet, and specimens, but the items most heavily traded were trophies and tusks. All of the tusks were imported for non-commercial purposes.

EC Member States reported the import of 165 trophies, two skulls, 32 skins and 124 tusks from wild-sourced Annex B elephants. The EC also imported 44 feet, 26 ears, six tails, 14 teeth and one body all sourced from the wild. When a permit analysis is conducted to account for parts and derivatives imported together on the same export permit or items traded separately, it is estimated that approximately 255 elephants are represented in trade (plus the thirty-two skins which were not included as they cannot be easily equated to number of individuals).

The principal exporters of wild-sourced Annex B trophies and tusks were Zimbabwe (81

trophies and 70 tusks) and Botswana (50 trophies and 27 tusks).

Trade in 2006 in tusks and trophies was slightly higher than in 2004 and 2005 (Figure 3.10), however, it was less than the average annual import volume over the ten year period between 1997 and 2006.

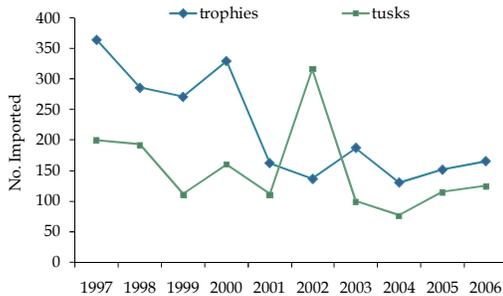


Figure 3.10. EC-reported imports of wild Annex B African Elephant trophies & tusks, 1997-2006.

No live Appendix II elephants were reported as imports to the EC in 2006.



Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, (Courtesy of Gregoire Dubois, <http://picasaweb.google.com/wildlifepictures>)

Hartmann's Mountain Zebra

(*Equus zebra hartmannae*)

Criteria met: High Volume
Principal trade term: skins, trophies
Percentage of global trade: 54% of skins, 48% of trophies
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

With the exception of two captive born trophies from South Africa, all EC imports of Hartmann's Mountain Zebra during 2006 was in wild-sourced products. Most originated in Namibia and were exported either directly or via South Africa. They involved a variety of

terms but the main items traded were skins, skin pieces, trophies, and feet.

In 2006, 558 skins were imported to the EC, as well as 49 skin pieces, seven garments and 55 feet. Twelve EC countries reported importing 188 trophies and two skulls.

Imports in 2006 for the four main terms (trophies, skins, skin pieces and feet) were above the average for the nine years preceding (1997-2005), with 852 units imported in 2006 and an average of 550 units traded for the preceding nine years. The 2006 level was the second highest during this ten-year period, with 2005 (952 units) having the highest level of imports.

Collared Peccary

(*Pecari tajacu*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 84% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Peru
CITES Appendix: II (except populations of Mexico and the US which are not included in the CITES Appendices)
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2006, all EC imports of Collared Peccary were from wild sources; all were from Peru with the exception nine trophies exported by Argentina, all imports were) from Peru. In total, 43,752 skins, 2,009 skin pieces, 3,702 garments and nine trophies were imported into the EC in 2006.

The overall volume of trade in 2006 was slightly lower than 2005. Over the ten-year period between 1997 and 2006, a decrease in EC-imports of skins is evident, with a 20% decrease in 2006 compared to 1997 levels (Figure 3.11).

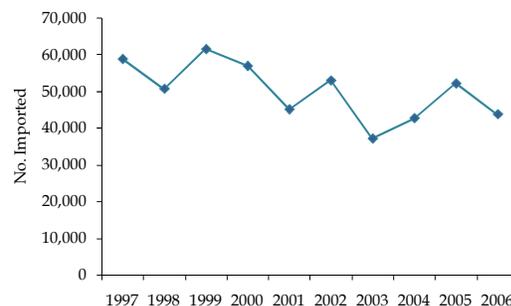


Figure 3.11. EC-reported imports of wild-caught Collared Peccary skins 1997-2006

White-lipped Peccary

(*Tayassu pecari*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 98% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Peru
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All EC imports of White-lipped Peccary during 2006 were of wild-sourced skins (or skin derivatives) from Peru. Skin imports increased by 6% in 2006 compared with 2005 levels, continuing a three year upward trend (Figure 3.12), although they were still much lower than volumes imported in the late 1990s.

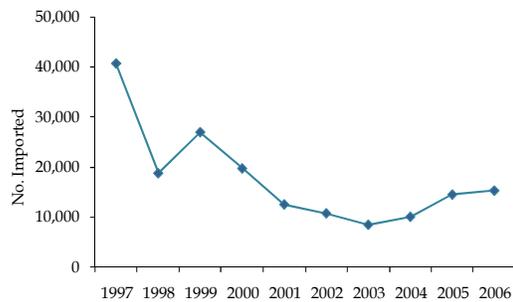


Figure 3.12. EC-reported imports of *Tayassu pecari* wild-sourced skins 1997-2006

Hippopotamus

(*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: teeth and trophies
Percentage of global trade: 30% of trophies (incl. skins & skulls), 16% of teeth
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Hong Kong, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-imports of Hippopotamus primarily involved wild-sourced 'trophies', teeth and skins in particular hunting trophies (139), skins (113), skulls (2), feet (16), tusks (3) and teeth (1690 teeth, roughly equivalent to 141 individuals when the conversion factor of 12 teeth to one hippopotamus is applied). An analysis of permits indicates that approximately 404 animals are represented in trade.

In addition, one captive-bred live animal was imported from Switzerland.



Hippopotamus (Courtesy of Gregoire Dubois, <http://picasaweb.google.com/wildlifepictures>)

The total number of trophies (including skins, skulls, tails, feet, and teeth) imported in 2006 was 13% less than the total number imported in 2005 and 19% less than the ten-year average between 1997 and 2006 (Figure 3.13).

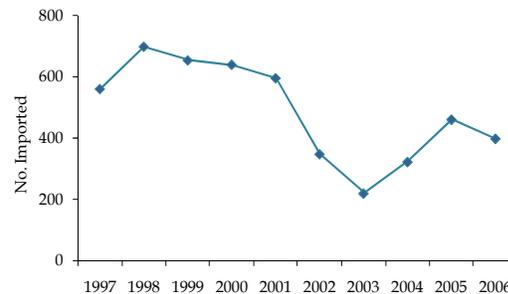


Figure 3.13. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Hippopotamus hunting trophies, 1997-2006.

Twelve EC countries imported hunting trophies in 2006. The top exporters were Tanzania and Zimbabwe exporting 61 and 34 trophies respectively. South Africa (16 trophies), Mozambique (13 trophies), Zambia (13 trophies), and Namibia (one trophy) also exported at least one hunting trophy to the EC.

Hong Kong was the largest re-exporter of teeth with 955 teeth (~80 individuals) exported to the EC. Zambia (217 teeth), Tanzania (183 teeth), and Zimbabwe (152 teeth) also exported a relatively high number to the EC.

The majority of the skins (72 skins) imported by the EC were from Zimbabwe. The EC also imported skins from Mozambique, Namibia and Switzerland. In addition, the EC imported 20 skin pieces from Tanzania. Finally, eight specimens were imported from Zambia for scientific purposes and three tusks from Somalia were confiscated by EC countries.

Takin*(Budorcas taxicolor)***Criteria met:** sharp increase, high variability**Principal trade term:** trophies**Percentage of global trade:** 58% of trophies**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** China**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

Trade in Takin in 2006 consisted entirely of wild-sourced hunting trophies. For the second consecutive year, eight hunting trophies were imported into the EC. All 16 trophies imported between 1997 and 2006 originated in China.

3.2.2 Birds

No bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section in 2006. Since 2005, import restrictions have been in place in the European Community relating to imports of wild birds, based on animal health regulations.

3.2.3 Reptiles

Four species of Annex A reptile, eighteen Annex B reptile, and one Annex C reptile met the criteria for inclusion in this section. Six species (Loggerhead Turtle, Siamese Crocodile, South Asian Box Turtle, Brazilian Giant

Tortoise, Home's Hinge-back Tortoise, Central Asian Tortoise) are globally threatened.

Table 3.3 lists the reptile species that qualified for selection and the criteria they met.

Table 3.3. Summary of reptile species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection						Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	*IUCN Listing	2004	2005
Geoemydidae									
South Asian Box Turtle <i>Cuora amboinensis</i>	•					B	VU		
Testudinidae									
Brazilian Giant Tortoise <i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	•					B	VU		
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise <i>Kinixys homeana</i>	•					B	VU		
Central Asian Tortoise <i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	•					B	VU		
Cheloniidae									
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	•	•				A	EN		
Pelomedusidae									
Chestnut Terrapin <i>Pelusios castaneus</i>			•			C			✓
Alligatoridae									
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	•	•				B		✓	✓
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	•					B	LC (<i>C. crocodilus</i>)		✓
Crocodylidae									
Morelet's Crocodile <i>Crocodylus moreletii</i>	•					A	CD		
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	•					A/B	LC		✓
Estuarine Crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	•					A/B	LC		✓

	Criteria for Selection						Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	*IUCN Listing	2004	2005
Siamese Crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	•					A	CR	✓	✓
Iguanidae									
Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Teiidae									
Argentine Black & White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Red Tegu <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	•					B			
Varanidae									
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	•					B			✓
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Pythonidae									
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Burmese Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	•				•	B	NT (<i>P. molurus</i>)		✓
Royal Python <i>Python regius</i>	•		•			B		✓	✓
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Colubridae									
Common Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Elapidae									
S. Indonesian Spitting Cobra <i>Naja sputatrix</i>					•	B			✓

*CR: Critically Endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, CD: Conservation Dependent, LC: Least Concern

South Asian Box Turtle

(*Cuora amboinensis*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 2% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports in 2006 consisted of 313 live wild-sourced South Asian Box Turtles from Indonesia. Trade in 2006 was lower than in 2005, when 675 live wild-sourced individuals were imported. The SRG formed a negative opinion for imports of South Asian Box Turtle from Indonesia on 08/02/07.

Brazilian Giant Tortoise

(*Chelonoidis denticulata*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 24% of live
Principal sources: wild, captive-born
Top trading partners: Suriname, Peru
CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EC-reported imports of Brazilian Giant Tortoise in 2006 were of live individuals: 150 wild-sourced and 50 captive-born. The majority of wild-sourced individuals were exported from Suriname (89%), and the remainder from Guyana (some via the United States). The 50 captive-born individuals were imported from Peru.

EC imports in 2006 were higher than the previous two years (Figure 3.14), although lower than in 2003. However, imports in 2006 included a higher number of wild-sourced tortoises (150 individuals), in comparison to the period 2000-2005 when trade was predominantly in captive-bred animals.

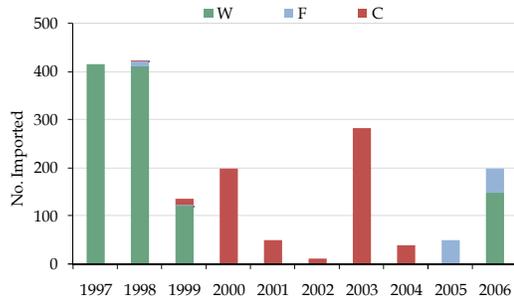


Figure 3.14 EC-reported imports of live *Chelonoidis denticulata* 1997-2006 from the three main sources: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F) and wild (W).

Home's Hinge-back Tortoise

(*Kinixys homeana*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 7% of live
Principal sources: ranched, wild
Top trading partners: Togo, Ghana
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EC-reported imports in 2006 were of live animals: 150 ranched individuals from Togo and 22 wild-sourced individuals from Ghana. Imports in 2006 were lower than in 2005 when 882 live individuals were imported; annual levels of trade in this species have varied between 1997 and 2006 (Figure 3.15).

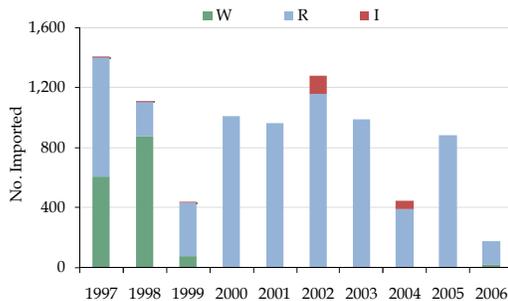


Figure 3.15 EC-reported imports of live Home's Hinge-back Tortoise 1997-2006 from the three main sources: ranched (R), wild (W) and confiscated/seized specimens (I).

Central Asian Tortoise

(*Testudo horsfieldii*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 51% of live
Principal sources: ranched, captive-born
Top trading partners: Uzbekistan, Ukraine, United States
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2006, 34,752 live Central Asian tortoises were imported into the EC, of which 14,485 were ranched, 13,396 were captive-born (source F), 3750 were captive-bred (source C) and 3121 were wild. The captive-born and captive-bred individuals were exported from the Ukraine. All ranched individuals and 1000 wild individuals were exported directly from Uzbekistan, the remaining wild individuals were exported via the United States of America but originated in Uzbekistan. Eleven EC Member States imported this tortoise in 2006. The EC also reported the import of 0.02 litres of specimens for scientific purposes from wild-sources.

There has been a general increase in EC imports of live Central Asian Tortoises since 2000 (Figure 3.16), with imports in 2006 (34,752 individuals) more than double those of 2005 (16,766 individuals).

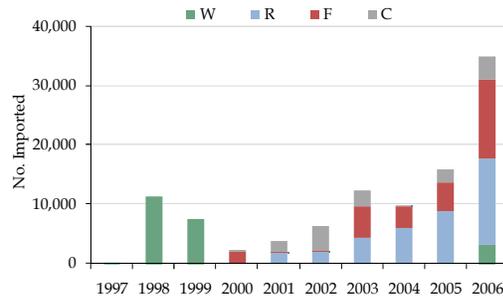


Figure 3.16 EC-reported imports of live Central Asian Tortoise 1997-2006 from the four main sources: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F), ranched (R) and wild (W).



Loggerhead Turtle ©Mike Gonzalez

Loggerhead Turtle

(*Caretta caretta*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term: eggs (live)
Percentage of global trade: 100% eggs (live)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Cape Verde
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN listing: Endangered

In 2006, 600 wild-sourced live eggs were imported from Cape Verde to the EC, for the purpose of reintroduction to the wild. This was the only EC-reported trade in wild-sourced live eggs over the period 1997-2006. Also in 2006 one pre-convention carving was imported from Australia to the EC for exhibition purposes.

Chestnut Terrapin

(*Pelusios castaneus*)

Criteria met: overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 49% of live

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Togo, Ghana, Benin

CITES Appendix: III (Ghana)

(subsequently removed from CITES App. III in 2007 and EC Annex C in April 2008)

EC Annex: C

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Chestnut Terrapin in 2006 consisted of 1646 live individuals: 1415 wild-sourced, the remainder from unknown sources. The top trading partners were Togo (57%), Ghana (40%) and Benin (3%). Imports of live individuals into the EC have increased over recent years (Figure 3.17), although imports in 2006 (1646 individuals) were similar to levels in 2005 (1629 individuals). The species was removed from the CITES Appendices in 2007 and EC Annex C in April 2008.

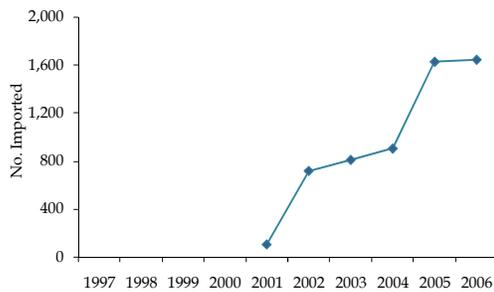


Figure 3.17 EC-reported imports of live Chestnut Terrapin, 1997-2006.

American Alligator

(*Alligator mississippiensis*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 58% of skins

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: United States of America, Singapore

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The majority of EC-reported imports of American Alligator during 2006 were skins (389,578); the bulk of the remaining trade consisted of skin pieces (29,129) and small leather products (5026). The top trading partners for skins were the United States (89%) and Singapore (10%), which exported skins originating in the United States.



American Alligator ©U.S. Geological Survey

American Alligator imports were mainly reported as wild-sourced (99% of skins, 97% of skin pieces), the remainder mostly reported as captive-bred. However, as noted in the 2005 analysis of EC trade, the apparent increase in the number of wild-sourced skins and decrease in the number of skins from captive-bred and ranched sources from 2004 onwards (Figure 3.18) is thought to be due to changes in the way source codes have been reported by the United States. The overall total (with all sources combined), however, nearly doubled between 2004 and 2005 and imports remained relatively high in 2006. A positive opinion was formed by SRG for the species on 18/07/2001 and most recently on 14/09/2007.

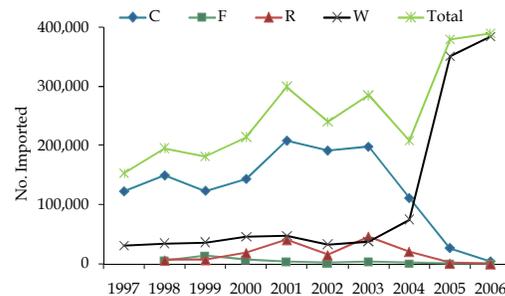


Figure 3.18. Changes in the source of American Alligator skins, 1997-2006.

Brown Spectacled Caiman

(*Caiman crocodilus fuscus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins, small leather products

Percentage of global trade: 4% of skins, 61% small leather products

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partners: Colombia, Singapore, United States of America

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Listing: Least Concern (*C. crocodilus*)

EC-reported trade in Brown Spectacled Caiman during 2006 comprised the import of skins (61,477), small leather products (66,413), tails (16,001) and skin pieces (1246). All imports were from captive-bred sources, except 1,192 small leather products which were wild-sourced. All skin pieces and tails and >99% of skins originated in Colombia, although 27% of skins, all skin pieces and 12% of tails reached the EC via other countries (primarily Singapore, the United States and Panama).

Morelet's Crocodile

(*Crocodylus moreletii*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 100% of skins

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partner: Mexico

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN listing: Conservation Dependent

In 2006, trade in this species consisted of 102 captive-bred skins from Mexico. Trade in Morelet's Crocodile skins has been variable 1997-2006, ranging from zero in 2004 to a high of 147 in 2002.

Nile Crocodile

(*Crocodylus niloticus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins, meat, skin pieces

Percentage of global trade: 30% of skins, 25% of meat (kg), 35% of skin pieces

Principal source: captive-bred

Top trading partners: Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique

CITES Appendix: I/II (App. II includes populations of Namibia, South Africa, Zambia (subject to quota) and ranched populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Madagascar, Uganda, South Africa and Zambia).

EC Annex: A/B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC-reported imports of Nile Crocodile in 2006 consisted of 79,771 skins, 75,315 kg of meat,

33,489 skin pieces, 1573 small leather products, 715 skulls, 84 trophies, 21 bodies, 11 teeth and four specimens. Most of the skins (92%) were from captive-bred sources, with smaller quantities ranched (8%) and wild-sourced (<1%). Similarly, most of the meat (98%) and skin pieces (>99%) were captive-bred, the rest being ranched. All of the live individuals were captive-bred.

Zimbabwe was the main trading partner, with 56% of skins originating in that country (more than a third of which were re-exported from Singapore). South Africa (27%) and Mozambique (11%) were the other main countries of origin for skins. EC-imports of meat came from Zimbabwe (77%), South Africa (21%) and Zambia (2%), and almost all (>99%) skin pieces were imported from Zimbabwe.

Estuarine Crocodile

(*Crocodylus porosus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 77% of skins

Principal source: captive-bred (source 'D'; Annex A trade)

Top trading partner: Singapore

CITES Appendix: I/II (All populations are listed in Appendix I except those of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea which are listed in Appendix II)

EC Annex: A/B (as for CITES appendix)

IUCN listing: Least Concern

Annex A trade

In 2006, EC Member States reported the import of 1742 skins, 1420 back strips, four bodies, one small leather product and four live individuals of Annex A-listed Estuarine Crocodile. All originated from CITES registered breeders (source D). Skins were exported principally from Singapore (82%), the remainder from Thailand (a small quantity of which travelled via Japan). The four live animals were exported from Thailand to the EC for zoos and the small leather product was exported from Singapore to the EC via Japan. In 2006, 1,742 skins were imported compared to 418 skins and 3,000 skin pieces in 2005.

Annex B trade

Trade in Annex B specimens (originating in Australia, Indonesia or Papua New Guinea) was also reported from wild, ranched and captive-bred sources. This trade is included

here to provide context to the Annex A trade above.

Specifically, 2,571 wild-sourced skins and 128 skin pieces from Appendix II populations were imported into the EC in 2006, most of which were either directly exported from or originated in Papua New Guinea (but re-exported from Japan and Singapore). Australia and Indonesia exported 39 and 30 wild-sourced skins respectively.

A further 5,526 ranched skins were imported to the EC originating in Australia (4,997) and Indonesia (529). Several Member States reported imports of small leather products and ranched meat from Australia. Captive-bred Annex B specimens were also imported, most notably 18,084 skins.



Estuarine crocodile © MeisterHaag

Siamese Crocodile

(*Crocodylus siamensis*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: meat, skins, small leather products
Percentage of global trade: 3% of meat, 7% of skins and 4% of small leather products
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partner: Thailand, Viet Nam
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN listing: Critically Endangered

The majority of imports of Siamese Crocodile to the EC during 2006 were as meat (4,029 kg), skins (2,179) and small leather products (1,039 items). Smaller quantities of bodies (53), skulls (38) and garments (12 items) were also imported. All imports involved captive-bred animals.

The main trading partners were Thailand (accounting for 26% of meat, 76% of skins and 93% of small leather products) and Viet Nam (accounting for 74% of meat, 17% of skins and 6% of small leather products), with smaller

quantities of skins and small leather products re-exported by Japan, Singapore and India that originated in Thailand.

Green Iguana

(*Iguana iguana*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 32% of live
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partner: El Salvador
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

All EC imports of Green Iguana in 2006 involved live animals, the vast majority (98%) of which were captive-bred. The top trading partner was El Salvador, which accounted for 85% (114,093 individuals) of direct imports to the EC, and was the country of origin for a further 10% (13,161 individuals), primarily re-exported by the United States and Canada. Smaller quantities of captive bred animals were exported directly from Guatemala (4,000) and from Colombia (1,550) via the United States. Suriname exported 1,830 wild-taken live individuals directly to the EC.

Argentine Black and White Tegu

(*Tupinambis merianae*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 40% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-imports mostly comprised skins (49,860), with low level trade in live animals (519), small leather products (60) and skin pieces (41). The majority of the trade involved wild animals, with the exception of the live animals, which were captive-bred, and two small leather products which were confiscated/seized specimens.

Argentina was the top trading partner, exporting all of the skins (97% directly, 3% via Hong Kong, Switzerland and the United States), all skin pieces (via Mauritius), the majority of live individuals (60% directly, 38% via the United States) and 97% of small leather products. The trade in skins has apparently decreased, with 49,860 skins reported imported in 2006 compared with 125,461 skins in 2005.



Black and White Tegu © James G. Howes, 2007

Red Tegu

(*Tupinambis rufescens*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 46% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports in 2006 consisted of 73,886 wild-sourced skins, 248 captive-bred live individuals and 63 wild-sourced small leather products. Argentina was the top trading partner, exporting 96% of skins directly (the remainder via Switzerland, Hong Kong and the United States), 195 live individuals directly (the remainder via the United States) and all of small leather products. In contrast to the trade in the Argentine Black and White Tegu, imports of Red Tegu skins increased from 33,122 in 2005 to 73,886 in 2006. Direct imports of wild-sourced skins from Argentina to the EC in 2006 (71,252 skins) were the highest over the ten year period (1997-2006) and over twice the average EC imports for the preceding nine years.

Nile Monitor

(*Varanus niloticus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 64% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Mali, Chad, Sudan
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Nile Monitor in 2006 were dominated by skins (182,878), with smaller quantities of small leather products

(1416), skin pieces (647) and live individuals (214). All imports were wild-sourced. The top trading partners were Mali (38% of skins), Chad (22% of skins) and Sudan (18% of skins). The remaining 22% of skins were re-exported by various countries including Panama, Singapore and Switzerland, but most originated in Mali and Chad. The live individuals were exported from Tanzania (194 individuals) and Guinea (20 individuals).

Water Monitor

(*Varanus salvator*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 8% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Water Monitor were dominated by wild-sourced skins, with 94,385 imported during 2006. Five hundred and thirty-one live individuals were also imported, the majority (92%) of which were wild-sourced. The top trading partners were Singapore (47%), Hong Kong (36%) and Indonesia (13%). However, all skins originated in either Malaysia or Indonesia.

Blood Python

(*Python brongersmai*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 74% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, EC countries reported imports of 87,535 skins and 570 live Blood Python. All skins and the majority of live individuals (81%) were wild-sourced. All imports originated in Malaysia and Indonesia, with 52,200 skins from Malaysia (5000 of which came via Singapore) and 35,335 skins from Indonesia (15,526 of which came via Singapore).

Burmese Python

(*Python molurus bivittatus*)

Criteria met: high volume, high variability
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 46% of skins
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partners: Viet Nam, Singapore
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened (*P. molurus*)

EC-reported imports of Burmese Python in 2006 consisted of 69,349 skins, 1,666 kg of meat, 192 small leather products, 248 live individuals and two skulls. The majority of imports were from captive-bred sources: 96% of skins, all meat, 98% of small leather products, 98% of live individuals and both skulls. The top trading partners were Viet Nam (44,865 skins and all meat) and Singapore (21,611 skins), although 90% of the latter originated in Viet Nam.

EC imports of Burmese Python skins have shown a general increase over the last ten years, whereas numbers of live imports have generally decreased (Figure 3.19).

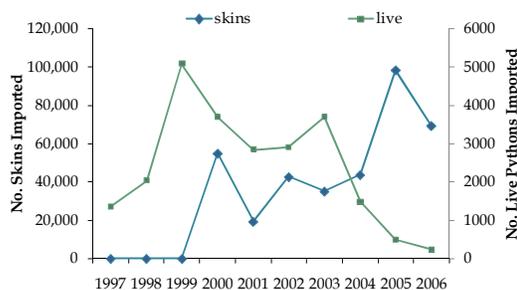


Figure 3.19. EC-reported imports of live individuals and skins of Burmese Python 1997-2006.

Royal Python

(*Python regius*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 27% of live
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partners: Ghana, Togo, Benin
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

All EC imports of Royal Python in 2006 comprised live animals, with imports of 55,724 individuals reported in trade. Of these, 51,931 (93%) were ranched, 2,848 (5%) were wild, 944 (2%) were captive-bred, and one was reported as captive born. Fifteen EC countries reported

imports in 2006. Imports were primarily from Ghana (52%), Togo (38%) and Benin (6%).



Royal Python © Patrick Jean/Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Nantes

Over the last ten years (1997-2006), EC imports of live Royal Python have grown, with increasing numbers of ranched specimens appearing in trade (Figure 3.20).

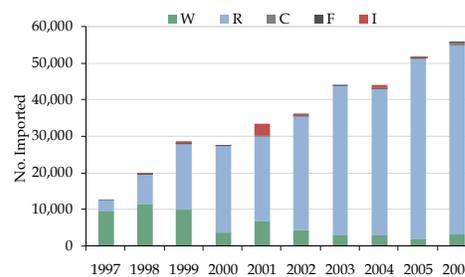


Figure 3.20. Source of EC-reported imports of live Royal Python 1997-2006.

Reticulated Python

(*Python reticulatus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 32% of skins
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partners: Singapore, Viet Nam, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, EC imports of Reticulated Python consisted of 274,974 skins (plus 28 m of skins), 1200 skin pieces, 937 live individuals and 556 small leather products. Of the skins, 59% were wild-sourced, 28% were captive-bred and 13% were confiscated or seized items. The main exporters of skins were Singapore (67%), Viet Nam (10%) and Indonesia (10%). However, all imports from Singapore were re-exports: 60% from Indonesia, 26% from Viet Nam, 11% from Malaysia and 3% with unknown origin. The confiscated or seized skins refer to 32,000 skins exported from Thailand via Malaysia to the EC and 4940 skins with unknown origin exported from Singapore.

Common Rat Snake

(*Ptyas mucosus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 65% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Singapore, Indonesia, China
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, EC-imports of Common Rat Snake consisted of 120,875 skins: 66,875 (55%) were wild-sourced and 54,000 (45%) were pre-Convention specimens. Trade from Indonesia to the EC resumed in 2006 following the removal of a long standing import suspension on 10 May 2006.

The main trading partners were Singapore (70%), Indonesia (17%) and China (12%). However, all skins from Singapore and China were re-exports: skins from China originated in Indonesia; and skins from Singapore originated in Indonesia (24,000 skins), Thailand (7000 skins) and unknown origin (54,000 pre-Convention skins).

South Indonesian Spitting Cobra

(*Naja sputatrix*)

Criteria met: high variability
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 5% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Singapore, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Trade in South Indonesian Spitting Cobra was variable for the period 1997-2006. This was primarily due to the particularly high level of trade (41,407 skins) in 2005 (Figure 3.21).

EC-imports of this species in 2006 consisted of 6,009 wild-sourced skins and 1,264 wild-sourced small leather products. All the skins originated in Indonesia, although 83% of them were re-exports, mainly from Singapore. The small leather products were all exported directly from Indonesia.

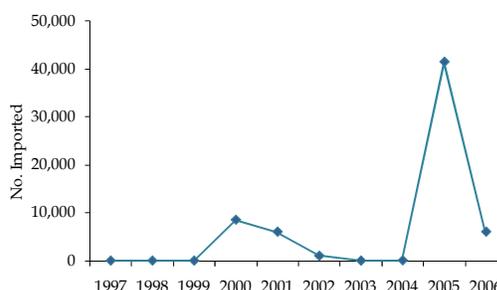


Figure 3.21. EC-reported imports of S. Indonesian Spitting Cobra skins 1997-2006.

3.2.4 Amphibians

No amphibian species met the criteria for inclusion.

3.2.5 Fish

Only one Annex A species of fish met the criteria for inclusion in this chapter: Asian Arowana *Scleropages formosus*, qualifying on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2006 (Table 3.4). The species also met the high volume criteria in 2004 and 2005 and is globally threatened.

Five Annex B fish species qualified for selection (Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus*, Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*, Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*, Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* and Barbour's Seahorse *Hippocampus barbouri*). All had high trade volumes in 2006 and one (Paddlefish) also qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2006 and an overall

increase in trade 1997-2006. All five species are globally threatened.

In 2006, the CITES Secretariat recommended that importing Parties refrain from importing caviar or any other specimens of Acipenseriformes species (sturgeon and paddlefish) from stocks shared between different range States unless an export quota was published on the CITES website; export quotas were not published for the majority of range States. This recommendation is likely to account for the low levels of sturgeon imports by the EC in 2006. A more detailed analysis of the caviar trade can be found in Section 4.2.

Table 3.4. Summary of fish species showing noteworthy patterns of trade. 'AC' indicates that the criteria was met by EC accession or candidate countries

	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	IUCN Listing	Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2004	2005
Acipenseridae									
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	•					B	EN		
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	•, AC					B	EN		
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>	•, AC	AC				B	EN		
Polyodontidae									
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	•	•	•			B	VU	✓	✓
Osteoglossidae									
Asian Arowana <i>Scleropages formosus</i>	•					A	EN	✓	✓
Syngnathidae									
Barbour's Seahorse <i>Hippocampus barbouri</i>	•					B	VU		

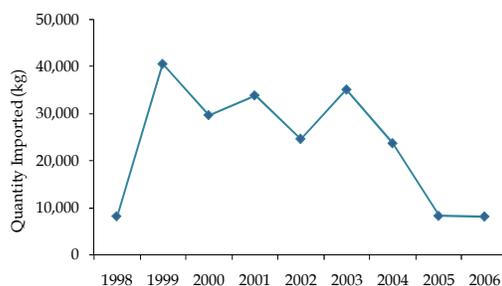
Figure 3.22. EC-reported imports of Persian Sturgeon caviar 1998-2006.

Persian Sturgeon (*Acipenser persicus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: caviar (kg), skins
Percentage of global trade: 55% of caviar (kg), 100% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Iran, United Arab Emirates
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2006, EC-reported imports of Persian Sturgeon consisted of 8255.89 kg wild-sourced caviar and 1250 wild-sourced skins. Unlike previous years, no imports of meat were reported in 2006.

All imports originated in Iran; 88% of caviar was imported directly from Iran, and 12% via United Arab Emirates. All skins were imported via United Arab Emirates. Caviar imports in 2006 (8255.89 kg) were similar to those in 2005 (8382.07 kg), but much lower than quantities reported in previous years (Figure 3.22).



Star Sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: caviar (kg),
Percentage of global trade: 53% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partner: United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

The bulk of trade in 2006 was in caviar, with 1792.72 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 334.00 kg of captive-bred caviar imported by EC Member States. The majority of wild-sourced caviar (98%) originated in Kazakhstan but was exported via United Arab Emirates (1706.34 kg) and Switzerland (44.64 kg). The remaining 2% of the wild-sourced caviar originated in Iran but was imported from the United Arab Emirates. The EC also reported the import of 1 kg live captive-bred Star Sturgeon from the Russian Federation.

Although this species qualified for selection based on the high trade volume in 2006, EC-reported imports of Star Sturgeon were the lowest recorded since it was listed in the CITES appendices in 1998 (Figure 3.23).

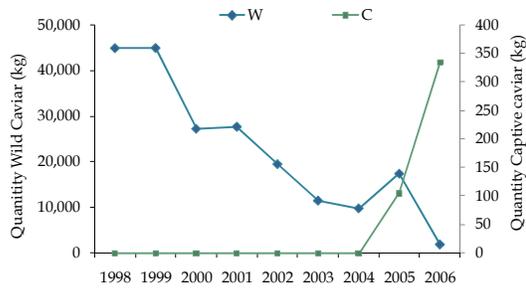


Figure 3.23. EC-reported imports of wild and captive-bred Star Sturgeon caviar (kg), 1998-2006.

Beluga Sturgeon

(*Huso huso*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade terms: meat (kg), caviar (kg), skins

Percentage of global trade: 83% of meat (kg), 51% of caviar (kg), 100% of skins,

Principal sources: wild, captive-bred

Top trading partner: Iran, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2006, Beluga Sturgeon was imported by EC Member States as meat (10,000 kg), caviar (1,196.06 kg) and skins (86 skins). Imports were wild-sourced, with the exception of 200.20 kg of caviar, which was captive-bred in Romania. All meat was exported to the EC by Iran. The majority of the caviar (72%) was imported directly from Bulgaria, with smaller quantities from Kazakhstan (22%) and Iran (6%) via United Arab Emirates. All skins originated in Iran but were imported from the United Arab Emirates.

Although this species was selected on the basis of high trade in 2006, imports of both meat and caviar have generally decreased between 1998 (when Beluga was first listed in the CITES appendices) and 2006 (Figure 3.24).

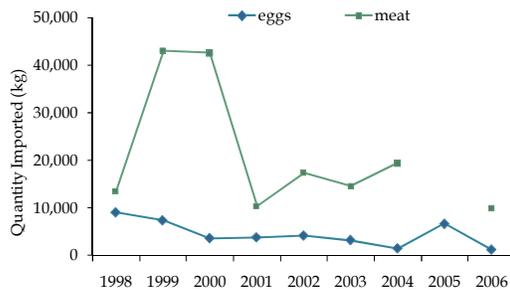


Figure 3.24. EC-reported imports of Beluga Sturgeon meat (kg) and caviar (kg) 1998-2006.

Paddlefish

(*Polyodon spathula*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase, overall increase

Principal trade terms: live, meat (kg), caviar (kg)

Percentage of global trade: >99% of live, 100% of meat (kg), 35% of caviar (kg)

Principal sources: captive-born, wild

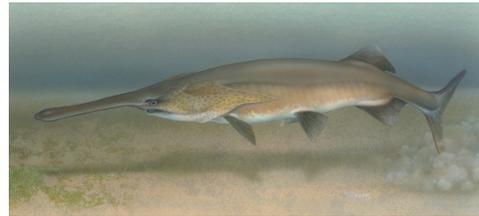
Top trading partner: United States

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-imports of Paddlefish in 2006 comprised 3,574 kg wild-sourced caviar, 10,374 kg wild-sourced meat, and 20,100 live captive-born individuals, all of which were exported from the United States. A small quantity (1.5 kg) of captive-born live eggs was also exported from the Russian Federation.



Paddlefish ©U.S. FWS

Levels of wild-sourced caviar imports have shown a notable increase over the last few years (Figure 3.25), with quantities in 2006 (3,574 kg) almost 50% greater than those of 2005 (2,387 kg).

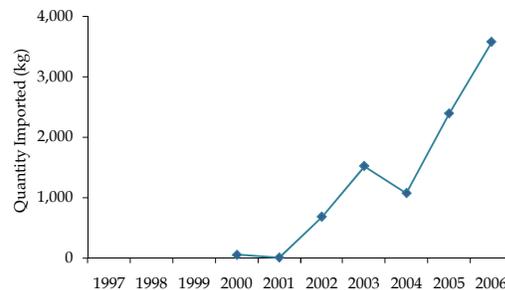


Figure 3.25. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Paddlefish caviar, 1997-2006.

Asian Arowana*(Scleropages formosus)*

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: <1% of live
Principal source: captive-bred
Top trading partners: Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN listing: Endangered

All imports (242 fish) of Asian Arowana into the EC during 2006 were live captive-bred individuals. The main trading partners were Singapore (85%), Malaysia (10%) and Indonesia (5%), although 79% of the trade from Singapore involved re-exported fish from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Barbour's Seahorse*(Hippocampus barbouri)*

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: live
Percentage of global trade: 17% of live
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-imports in 2006 consisted of 285 live wild-sourced Barbour's Seahorse imported from Indonesia. Trade was lower than in 2005, when 1,880 live wild-sourced individuals were imported. The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild-sourced Barbour's Seahorse species from Indonesia on 15th November 2005.

3.2.6 Invertebrates

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

Five Annex B invertebrate taxa (four species and one taxon reported at the Order level) qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2006, one species qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2006 and one species qualified on the basis of an overall decrease in trade, 1997-2006 (Table 3.5). Wallace's Golden Birdwing and Green Swallowtail are globally threatened.

In addition, twenty coral species were selected on the basis of an overall increase in trade 1997-2006, one coral taxon (*Scleractinia* spp.) was selected on the basis of an overall increase in trade 1997-2006 and three coral genera were selected on the basis of an overall decrease in trade 1997-2006.

As general patterns of EC coral imports are discussed in Chapter 4, only corals selected using the 'high volume' or 'sharp increase' criteria that were reported to the species level are discussed in this chapter (Cluster Coral).

Table 3.5. Summary of invertebrate species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	IUCN Listing	Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2004	2005
Papilionidae									
Wallace's Golden Birdwing <i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	•					B	EN		
Green Swallowtail <i>Papilio neumoegeni</i>	•					B	VU		
Theraphosidae									
Curly-hair Tarantula <i>Brachypelma albopilosum</i>				•		B			
Hirudinidae									
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	•					B	NT		✓
Strombidae									
Queen Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	•					B			✓
SCLERACTINIA spp.	•		•			B		✓	
Pocilloporidae									
Needle Coral <i>Seriatopora hystrix</i>			•			B			

	Criteria for Selection						Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing	2004	2005
Cluster Coral <i>Stylophora pistillata</i>		•	•			B			✓
Acroporidae									
Formosa Staghorn Coral <i>Acropora formosa</i>			•			B			✓
<i>Montipora verrucosa</i>			•			B			
Fungiidae									
<i>Fungia moluccensis</i>			•			B			
<i>Fungia paumotensis</i>			•			B			
Slipper Coral <i>Herpolitha limax</i>			•			B			
Feather Coral <i>Polyphyllia talpina</i>			•			B			
Poritidae									
Ball Coral <i>Goniopora minor</i>			•			B			
Flowerpot Coral <i>Goniopora stokesi</i>			•			B			
Boulder Corals <i>Porites</i> spp.		•				B			
Faviidae									
<i>Caulastrea echinulata</i>			•			B			
Knob Coral <i>Favia pallida</i>			•			B			
Honeycomb Coral <i>Favites abdita</i>			•			B			
Oculiniidae									
Galaxy Corals <i>Galaxea</i> spp.				•		B			
Starburst Coral <i>Galaxea fascicularis</i>			•			B			
Merulinidae									
<i>Hydnophora rigida</i>			•			B			
Mussidae									
<i>Scolymia</i> spp.				•		B			
Pectiniidae									
Carnation Coral <i>Pectinia lactuca</i>			•			B			
Caryophylliidae									
Anchor Coral <i>Euphyllia ancora</i>			•			B			
<i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i>			•			B			
Pearl Bubble Coral <i>Physogyra lichtensteini</i>			•			B			
Dendrophylliidae									
<i>Equchipsammia fistula</i>			•			B			
Pagoda Coral <i>Turbinaria mesenterina</i>			•			B			
Tubiporidae									
Organ-pipe Coral <i>Tubipora</i> spp.				•		B			

Wallace's Golden Birdwing

(*Ornithoptera croesus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: bodies
Percentage of global trade: 27% of bodies
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC-reported imports in 2006 consisted of 913 ranched bodies. All originated in Indonesia, although four bodies were imported via Malaysia. Between 1997 and 2006, imports of Wallace's Golden Birdwing bodies have been reported as ranched (R), captive-born (F) and captive-bred (C) (Figure 3.26).

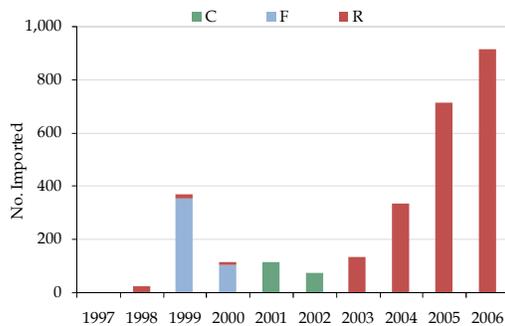


Figure 3.26. EC-reported imports of Wallace's Golden Birdwing bodies by source, 1997-2006.

Imports have increased each year since 2002, with all imports from 2003 onwards involving ranched butterflies.

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild-sourced Wallace's Golden Birdwing from Indonesia in 1998, which was formalised in a suspension regulation on 19/09/1999 and most recently updated in EC Reg 811/2008.

Green Swallowtail

(*Papilio neumoegeni*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: bodies
Percentage of global trade: 100% of bodies
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: n/a
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

The Green Swallowtail is listed in Annex B of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations but it is not listed in the CITES appendices. EC-imports in 2006 comprised 500 ranched bodies from Indonesia. Trade in this species to the EU has not been reported in any other year.

Curly-hair Tarantula

(*Brachypelma albopilosum*)

Criteria met: overall decrease
Principal trade term: n/a
Percentage of global trade: 0% of live
Principal source: n/a
Top trading partners: n/a
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

This species showed an overall decrease in trade between 1997-2006; no specimens were imported in 2006. Previously, Curly-hair Tarantulas were imported as live individuals (both wild and captive-bred), primarily for commercial trade. The main exporter of wild individuals was Nicaragua (sometimes via the United States), with smaller quantities from Honduras. However, a negative opinion was formed for Curly-hair Tarantulas from Nicaragua on 07/08/2002, which was formalised in a suspension regulation on 30/04/2004. This import suspension is still in place (EC Reg 811/2008), and there have been no reported imports of this species into the EC from 2004 onwards (Figure 3.27). Live, captive-bred individuals were imported into the EC 1997-2005, but none were reported in 2006.

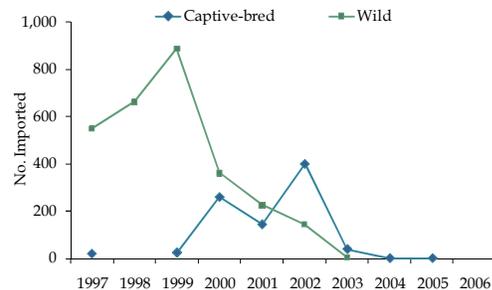


Figure 3.27. EC-reported imports of Curly-hair Tarantula from wild and captive-bred sources, 1997-2006.

Medicinal Leech

(*Hirudo medicinalis*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: live, bodies
Percentage of global trade: >99% of live (kg), 100% of bodies (kg)
Principal source: captive bred; wild
Top trading partners: Russian Federation, Turkey, Romania, Serbia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

The main EC-imports of Medicinal Leech in 2006 were 83,000 live captive-bred specimens

exported by the Russian Federation, 240 kg live captive-bred specimens exported by Serbia, 1832 kg wild-sourced bodies (1337 kg exported by Turkey and 495 kg exported by Romania), and 1891 kg live wild-sourced individuals (100 kg exported by Serbia and 1791 kg by Turkey).

EC-imports of live captive-bred leeches increased from 58,333 specimens in 2005 to 83,000 specimens in 2006. Imports of live wild-sourced leeches decreased slightly from 1,988 kg in 2005 to 1,891 kg in 2006 and from 3547 kg wild-sourced bodies in 2005 to 1832 kg in 2006.

Queen Conch

(*Strombus gigas*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade terms: meat (kg), shells

Percentage of global trade: 32% of meat (kg), 12% of shells, 87% of shells (kg)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Jamaica, Turks & Caicos Islands

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, all EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Queen Conch meat (603,194 kg) were imported from Jamaica. European Member States also imported 9,539 wild-sourced shells, 23 confiscated shells, and three shells from ranching operations. The majority of the wild-sourced shells (9,490) were imported from the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Imports of wild-sourced meat increased from 418,494 kg in 2005 to 603,194 kg in 2006, and imports of wild-sourced shells more than doubled from 4,189 in 2005 to 9,539 in 2006 (Figure 3.28).

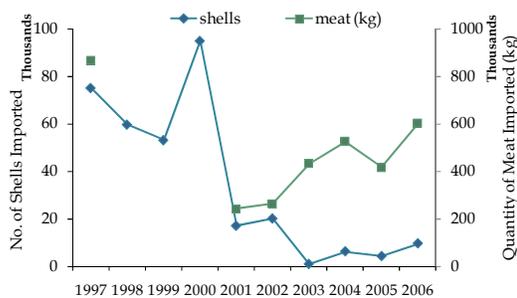


Figure 3.28. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Queen Conch shells and meat (kg), 1997-2006.

Cluster Coral

(*Stylophora pistillata*)

Criteria met: sharp increase, overall increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: 42% of live, 14% of raw

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia, Solomon Islands

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, EC Member States reported the import of 3,940 pieces of Cluster Coral, of which 3,265 pieces were 'live' wild-sourced, 660 were 'raw' wild-sourced and 15 were 'live' captive-bred. Ninety-six per cent of 'live' wild-sourced corals were imported from Indonesia, the remainder from Tonga. All 'raw' corals were imported from the Solomon Islands and the 15 'live' captive-bred corals were imported from Indonesia. EC-imports of wild-sourced Cluster Coral have increased each year between 2002 and 2006 (Figure 3.29).

In 2006, due to the expansion of mariculture operations within Indonesia and a change in reporting of specimens derived from this process, imports of maricultured corals from the country were reported for the first time (denoted in the Indonesian annual report by 'W*' and subsequently considered to be CITES source F). Indeed of the 3,925 wild pieces reported by EC importers, 1,871 were reported as being produced from mariculture. This adjustment is reflected in the graph below. When this is taken into account, EC-imports of wild-sourced corals apparently decreased from 3,043 pieces in 2005, to 2054 pieces in 2006.

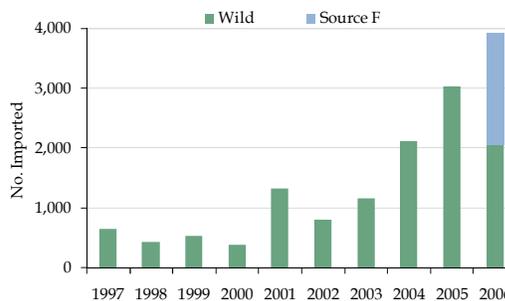


Figure 3.29. EC-reported imports of wild and maricultured (source F) Cluster Coral, 1997-2006.

3.2.7 Plants (excluding trees)

The plant species (excluding trees) that meet the criteria for selection in this section are included in Table 3.6. One Annex A plant species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section: *Costus Saussurea costus* and Asian Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp.. Both qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2006. As trade in orchids is discussed in Chapter 4, slipper orchids have been omitted here.

Eleven Annex B plant species (excluding trees) qualified for inclusion in this section in 2006.

This included four *Euphorbia* species, three of which are globally threatened and *Nepenthes bicalcarata* which is also globally threatened.

The CITES Trade Database does not contain records of artificially propagated Appendix-II (Annex B) plants unless an annual report is submitted in a format that allows the data to be added electronically to the database. Since data are not complete for these species, any records of artificially propagated Appendix-II plants that are in the database were not included when selecting the data for this section.

Table 3.6. Summary of plant species (excluding trees) showing noteworthy patterns of trade

	Criteria for Selection						Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing	2004	2005
PLANTS (non-trees)				□					
Amaryllidaceae									
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	•					B		✓	✓
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Compositae									
<i>Costus Saussurea costus</i>	•					A		✓	✓
Euphorbiaceae									
<i>Euphorbia alfredii</i>		•			•	B	VU		
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>	•		•			B		✓	✓
<i>Euphorbia famatamboay</i>					•	B	VU		✓
<i>Euphorbia paulianii</i>		•			•	B	VU		
Nepenthaceae									
Tropical Pitcher Plant <i>Nepenthes bicalcarata</i>		•				B	VU		✓
Orchidaceae									
Asian Slipper Orchids <i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	•					A			✓ (P. armeniacum)
Primulaceae									
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	•					B		✓	✓
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	•					B		✓	✓
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Zamiaceae									
<i>Macrozamia moorei</i>			•			B	LC		

Galanthus elwesii

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 79% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

As in 2004 and 2005, EC-reported trade in *Galanthus elwesii* in 2006 comprised the import of 5.24 million wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. This transaction represented nearly 86% of Turkey's 2006 export quota of 6.1 million bulbs for the species.

Galanthus woronowii

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 58% of live (Candidates: 41%)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey, Georgia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of *Galanthus woronowii* during 2006 consisted entirely of wild-sourced bulbs, totalling approximately 11.9 million bulbs. Although Turkey was the main trading partner, accounting for about 9.9 million bulbs imported to the EC, over 82% of Turkish exports originated in Georgia. The 10.1 million and 1.76 million bulbs originating in Georgia and Turkey respectively represented 56% and 88% of the countries' 2006 export quotas for the species. An overview of the trade between 1997 and 2006 is provided in Figure 3.30.



Snowdrops *Galanthus* spp. © Christine Warren

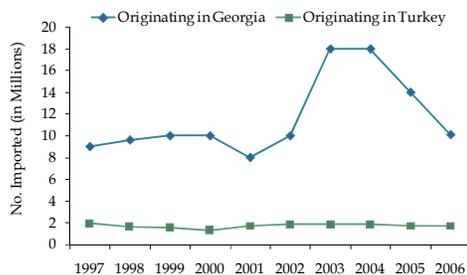


Figure 3.30. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Galanthus woronowii* originating in Georgia and Turkey (in millions of bulbs) 1997-2006.

Costus

(*Saussurea costus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms: roots and powder
Percentage of global trade: < 1% of roots (kg), 100% of powder (kg)
Principal source: artificially-propagated
Top trading partner: Switzerland
CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN listing: not evaluated

In 2006, 4,713 kg of *Costus* products were imported into the EC: 2,763 kg in the form of powder; 1,580 kg in the form of roots; and the remainder as dried plants or derivatives. While still qualifying for selection based on the high trade criterion, the total volume imported in 2006 was 79% less than the amount of *Costus* products imported in 2005 (22,055 kg). Switzerland was the primary exporter, with the majority originating in India. China was the only exporter of dried plants and derivatives, exporting 290 kg of dried plants and 80 kg of derivatives to the EC.

All *Costus* imported in 2006 were artificially propagated with a small percentage (8% of the total imports) reported using source code 'D' denoting they were artificially propagated for commercial purposes.

***Euphorbia* spp.**

(four species of *Euphorbia*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase, sharp increase, high variability
Principal trade term: wax
Percentage of global trade: 99% of wax, 57% of live (for all four species)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Mexico
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable/not evaluated

Four species of wild-sourced *Euphorbia* met the criteria for selection in 2006 (Table 3.7). In contrast, 15 *Euphorbia* species were selected for analysis in 2005. The four species selected in 2006 were *Euphorbia alfredii*, *Euphorbia antisiphilitica*, *Euphorbia famatamboay*, and *Euphorbia paulianii*. As in 2005, *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* was the only species traded in high volumes that has not been evaluated in the IUCN Red List. All others were traded in smaller volumes and classified as Vulnerable.

Euphorbia alfredii was traded in small quantities with 50 wild-sourced live plants imported into the EC from Madagascar in 2006. This species met the criteria indicating a sharp increase and high variability in trade. Before 2006, the species had not been imported into the EC since 1997 and 1999 when very small amounts were imported from Madagascar (10 and 4, respectively).

The trade in *E. antisiphilitica* consisted entirely of wild-sourced specimens originating in Mexico, most of which was exported directly from Mexico (194,209 kg wax), with smaller amounts imported to the EC via Japan (40kg wax) and Switzerland (169 kg extracts). The SRG formed a positive opinion for imports of

the species from Mexico on 14/09/2007 which was confirmed on 26/05/2008.

Imports of *Euphorbia famatamboay* and *Euphorbia paulianii* comprised 50 wild-sourced live specimens of each species from Madagascar in 2006.

Table 3.7. *Euphorbia* species selected in 2006 using the criteria: highly traded, sharp increase in trade, overall increase or decrease in trade, and high variability in trade.

Taxon	IUCN	Selection Criteria
<i>Euphorbia alfredii</i>	VU	Sharp increase, high variability
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>		High volume, overall increase
<i>Euphorbia famatamboay</i>	VU	High variability
<i>Euphorbia paulianii</i>	VU	Sharp increase, high variability

Tropical Pitcher plant

(*Nepenthes bicalcarata*)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: dried plants
Percentage of global trade: 100% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Brunei Darussalam
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2006, the EC reported the import of 157 wild-sourced dried plants from Brunei-Darussalam for research purposes. This is a 43% increase on 2005 levels when 110 wild-sourced dried plants were imported into the EC. Prior to 2005, little trade in this species had been recorded. This species has been classified as 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List.

Cyclamen cilicium

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 77% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2006, the EC imported 210,350 wild-sourced live *Cyclamen cilicium* plants from Turkey. This represented 84% of Turkey's 2006 export quota for the species. Imports in 2006 were about 18% lower than 2005 imports, possibly reflecting a response to the reduction in the quota level between 2005 and 2006 (from 290,100 tubers in 2005 to 250,100 tubers in 2006).

Cyclamen coum

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 94% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Turkey, Georgia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

The vast majority of EC-reported imports in *Cyclamen coum* were wild-sourced live plants imported from Turkey (81%) and Georgia (19%). Imports from Turkey amounted to 429,650 live plants, and from Georgia amounted to 100,000 live plants. The EC also imported 1,000 live tubers from Turkey.

Over the ten year period between 1997 and 2006, an overall increase in trade in EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *C. coum* is apparent, with imports quadrupling since 1997.



Cyclamen hederifolium ©Tristram Allinson

Cyclamen hederifolium

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 87% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
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 approximately one million bulbs each year.

During 2006, EC countries reported the import of 786,620 wild-sourced *Cyclamen hederifolium* tubers from Turkey. The trade in 2006 was 21% less than in 2005 and was similar to the level imported in 1999. This EC-reported imports in 2006 represented approximately 43% of Turkey's 2006 export quota for the species.

Macrozamia moorei

Criteria met: overall increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 83% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC-reported imports of *Macrozamia moorei* in 2006 consisted entirely of wild-sourced live plants from Australia. In total, 741 live plants were imported by four EC Member States. Compared to 2005 levels, imports in 2006 decreased by 36%, although the overall trend for the period 1997-2006 was upward, with *M. moorei* imports increasing from zero in 1997 to 741 in 2006.

3.2.8 Plants (Trees)

To facilitate the analysis of trade in tree species, comparable terms (e.g. logs, sawn wood and timber) were combined, and trade reported in kilograms was converted to cubic metres (m³) using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the *CITES Identification Manual*. Trade was then assessed against the criteria outlined in section 3.1, and selected species are listed in Table 3.8.

One Annex A tree species met the criteria for inclusion in this section: the Monkey Puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*). This globally threatened species was selected on the basis of high volume of trade in 2006.

Seven Annex B tree species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section: African

Teak (*Pericopsis elata*), Big-leaf Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), African Cherry (*Prunus africana*), Agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*), Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp., *Gonystylus bancanus*, *Gonystylus miquelianus*) and Lignum vitae (*Guaiacum sanctum*). All taxa but two (Lignum vitae and Agarwood) were selected due to high volumes of trade in 2006. In addition, four species showed a sharp increase in trade in 2006: African Teak, Agarwood, and two species of Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus* and *Gonystylus miquelianus*). Trade in Agarwood was also highly variable, and Lignum vitae was selected due to an overall increase. Six of the eight selected taxa are globally threatened.

Table 3.8. Summary of tree taxa showing noteworthy patterns of trade

	Criteria for Selection					EC Annex	IUCN Listing	Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2004	2005
TREES									
Araucariaceae									
Monkey Puzzle <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	•					A	VU	✓	
Leguminosae									
African Teak <i>Pericopsis elata</i>	•	•				B	EN	✓	✓
Meliaceae									
Big-leaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	•					B	VU	✓	✓
Rosaceae									
African Cherry <i>Prunus africana</i>	•					B	VU	✓	✓

Thymelaeaceae								
Agarwood								
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>		•			•	B	VU	✓
Ramin	•					B	VU/NE	✓
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.								✓
Ramin	•	•				B	VU	✓
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>								✓
Ramin	•	•				B		
<i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i>								
Zygophyllaceae								
Lignum vitae				•				
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>						B	EN	✓

Monkey Puzzle

(*Araucaria araucana*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: > 99% of live

Principal source: artificially propagated

Top trading partners: Chile, United States of America

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-imports of Monkey Puzzle in 2006 consisted of 64,390 live plants, all of which were artificially propagated (source 'D' or 'A'). Chile was the top trading partner (56,560 plants), followed by the United States (7,830 plants). Ten plants from Chile were also re-exported from Switzerland to the EC.



Monkey Puzzle ©JenaBug

African Teak

(*Pericopsis elata*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade terms: sawn wood, veneer

Percentage of global trade: 55% of sawn wood (m³), 52% of veneer, (m²)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC-reported imports of African teak during 2006 consisted of 11,401.24 m³ of sawn wood and smaller quantities of veneer (4,098.75 m² and 72.49 m³), all from wild sources. The main exporters of sawn wood were the Democratic Republic of the Congo (53%) and Cameroon (47%). The veneer was exported from the Côte d'Ivoire (4098.75 m²) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (72.49 m³).

Trade decreased slightly compared with levels in 2005 (11,401.24 m³ of sawn wood in 2006 compared with 13,086.43 m³ in 2005), but was higher than levels in 2000-2004 (Figure 3.31). This species was selected as showing a 'sharp increase' in trade due to the import of veneer for the first time in 2006.

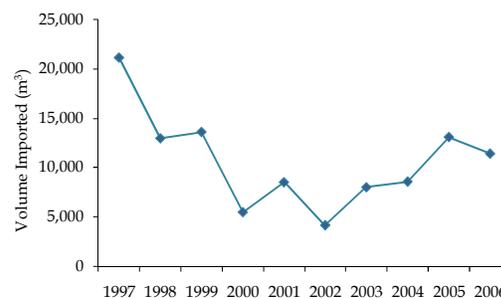


Figure 3.31. EC-reported imports of African Teak sawn wood, 1997-2006.

Big-leaf Mahogany

(*Swietenia macrophylla*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: sawn wood (m³)

Percentage of global trade: 2% of sawn wood (m³)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Peru, Guatemala, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Mexico

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2006, EC-reported imports of Big-leaf Mahogany consisted of 709.36 m³ of wild-sourced sawn wood. The main exporters were Peru (38%), Guatemala (20%), Bolivia (17%), Nicaragua (14%) and Mexico (12%). Imports in 2006 were lower than those reported in 2005 (996.68 m³ sawn wood) and also at the lowest level between 1997 to 2006 (Figure 3.32).

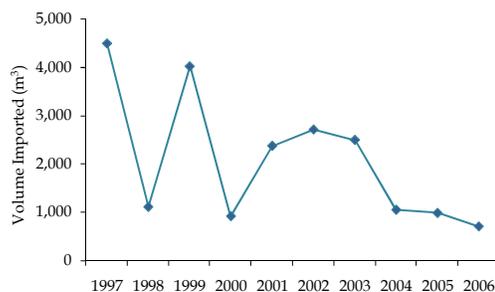


Figure 3.32. EC-reported imports of Big-leaf Mahogany sawn wood (m³) 1997-2006.

African Cherry

(*Prunus africana*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: bark, powder, extract

Percentage of global trade: 83% of bark kg, 97% of powder kg, 20% of extract kg

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports of African Cherry in 2006 primarily consisted of 1,525,704 kg of bark and powder and 3,195 kg of extract, with much smaller quantities of leaves (1.1 kg) and dried plants (1 kg). All imports were wild sourced. The main exporters of bark and powder were Cameroon (75% of bark, 94% of powder), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6% of bark, 5% of powder) and Equatorial Guinea (19% of bark). The extract originated in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Congo but was imported via several countries including Madagascar (56%) and Morocco (40%).

The volume of EC-reported imports of African Cherry has varied between 1997 and 2006 (Figure 3.33). Overall imports were lower in 2006 in comparison with 2005, with imports of bark decreasing from 2,498,627 kg in 2006 to 930,704 kg in 2005, but imports of powder increasing from 59,000 kg to 595,000 kg (primarily from Cameroon). The SRG have

recently formed negative opinions for this species from the three major exporters: Cameroon (14/09/07), Democratic Republic of the Congo (15/09/08) and Equatorial Guinea (15/09/08).

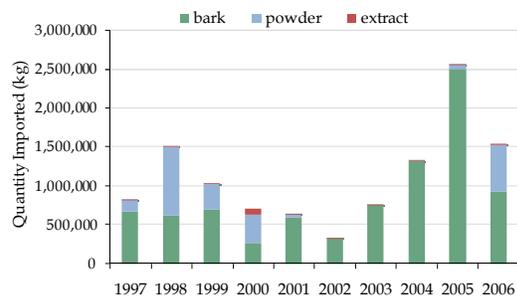


Figure 3.33. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry bark, powder and extract 1997-2006.

Agarwood

(*Aquilaria malaccensis*)

Criteria met: sharp increase, high variability

Principal trade term: sawn wood

Percentage of global trade: 100% of sawn wood (no units), but <1% of sawn wood (kg)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Japan

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports of this species showed considerable variation between 2002 and 2006, in both the quantity of imports and the way that the trade was reported. In 2006, the EC reported importing 510 (no units) of sawn wood originating in China, 2.20 kg of sawn wood originating in Malaysia, and 7.35 kg of chips originating in Indonesia. The EC also reported the import of 2,000 (no units) of oil with origin Malaysia and 0.25 kg of oil originating in Indonesia. With the exception of the Indonesian oil, all imports were wild-sourced and were re-exported from Japan (all the sawn wood, 0.35 kg of chips) and Singapore (7 kg of chips, 0.25 kg oil).

For most of the terms traded, EC trade in Agarwood is very low compared to trade to the rest of the world: <1% of sawn wood (kg) and <1% chips (kg) in 2006. Sawn wood, however, is difficult to compare as all other countries reported trade in sawn wood by weight (in kg).

Ramin

('Gonystylus spp.', *Gonystylus bancanus* and *Gonystylus miquelianus*)

Criteria met: high volume (species level only), sharp increase (all three taxa)

Principal trade terms: timber, sawn wood

Percentage of global trade: *Gonystylus* spp.: 44% sawn wood (m³); *Gonystylus bancanus*: 33% sawn wood (m³); *Gonystylus miquelianus*: 100% timber (kg & m³)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Malaysia, Indonesia, China

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: 15 species of *Gonystylus* spp. including *G. bancanus* listed as Vulnerable/*G. miquelianus* not evaluated

In 2006, all of the EC-reported imports of Ramin (including *Gonystylus* spp., *G. bancanus* and *G. miquelianus*) were wild-sourced and the main product imported to the EC was timber. The timber was traded under several different terms and units including: 'sawn wood (m³)', 'timber (m³)', 'timber (kg)', and 'timber pieces (m³)'. In total, EC imports in 2006 comprised 4,569 m³ of '*Gonystylus* spp.' (i.e. trade reported at the genus level), 1,450 m³ of *G. bancanus*, and 46 m³ and 340,855 kg of *G. miquelianus* timber and sawn wood. Using the average weight given in the *CITES Identification Manual* for *Gonystylus* spp. to convert kg to m³ (66g/cm³), it is estimated that a total of 6,582.12 m³ of wood was imported by the EC in 2006. Of this, 22% was *G. bancanus*, 9% was *G. miquelianus* and the remaining 69% was reported at the genus level. Smaller quantities of carvings were also imported (totalling 180.22 m³).

The main exporter of *Gonystylus* spp. was Malaysia (84% directly and 8% via China); the remainder was from Indonesia. For *G. bancanus*, the main exporters were Indonesia and Malaysia with exports of 303 m³ and 1,146 m³, respectively. All imports of *G. miquelianus* originated in Malaysia.

Whilst imports reported as *Gonystylus bancanus* and *Gonystylus miquelianus* showed a sharp increase in 2006, total trade in the genus *Gonystylus* actually decreased from 14,720.66 m³ in 2005 to 6,582.12 m³ in 2006 (Figure 3.34). Since being listed in the CITES appendices in 2001 (initially included in

Appendix III by Indonesia, then uplisted to Appendix II in January 2005), EC-reported imports of the genus *Gonystylus* have varied each year. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *Gonystylus* from Malaysia (Sarawak) on 14/09/07 and for Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah) on 07/12/07 (after previous negative opinions since 27/03/2007).

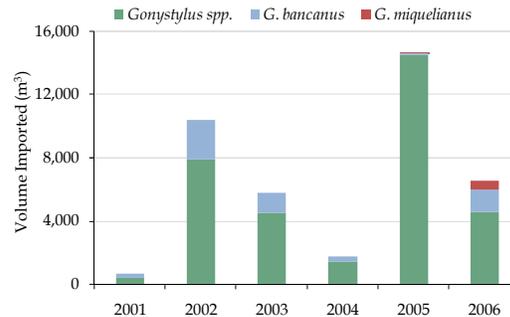


Figure 3.34. EC-reported imports of *Gonystylus* spp. (sawn wood, timber and timber pieces) 2001-2006.

Lignum vitae

(*Guaiacum sanctum*)

Criteria met: overall increase

Principal trade term: sawn wood

Percentage of global trade: 83% of sawn wood (m³)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Mexico

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2006, EC-imports consisted of 71.23 m³ of wild-sourced sawn wood from Mexico. Imports of lignum vitae increased between 2002 and 2006 (Figure 3.35). A negative opinion was formed for lignum vitae imports from Mexico 20/10/2000, which was changed to a positive opinion for existing stocks on 22/05/2003.

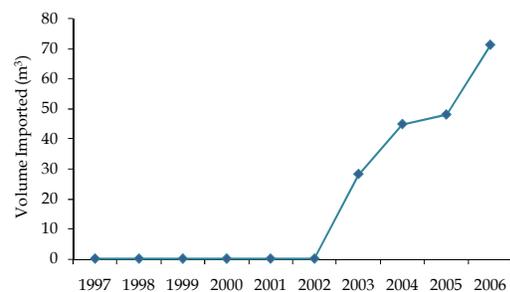


Figure 3.35. EC-reported imports of lignum vitae (sawn wood) 1997-2006.

3.3 Accession and Candidate countries

Accession and candidate country imports were generally relatively low in 2006, with only three species of mammal and two species of fish (all in Annex B) meeting the criteria for inclusion in this section: South American Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus*, Pampas Fox *Lycalopex gymnocercus*, Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*, Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* and Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*. All five species qualified on the basis of high trade volume, with four species meeting at least one other selection criterion as well. Two species, Cape Fur Seal and South American Grey Fox, also met the criterion for high trade in 2005.

Mammals

South American Grey Fox

(*Lycalopex griseus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 30% of skins, 82% of plates
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina, EC
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Bulgaria and Turkey were the only accession or candidate countries to report imports of South American Grey Fox in 2006. Bulgaria imported a total of 4,670 wild-sourced tails. Turkey imported 55,703 wild-sourced skins, 4,351 wild-sourced plates and 3 kg of wild-sourced skin pieces. This represents a 262% increase in imports of wild-sourced skins compared with 2005, and 1500% increase over the number of plates imported in 2005. All imports originated in Argentina.

High trade levels and a sharp increase in trade compared to 2005 levels were also reported by EC Member States in 2006 for this species.

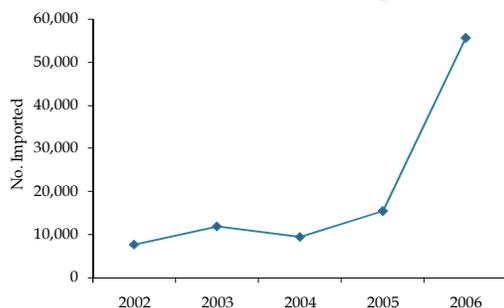


Figure 3.36. Wild-sourced skins of South American Grey Fox imported by Turkey, 2002-2006

Pampas Fox

(*Lycalopex gymnocercus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase, high variability
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 47% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina, EC
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The only candidate or accession country that reported imports of Pampas Fox in 2006 was Turkey. All of the imports were wild-sourced skins originating in Argentina. In total, 10,030 skins were imported directly from Argentina (70%) and an additional 4,400 skins were imported as re-exports from the EC (30%).



Cape Fur Seal © Nicholas Warren

Cape Fur Seal

(*Arctocephalus pusillus*)

Criteria met: high volume, high variability
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 30% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All trade in Cape Fur Seal to candidate or accession countries in 2006 involved wild-sourced skins from Namibia. Turkey was the only country reporting trade in this species with imports of 17,813 skins reported. Imports in 2006 were similar to levels in 2005, remaining higher than imports between 2001 and 2004 (Figure 3.37).

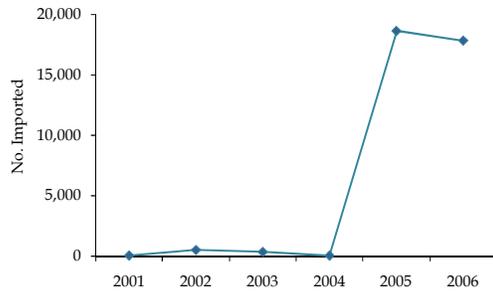


Figure 3.37. Wild-sourced Cape Fur Seal skins imported by candidate countries (primarily Turkey)

Fish

Trade in two Annex B listed fish, Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* and Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*, were selected due to high trade volumes in 2006. Beluga Sturgeon also met the criterion for a sharp increase in trade volume. Accession countries imported minimal amounts of caviar (less than 0.5 kg total each). Further details on the sturgeon trade are provided in Chapter 4.

Star Sturgeon

(*Acipenser stellatus*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 5% of caviar (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2006, Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Star Sturgeon. Imports comprised 203 kg wild-sourced caviar from Kazakhstan, which was lower than the 3,234 kg of wild-sourced caviar imported from Kazakhstan in 2005.

Romania was the only accession country to report imports of this species in 2006, with 0.02 kg of caviar originating in Iran imported via the EC.

Beluga Sturgeon

(*Huso huso*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 9% of caviar (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

As with Star Sturgeon, all trade in Beluga Sturgeon (199 kg) was in the form of wild-sourced caviar from Kazakhstan. Turkey was the only candidate country reporting imports. Low volumes of caviar were also imported by accession countries: 0.36 kg via the EC (origin Kazakhstan) and 0.02 kg via the EC (origin Iran).

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 have been derived from EC, accession and candidate country reports.

4.1 Mammals- Sport-hunting trophies

The analysis of sport-hunting trophy data is complicated by several factors. Trophies are recorded using a range of different terms including 'trophies', 'skins', 'skulls' and 'bodies', among others. Some are imported with the purpose reported as commercial (T), hunting trophy (H) or as personal (P). The variety of terms and sources used makes accurate interpretation of the data in terms of the number of animals in trade very difficult.

The *Guidelines for the presentation and submission of CITES annual reports* distributed with CITES Notification to the Parties No. 2006/030 explain that all the trophy parts of one animal- e.g. its horns (2), feet (4), skull, cape back skin, and tail (i.e. nine specimens)- constitutes one trophy if they are exported together. But if, for example, 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, the trade can be overestimated. Furthermore, there is the added complication of year-end reporting issues where trophies reported as exports in one year are reported as imports in the following year.

Bearing these factors in mind, EC import data were extracted for selected terms: bodies, skins, trophies, teeth (Hippopotamus only) and tusks (Elephant species, Narwhal, and Walrus only). Only purpose codes H, P and T were selected. Commercial shipments of skins, not obviously 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 (because the skins are very thick, they can be split several times). Quantities of African Elephant tusks and

Hippopotamus teeth were divided by 1.88⁷ and 12 (an approximation of the average number of teeth per hippo), respectively in order to estimate the number of individual animals.



Brown Bear © Malene Thyssen

The trophy analysis was based on direct trade only as some countries act as entrepôt states for trophies. For example, Hong Kong and South Africa act as entrepôt states for trophies and ivory of Hippopotamus.

European Community

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

Captive-born/-bred animals

In 2006, African Lion was the most common species of sport-hunting trophy originating from captive-born/bred sources: fifty-one skins, trophies and bodies were reported as imports by the EC. Other species imported, albeit in smaller quantities, included Scimitar-horned Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Bontebok *Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*, Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*, Lechwe *Kobus leche* and

⁷ Parker, I.S.C and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16(3): 235-239.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
15 EC Member States	2,997	3,111	2,873	3,568	3,645	16,194
10 Accession Countries that joined the EC in 2004			191	129	233	553
Total	2,997	3,111	3,064	3,697	3,878	16,747

Caracal *Caracal caracal*. Trophies from all of these species, including African Lion, primarily originated in South Africa. Sport-hunting trophies from animals born or bred in captivity accounted for less than 3% of the EC's total imports of sport-hunting trophies in 2006.

Wild-taken animals

Over the period 2002-2006, the EC reported importing more than 100 wild-sourced trophies from twenty-four mammal species (Table 4.1). The most commonly imported trophies in 2006 were African Elephant, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, Black Bear, Brown Bear, and Leopard. Blackbuck was also highly traded in 2006.

Imports of wild-sourced hunting trophies were slightly higher in 2006 compared with 2005, continuing the increasing trend seen since 2004 (Table 4.2).

Notable increases in 2006 imports were apparent for Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*) and Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) hunting trophies (Figure 4.1).

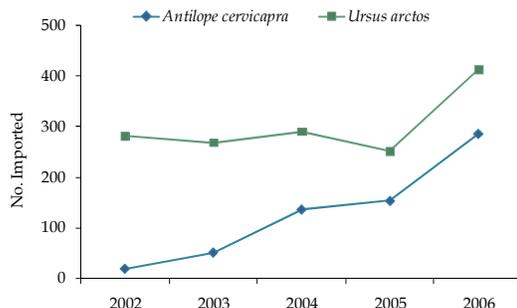


Figure 4.1. Trade in Brown Bear and Blackbuck, the two species showing notable increases in the number of EC-reported imports of wild-sourced, sport-hunted mammal trophies between 2005 and 2006.

The main exporters of wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2006 were Namibia (21%), Canada (16%), South Africa (12%), Argentina (11%) and Zimbabwe (9%), accounting collectively for 69% of all imports (Table 4.3). The main species exported from each of these countries were as follows:

- Namibia: Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (63%), Cheetah (12%) and Leopard (10%).

- Canada: Black Bear (72%), Wolf (11%) and Polar Bear (10%).
- South Africa: a variety of hunting trophies were exported, including Caracal (16%), Hamadryas Baboon (15%) and Lechwe (10%).
- Argentina: Blackbuck (67%) and Puma (28%).
- Zimbabwe: African Elephant (37%), Leopard (21%), Hamadryas Baboon (16%) and the Hippopotamus (13%).

Table 4.3. Main trading partners of wild-sourced, sport-hunted mammal trophies to the EC in 2006

Exporter	No. of EC Imports
Argentina	424
Canada	603
Namibia	793
Romania	211
Russian Federation	193
South Africa	442
Tanzania	290
Zimbabwe	322
Total	3278

Twenty-one of the twenty-five EC Member States imported wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2006.

Accession and Candidate countries

Accession and candidate countries reported importing 53 sport-hunted mammal trophies in 2006. Bulgaria reported the highest level of trophy imports with 43 trophies (81% of total reported by accession and candidate countries). *Equus zebra hartmannae* was the predominant species imported by accession and candidate countries and comprised 47% of the total.

Table 4.1. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced, sport-hunted mammal trophies (for five-year totals exceeding 100), 2002-2006

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Cercopithecidae	Grivet Monkey	LC	II/B	30	23	32	25	29	139
	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>								
	Hamadryas Baboon <i>Papio hamadryas*</i>	LC	II/B	155	181	114	202	199	851
Monodontidae	Narwhal	NT	II/A	55	105	106	39	47	352
	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>								
Canidae	Wolf	LC	II/A & B	75	81	77	127	119	479
	<i>Canis lupus</i>								
Ursidae	Black Bear	LC	II/B	466	381	345	426	440	2058
	<i>Ursus americanus</i>								
	Brown Bear	LC	II/A	281	268	290	251	413	1503
	<i>Ursus arctos</i>								
Ursidae	Polar Bear	VU	II/B	48	46	50	54	82	280
	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>								
	African Civet	LC	III/C	28	27	32	17	44	148
Viverridae	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>								
	Cheetah	VU	I/A	90	77	64	83	94	408
Felidae	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>								
	Caracal	LC	II/A & B	77	73	91	121	91	453
	<i>Caracal caracal</i>								
	Wild Cat	LC	II/A	34	40	36	28	32	170
	<i>Felis silvestris inc. ssp.</i>								
	African Lion	VU	II/B	91	100	78	101	101	471
	<i>Panthera leo</i>								
	Leopard	NT	I/A	270	330	262	411	296	1569
	<i>Panthera pardus</i>								
Puma		LC	I/A				2		2
	<i>Puma concolor</i>		II/B	53	81	80	99	129	442
Odobenidae	Walrus	DD	III/B	14	17	58	80	48	217
	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>								
Elphantidae	African Elephant	NT	I/A	69	183	134	277	99	763
	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>		II/B	301	222	168	199	219	1110
Equidae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	VU	II/B	343	366	365	449	516	2039

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Rhinocerotidae	Southern White Rhinoceros		I/A	2				1	3
	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>		II/B	24	9	19	27	25	104
Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamus		II/B	123	132	231	193	196	875
	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>								
Bovidae	Blackbuck		III/C	19	51	136	153	285	644
	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>								
	Korrigum		III/C	74	47	48	41	44	254
	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i> **								
	Blesbok		II/B	20	16	21	29	32	118
	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> (inc. ssp.)								
	Lechwe	LR/CD	II/B	67	77	48	45	82	319
	<i>Kobus leche</i> (inc. ssp.)								
Blue Duiker		II/B	29	34	28	31	25	147	
	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>								

* Note that this species was subject to taxonomic changes adopted at CITES CoP14.

**Note that this species was removed from Appendix III (Ghana) on 04/03/07.



African elephants *Loxodonta africana*
Image Courtesy Gregoire Dubois (<http://picasaweb.google.com/wildlifepictures>)



Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*
Image Courtesy Alan D. Wilson (www.naturespicsonline.com)

4.2 Caviar

In 2006, the CITES Secretariat did not publish sturgeon export quotas for the majority of range States, concerned that the quotas proposed did not fully reflect reductions in stocks or make sufficient allowance for illegal fishing. In particular, the CITES Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2006/024 stating that, 'under the terms of Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP13), [importing Parties] are recommended not to accept the import of any specimen of *Acipenseriformes* species from stocks shared between different range States

unless an export quota has been published on the CITES website'. Quotas for caviar in 2006 were only published for Iran (44,370 kg of caviar from the Persian Sturgeon). The Secretariat did not publish quotas for wild specimens from the five Caspian Sea States and therefore, according to the Notification to the Parties, no wild specimens of sturgeons from these stocks should have been imported in 2006. Where relevant, some reference is made to the trade in sturgeon meat.

European Community

The majority of paddlefish and sturgeon imports were in the form of wild-sourced caviar (eggs). Unlike previous years when a wider variety of species were represented, all wild-sourced caviar imported into the EC in 2006 came from one species of paddlefish (Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*) and three species of sturgeon: Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus*, Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*, and Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*. Meat from Paddlefish and Beluga Sturgeon was also imported in large quantities ($\geq 10,000$ kg) from the United States and Iran, respectively. Paddlefish is listed as Vulnerable and all three of the sturgeon species are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List due to projected population declines as a result of "actual or potential levels of exploitation." In

addition to the caviar and meat, a small number of live individuals and live eggs of the species Atlantic Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus* (listed as Near Threatened) were imported from Canada.

As to be expected in light of Notification to the Parties No. 2006/024, a sharp decline in the volume of wild-sourced caviar imports into the EU was evident in 2006 (Figure 4.2 and 4.3). EC imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2006 were one third of those reported in 2005 and represented a 75% decline over five years. While EC imports in 2004 and 2005 were approximately 43,000 kg, EC-imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2006 were 14,619 kg. Captive production increased in 2006 from 4,203 kg in 2005 to 5,284 kg in 2006.

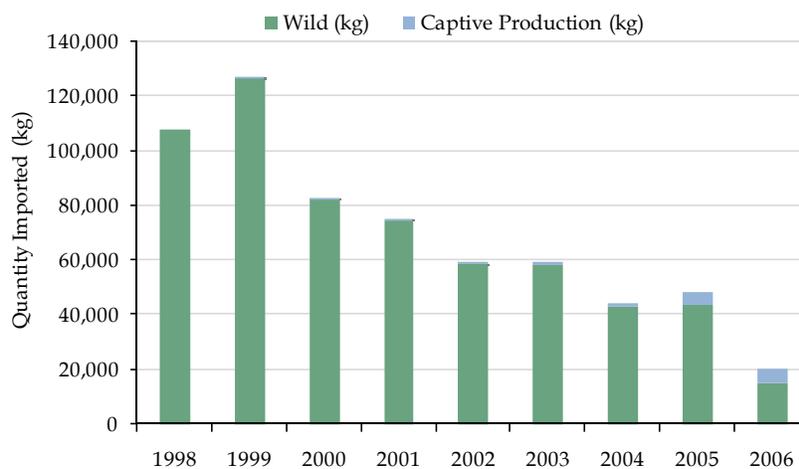


Figure 4.2. EC-reported imports of caviar (kg) from wild and captive ('C' and 'F') sources, 1998-2006

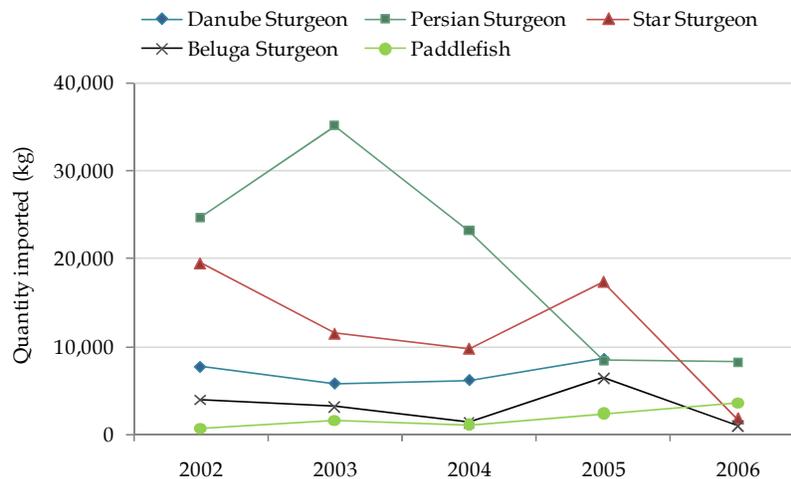


Figure 4.3. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced caviar from the four main species, 2002-2006.

Paddlefish caviar accounted for 24% of the wild-sourced caviar imported into the EC in 2006 with Persian Sturgeon, Star Sturgeon, and Beluga Sturgeon accounting for the remaining 76% of the caviar imports (Table 4.4). Notably, Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, previously traded in relatively high volumes and comprising 21% of imports in 2005, was absent from trade in 2006.

Exporters and Countries of Origin

The EC reported imports of wild-sourced caviar from five countries in 2006: Bulgaria, Iran, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, all of which originated in either Bulgaria, Iran, Kazakhstan or the United States (Table 4.4, Figure 4.4a and 4.4b).

EC imports of Paddlefish caviar from the United States increased from 2,387 kg in 2005 to 3,574.3 kg in 2006. A further 10,374 kg of Paddlefish meat was also imported from the United States in 2006.

In terms of trade in caviar from Acipenseridae species, the two main exporters were Iran and the United Arab Emirates. However, imports from the United Arab Emirates comprised re-exports from either Iran (1,116.30 kg) or Kazakhstan (1,957.54 kg). The EC also reported imports from Switzerland which comprised re-exports of 44.6 kg of caviar originating in Kazakhstan. Bulgaria, which was an accession country in 2006, accounted for the remaining 6% of sturgeon caviar imports.

Table 4.4 Summary of 2006 EC-reported imports (in kg) of wild-sourced caviar by country of origin.

Species	Country of Origin				Total (%)
	Bulgaria	Iran	Kazakhstan	United States	
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>		8,255.9			8,255.9 (56%)
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>		41.7	1,750.9		1,792.7 (12%)
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>	666.7	68.0	261.2		995.9 (7%)
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>				3,574.3	3,574.3 (24%)
Total	666.7 (5%)	8365.6 (57%)	2,012.1 (14%)	3,574.3 (24%)	14,618.8

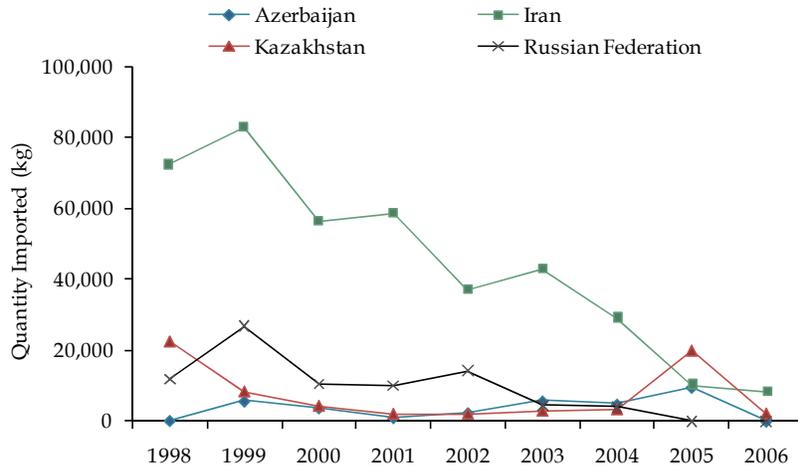


Figure 4.4a. EC-reported wild-sourced caviar imports from the primary countries of origin, 1998-2006.

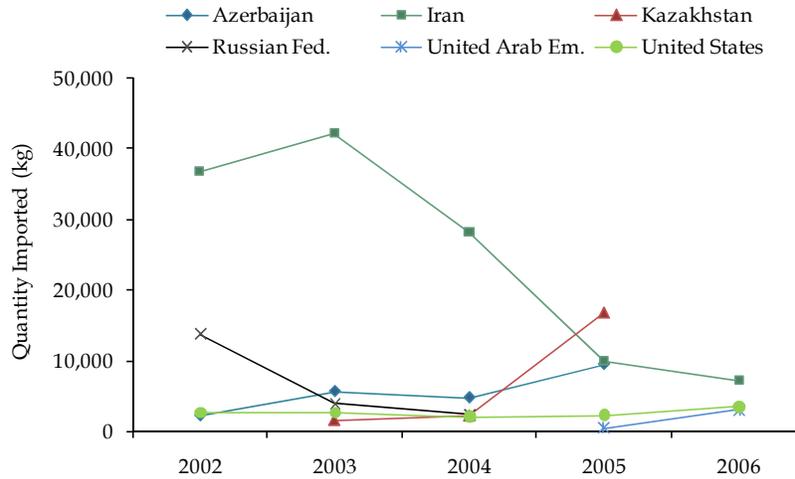


Figure 4.4b. EC-reported wild-sourced caviar imports from the main exporting countries, 2002-2006.

Wild-sourced caviar from the primary supplying nation, Iran, has decreased substantially over the five year period between 2002 and 2006, reaching its lowest level in 2006. An export quota of 44,370 kg of caviar for wild-caught Persian Sturgeon caviar originating in the Caspian Sea was in place in 2006 for Iran, and EC imports from that country amounted to 8255.9 kg. Iran also exported 10,000 kg (10 tonnes) of wild-sourced sturgeon meat to the EC in 2006. This quantity represented twice the amount of meat which Iran exported in 2005 and reversed the declining trend seen in previous years. In 2006, the meat exported by Iran to the EC was solely from Beluga Sturgeon (as it had been in 2004), whereas in 2005 the meat was mainly from Persian Sturgeon.

Quotas were not published for any other countries relating to the Caspian Sea stock of *Acipenseriformes* in 2006 including Azerbaijan,

Kazakhstan or the Russian Federation. No direct imports from these range States were reported by the EC in 2006. Previously, in 2005, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan accounted for 66% of the trade in caviar.

Some of the EC demand for caviar was met through re-exports from the United Arab Emirates, which originated from Kazakhstan and were originally exported as part of the 2005 quota. However the trade from third-parties (UAE and Switzerland) was at a much lower level than the EC-reported direct imports from Kazakhstan in 2005; 12,121 kg re-exported in 2006 compared to direct imports of 16,789 kg in 2005.

Bulgaria, with a quota of 1,000 kg for Beluga caviar from the North West Black Sea and lower Danube, exported 66% of its quota to the EC.

Importers

Seven EC Member States reported the import of wild-sourced caviar (both sturgeon and paddlefish) in 2006.

Captive Production

Following the four-fold increase in imports in 2005 of caviar produced from animals born or bred in captivity, a further increase was apparent in 2006 when 5,284 kg was imported which was the highest level of trade recorded over the ten-year period 1997-2006. However, captive-born and captive-bred caviar represented 27% of the total caviar imports with the remainder of imports from wild-sources. As in 2005, the main exporters were the United States (67%) exporting caviar from White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*, Bulgaria (26%) exporting caviar from four species of sturgeon (mainly Danube Sturgeon), and Uruguay (5%) exporting Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*.

EC imports of live, captive-bred sturgeon eggs which are generally used for aquaculture, decreased in 2006 to its lowest level for the

period 2002-2006, with 9,720 live Danube Sturgeon eggs imported compared to 26,000 in 2005.

Imports of live Paddlefish eggs from captive-born sources, however, increased from zero in 2005 to 20,100 in 2006. Live paddlefish eggs were imported in four years during the period 1997-2006 with 15,000 imported in 1997; 45,000 in 1998; 15,000 in 2004 and 20,100 imported in 2006. All of the Paddlefish originated in the United States.

Accession and Candidate countries

As in 2005, Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of sturgeon from non-EC sources in 2006. Neither accession country reported sturgeon imports.

Turkey imported 5,000 kg captive-bred Danube Sturgeon meat from Bulgaria and 402 kg of wild-sourced Beluga and Star Sturgeon caviar from Kazakhstan. The amount of caviar imported by Turkey was the lowest over the period 2001-2006, although the meat was imported for the first time during that period.

4.3 Corals

European Community

The analysis of coral is complicated by several factors. The large volume of coral traded and the inherent complexity of coral identification affects the data quality, with trade in some live corals reported to the species level and others permitted to be traded at the genus level. In addition, corals are reported under different terms ('live' and 'raw') and using different units ('number of pieces' or 'kg').

This analysis examines the EC trade in both live coral and in raw coral recorded in pieces and by weight (in kg). In order to compare these two units, a conversion factor is used to convert pieces to kilograms so that an overall trend in the EC coral trade can be seen.

In 2006, a total of 327,387 coral pieces and 378,120 kg of coral was imported by EC countries, the vast majority of which was wild-sourced.



Coral Reef © Nick Hobgood

Wild-sourced Corals

In terms of the volume of wild corals in trade, 325,505 wild-sourced coral pieces were imported into the EC in 2006. This is 30,670 pieces less than the trade in 2005 (Figure 4.5a).

When the trade in kilograms is analysed, however, an increase in corals imported is seen

(Figures 4.5b). With over 378,000 kg imported, the quantity of wild-sourced corals imported in 2006 was 33,696 kg more than in 2005. In fact, 2006 marked the highest level of imports for the five-year period 2002-2006.

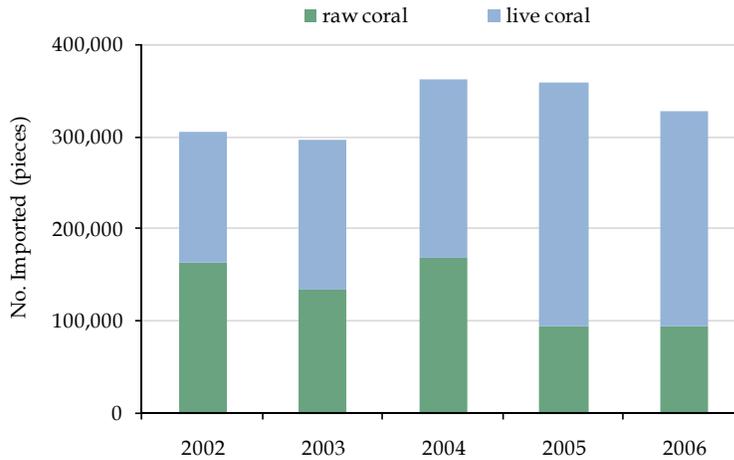


Figure 4.5.a. EC-reported imports of pieces of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 2002-2006.

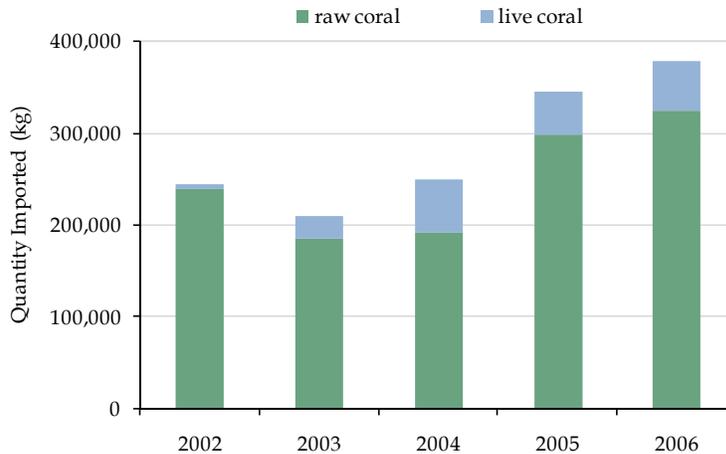


Figure 4.5.b EC-reported imports (in kg) of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 2002-2006.

Mariculture

In the case of Indonesia, corals from mariculture (that have been grown from fragments of wild corals on an artificial substrates within the sea) were originally reported by Indonesia using the term 'W*' to distinguish between true wild corals ('W'). These data have been included in the database using source code 'F' (animals born in captivity). However, all coral trade with source

'W*' from Indonesia in 2006 was reported by EC countries as source W; information from importing countries and exporting countries are included separately in Table 4.5. Approximately 95,341 of the 393,443 pieces recorded exported by Indonesia were actually from mariculture sources. As the EC reported the import of less coral pieces than Indonesia reported exporting, it is difficult to assess the exact percentage of imports that were from mariculture.

Table 4.5. Wild and F-sourced corals imported into the EC from Indonesia in 2006, as reported by both Parties.

Units	source	Exp.	Qty (Imp.)	Qty (Exp.)
kg	W	Indonesia	178,319	243,704
pieces	C	Indonesia	1,025	
	F	Indonesia		95,341
	W	Indonesia	296,133	298,102
	(blank)	Indonesia	350	
Total pieces			297,508	393,443

*Qty (Imp.) = quantity reported by the importer; Qty (Exp.) = quantity reported by the exporter

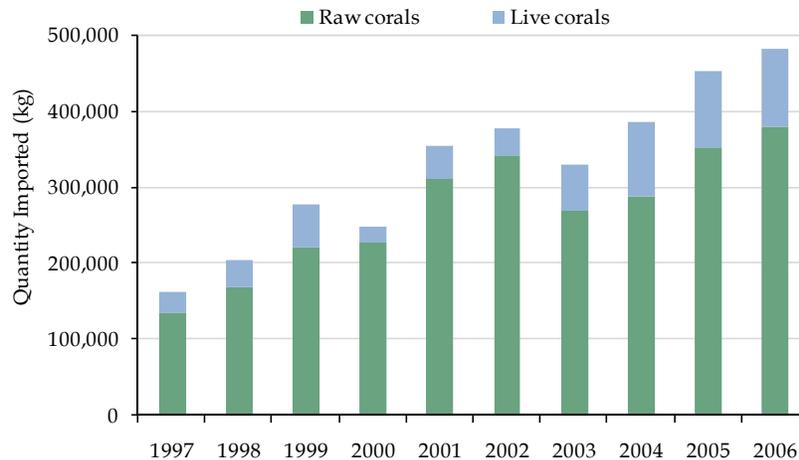


Figure 4.6. Estimate of all EC-reported imports of wild-sourced corals (with pieces converted to kg) during 1997-2006 (N.B. Figure may include some maricultured corals reported as wild by the EC).

Overall Trend

To facilitate annual comparisons, coral trade data can be standardised by converting pieces of corals into kilograms, or vice versa, using conversion factors from Green and Shirley's (1999)⁸ research. They estimated the mean mass of one piece of live coral to be 206.1±13.1g and one piece of raw coral to be 580±121g. Using these conversion factors, it is estimated that between 1997 and 2006, imports of wild-sourced corals into the EC have increased from approximately 162,000 kg in 1997 to over 480,000 kg in 2006 (Figure 4.6).

Coral Species and Genera Represented in Trade

In 2006, EC Member States reported the import of wild specimens from 143 coral species from twenty families, with a further 32 coral taxa reported at the genus level. The wide variety of coral taxa in trade can be attributed to the trade in wild-sourced coral pieces as opposed to the trade in kilograms or in other sources.

Coral rock, substrate and dead coral are not easily identifiable to the level of species or genus and may be traded at higher taxonomic level using the genus name or the Order name (*Scleractinia* spp.) in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14). In 2006, EC coral imports were primarily *Scleractinia* spp., representing over 99% of EC imports reported in kilograms in 2006 (377,623 kg). The vast majority of imports reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' was wild-sourced.

The remaining 1% of the trade in kilograms was reported at either the genus or the species level with only two species (*Antipathes densa* and *Lobophyllia corymbosa*) and two genera (*Porites* spp. and *Stylaster* spp.) reported in trade.

Imports reported as source code C (1,425 pieces) only represented four Families comprised of 11 species and two groups identified at the genera level.

⁸ E. Green and F. Shirley, 1999. The Global trade in Coral. WCMC Biodiversity Series no. 9

Table 4.6. EC-reported imports of all corals in 2006 (for totals >100 units).

Exporter	live		raw corals	
	kg	No. pieces	kg	No. pieces
Fiji		12,753	169,899	7,550
Ghana	1,000		542	1,500
Haiti			19,688	
Indonesia	52,984	216,676	125,335	80,832
Marshall Is.		580		
Singapore		100	100	
Solomon Is.		534		3,270
Taiwan, Prov. of China			462	1
Tonga		1,903	500	
Viet Nam			7,560	
Total	53,984	232,571	324,086	93,162

Exporters

The EC imported notable levels of corals (greater than 100 units) from only ten countries in 2006, compared to nineteen countries in 2005, with Indonesia remaining the largest exporter (Table 4.6).

In 2006, 71% of all corals recorded as individual pieces were 'live' corals, whilst the majority of the trade reported in kilograms (86%) was classified as 'raw' corals. Ninety-four percent of imported live corals and 49% of raw corals were from Indonesia. Fiji was the second largest exporter of live corals with only 4.5% of the trade. In addition to Indonesia's trade, raw corals were also exported in large quantities by

Fiji (43% of imports), and minimally by Haiti (5% of imports), Viet Nam (2%) and the Solomon Islands (1%).

The majority of the trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' originated in Indonesia (45%) and Fiji (47%), with the remaining imports originating in Haiti (5%) and Viet Nam (2%) (Table 4.7). Imports reported at the Order level from both Fiji and Indonesia increased by 75% and 20%, respectively, while decreases in trade volumes were seen in Haiti and Viet Nam. Viet Nam, in particular, saw a substantial decrease in exports with 87% less exports in 2006 compared to 2005 levels as reported by the EC countries.

Table 4.7. EC reported imports of wild-sourced Scleractinia spp. (kg), 2002-2006 (totals > 100 kg).

Exporter	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Fiji			69,926	97,238	169,899	337,063
Ghana					1,542	1,542
Haiti				27,991	19,688	47,679
Indonesia	93,846	103,885	128,769	148,114	178,319	652,932
Singapore			325		100	425
Solomon Is.				8,820		8,820
Tonga				2,008	500	2,508
United States	3,351					3,351
Vanuatu	1,000	500				1,500
Viet Nam	116,910	95,646	39,099	56,994	7,560	316,209
Total	215,107	200,031	238,120	341,165	377,623	1,372,045

EC Importers

Twenty EC Member States reported the import of corals in 2006 with all but one reporting the

import of wild-sourced corals. Eighteen EC Member States reported the import of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'.

Accession and Candidate countries

In 2006, Turkey and Croatia reported coral imports of 190 and 78 pieces, respectively. No other accession or candidate country reported

imports of coral in 2006. During the period 2002-2006, accession and candidate countries traded very few corals.

4.4 Cacti

European Community

EC trade in cacti can be broadly divided into three groups: 1) artificially propagated live cacti and seeds of Appendix-I listed species; 2) rainsticks and flowers of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti; 3) artificially propagated Appendix-II trade. The first two groups are discussed below. Discussion of trade in the third group was beyond the scope of this report.

Artificially propagated live cacti and seeds, of Appendix-I listed species

In 2006, the EC reported the import of eight artificially propagated Appendix-I live cacti species, with Star Cactus (*Astrophytum asterias*), *Uebelmannia pectinifera* and *Discocactus zehntneri* collectively accounting for 69% of the 664 live specimens imported. The exporting countries were Thailand (62%) and the United States (38%).

Rainsticks and flowers of wild-sourced cacti

EC imports of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti rainsticks are reported under various terms including stems, dried plants, carvings and timber pieces (Table 4.8). Each term is taken to represent one rainstick and the different terms have therefore been combined for the purpose of this analysis. As in previous years, Chile was



Star Cactus *Astrophytum asterias* ©Dr. David Midgley

the principal exporter to the EC, exporting *Eulychnia acida* and *Echinopsis chiloensis*. Overall, there has been a decrease in EC imports of cacti rainsticks over the last ten years (as reported by both importing and exporting countries) (Figure 4.7).

Table 4.8. EC imports of wild-sourced cacti rainsticks in 2006.

Exporter	Taxon	Importer's Reported Quantity	Exporter's Reported Quantity
Bolivia	<i>Echinopsis</i> spp.	3*	
Chile	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i>	3,170	9,225
	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	15,407	46,226
Peru	<i>Corryocactus brevistylus</i> ssp. <i>puquiensis</i>	500	
Total		19,080	55,451

*Imported under source code 'I' (Confiscated or seized specimens)

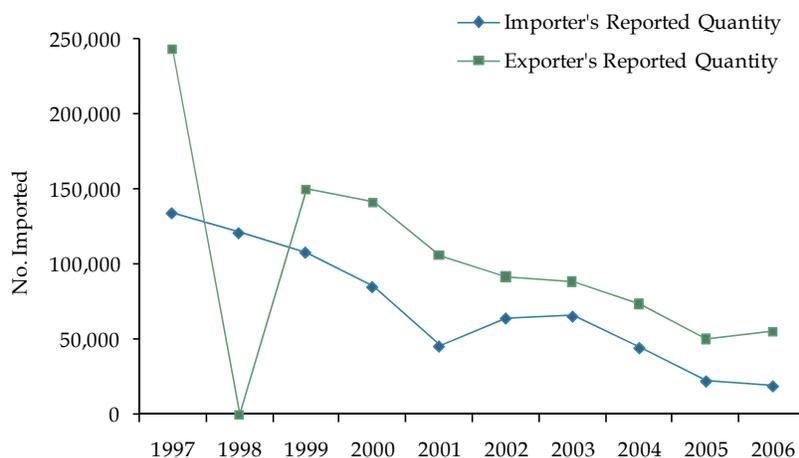


Figure 4.7. EC imports of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti rainsticks, 1997-2006.

Accession and Candidate countries

Accession and candidate countries did not report any trade in Cactaceae in 2006, although some trade was reported by exporters to one accession country

4.5 Orchids

European Community

Trade in species of the Family Orchidaceae can be broadly divided into four groups:

- 1) artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (source 'A') for commercial purposes (source 'D');
- 2) live Appendix-II wild-sourced orchids;
- 3) derivatives of Appendix-II listed orchids; and
- 4) artificially propagated Appendix-II listed orchids.

The first two groups are discussed here, but the third was excluded as there were no EC imports in 2006. Discussion of trade in the fourth group was beyond the scope of this report

Live artificially propagated Appendix-I orchids

In 2006, the EC imported 10,542 live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (sources A and D). Species imported at levels ≥ 100 individuals are listed in Table 4.9. Eighty species/subspecies and three taxa reported at a

higher taxonomic level were traded. *Paphiopedilum* species (Slipper Orchids) dominated the trade (9,298 live orchids), and 80% of imports were reported at a higher taxon level. Overall trade in artificially propagated Appendix I orchids was lower than in 2005 (10,542 live orchids in 2006 compared with 13,395 in 2005), but higher than levels 1997-2004 (Figure 4.8).

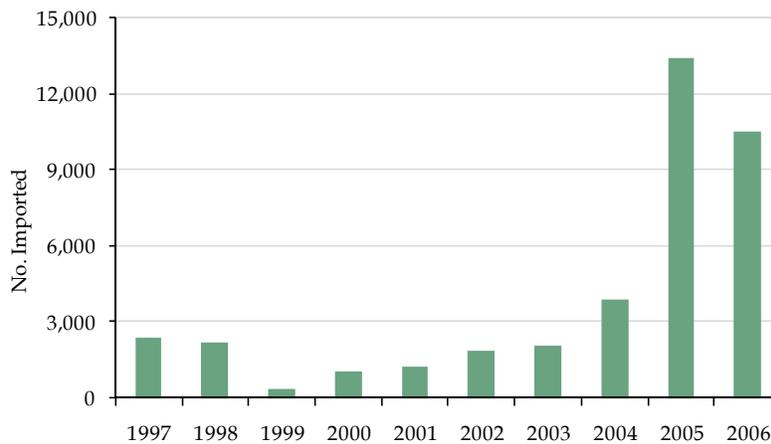


Slipper Orchid *Paphiopedilum* spp. ©T. Allinson

Table 4.9. EC-reported imports of live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids in 2006, where import quantities ≥ 100 .

Taxon	Exported by:	EC	MY	PE	CH	TW	TH	US	Total
Orchidaceae									
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>			30				165		195
<i>Orchidaceae</i> spp.					325			22	347
<i>Paphiopedilum acmodontum</i>							102		102
<i>Paphiopedilum adductum</i>							106		106
<i>Paphiopedilum bellatulum</i>					2	20	80	12	114
<i>Paphiopedilum charlesworthii</i>							141	5	146
<i>Paphiopedilum ciliolare</i>							134		134
<i>Paphiopedilum godefroyae</i>					6		94		100
<i>Paphiopedilum philippinense</i>					7		125	18	150
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.		6	1,175		291	3,259	128	2,604	7,463
<i>Phragmipedium caudatum</i>				145	10			2	157
<i>Phragmipedium longifolium</i>		76			2		38		116
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.		8		50	102			76	236
Total		90	1,205	195	745	3,279	1,113	2,739	9,366

EC: Ecuador, MY: Malaysia, PE: Peru, CH: Switzerland, TW: Taiwan, Province of China, TH: Thailand and US: United States of America

**Figure 4.8. EC-reported imports of live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids, 1997-2006.**

The main trading partners in 2006 were Taiwan, Province of China (32%), the United States (29%), Thailand (14%), Malaysia (12%) and Switzerland (8%) (Figure 4.9).

Ten EC countries reported trade in live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids in 2006 with five countries accounting for 97% of this trade.

The purpose of the trade was primarily for commercial purposes (67% of the imports, 7,075 orchids) and travelling exhibitions (30%, 3,189 orchids).

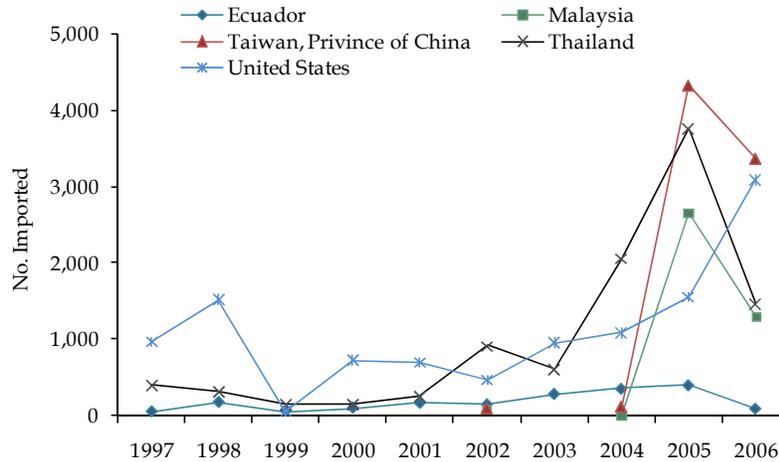


Figure 4.9. EC-reported imports of live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids from the top five trading partners, 1997-2006.

Live Appendix-II wild-sourced orchids

Imports in 2006 of live Appendix-II wild-sourced orchids totalled 282 orchids (compared to a mean of 5,270 orchids 1997-2005) (Figure 4.10). Ten species were represented in the trade, with the Lesser Yellow Lady's Slipper Orchid (*Cypripedium parviflorum*) accounting for 43% of orchid imports; imports of six taxa were also reported at a higher taxonomic level. The orchids were exported from Jamaica (135), the

United States (130), Costa Rica (9) and Madagascar (8).

Fifteen confiscated or seized live Appendix-II wild-sourced orchids were also reported in 2006 by the EC, from Thailand (14) and Norway (1). In addition, 237 specimens for scientific purposes were imported from Madagascar in 2006.

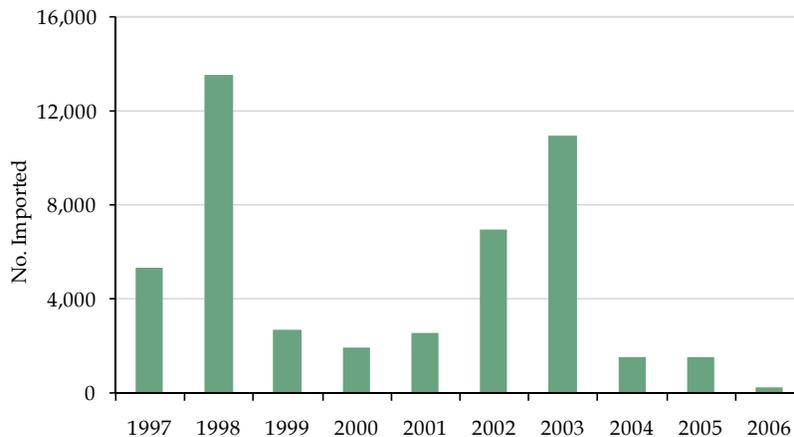


Figure 4.10. EC-reported imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids 1997-2006.

Accession and Candidate countries

No accession or candidate countries reported the import of any Orchidaceae species in 2006.

4.6 CITES-listed Trees

Since the year 2000, the number of tree species listed in the CITES appendices has increased, and has included listings of a number of high profile, commercially valuable timber species.

Prior to 2000, 23 species were listed in the CITES appendices. Since then, an additional 17 species and four entire genera have been added to Appendix II and Appendix III (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10. Trees newly listed in the appendices to CITES since the year 2000

CITES Appendix	Common Name(s)	Genera/Species	First Listing Date
II	Agarwood	<i>Aquilaria</i> spp.	12/1/2005
	Manarano palm	<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>	13/2/2003
	Brasileto (Portuguese)	<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	13/9/2007
	Ramin	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	6/8/2001
	Lignum vitae	* <i>Guaiacum</i> spp.	13/2/2003
	Agarwood	<i>Gyrinops</i> spp.	12/1/2005
	Red-lemur palm	<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	13/2/2003
	Ravimbe palm	<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	13/2/2003
	Lakamarefo palm	<i>Ravenea louvelii</i>	13/2/2003
	Gora palm	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	13/2/2003
	Satranabe palm	<i>Satranala decussilvae</i>	13/2/2003
	Chinese yew	<i>Taxus chinensis</i>	12/1/2005
	Japanese yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	12/1/2005
	Chinese yew	<i>Taxus fuana</i>	12/1/2005
	Chinese yew	<i>Taxus sumatrana</i>	12/1/2005
	Voanioala palm	<i>Voaniola gerardii</i>	13/2/2003
	III	Argentine lignum vitae	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>
Spanish cedar		<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	12/6/2001
Cocobolo (Spanish)		<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	12/2/2008
Honduras rosewood		<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	12/2/2008
Almendra		<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	13/2/2003

* *G.officinale* and *G. sanctum* were listed prior to the genus listing

The families of CITES-listed tree species considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.11. This excludes cycads (Cycadaceae,

Strangeriaceae and Zamiaceae), tree ferns (Dicksoniaceae and Cyatheaceae), and palms (Palmae).

Table 4.11 CITES-listed tree families by primary use

Primary Use	Family	Common Name(s)
Timber and medicinal	Rosaceae	African cherry, stinkwood
	Thymelaeaceae	Agarwood, ramin
Medicinal	Berberidaceae	May-apple
	Taxaceae	Himalayan yew
Timber	Araucariaceae	Monkey-puzzle tree
	Caryocaraceae	Ajo
	Juglandaceae	Gavilan
	Leguminosae*	Afrormosia, pernambuco, rosewood, sandalwood
	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia
	Meliaceae	Mahoganies, Spanish cedar
	Pinaceae	Guatemala fir
Podocarpaceae	Podocarps	
Zygophyllaceae	Hollywood, lignum-vitae	

*Leguminosae family primarily used for timber, but *Pterocarpus santalinus* used for both timber and medicinal purposes.

Different terms are often used to report trade in timber and trade for medicinal purposes. To allow meaningful analysis of the trade data, the

following section is presented according to these categories.

European Community

In total, imports of twelve tree species and one genus were reported by the EC in 2006. With the exception of the Appendix-III Spanish Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), all species were listed in CITES Appendix II. Imports for medicinal use were primarily reported as 'bark (kg)' or 'powder (kg)', whereas imports for use as timber were reported as 'timber (kg)' or 'sawn wood (m³)' (Table 4.12).

Over 99% of EC imports in 2006 were for the purpose of 'commercial/trade', and 97% were wild-sourced specimens. Those imports not from wild sources comprised 64,390 live artificially propagated Monkey Puzzle Tree (*Araucaria araucana*) and a small number of pre-Convention carvings from Patagonian Cypress (*Fitzroya cupressoides*) and Brazilian Rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*).

Table 4.12. EC-reported imports for terms and units with >100 imported in 2006

Use	Term & Units	Qty imported
Medicinal	bark (kg)	930,704
	extract (kg)	3,195
	oil	2,000
	powder (kg)	595,000
Timber	sawn wood (m ³)	18,367
	sawn wood	510
	timber (kg)	340,855
	timber pieces (m ³)	476
	veneer (m ²)	4,099
	carvings (m ³)	180
	live	64,390

Trade for medicinal purposes

In 2006, four EC Member States reported the import of medicinal parts and derivatives from two species of tree: Agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) oil and African Cherry (*Prunus africana*) bark, extract and powder.

Over the decade 1997-2006, the predominant tree species imported into the EC for medicinal purposes was wild-sourced African Cherry, primarily in the form of bark and powder (Figure 4.11). EC-reported imports of African

Cherry in 2006 amounted to 1,528,899 kg (930,704 kg bark, 595,000 kg powder and 3195 kg extract). EC imports of Agarwood comprised 7.354 kg of chips, 2.2 kg and 510 (no units) of sawn wood, and 2000 (no units) of oil.

The main countries of origins of medicinal tree imports in 2006 were Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Uganda (Table 4.13). The Democratic Republic of the Congo exported 6% of its quota for bark to the EC and Cameroon exported 28% of its quota for powdered African Cherry to the EC.

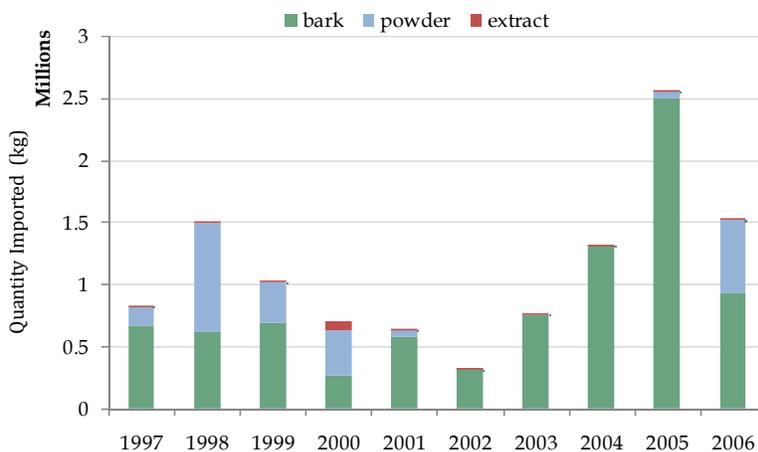


Figure 4.11. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry *Prunus africana* parts and derivatives by weight (millions of kg), 1997-2006.

Table 4.13. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees (in kg) imported for medicinal purposes in 2006, by exporter

Family	Taxon (Appendix)	Exp. (Origin)	2006	Term (Units)
Rosaceae	African Cherry <i>Prunus africana</i> (II)	Cameroon	697,904	bark (kg)
		Cameroon	557,000	powder (kg)
		Canada (Cameroon)	10	extract (kg)
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	60,000	bark (kg)
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	30,000	powder (kg)
		Eq. Guinea	172,800	bark (kg)
		Madagascar (Cameroon)	98	extract (kg)
		Madagascar (Congo)	278	extract (kg)
		Madagascar (D.R.C)	688	extract (kg)
		Madagascar	722	extract (kg)
		Morocco (Cameroon)	1,289	extract (kg)
		Switzerland (Cameroon)	110	extract (kg)
		Uganda	8,000	powder (kg)



African Cherry ©Marco Schmidt

Timber Species

The main CITES-listed timber species imported by the EC in 2006 were African Teak *Pericopsis elata*, Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*, Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*, *Gonystylus miquelianus*, and trade reported at the genus level i.e. *Gonystylus* spp.), and Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata* (Table 4.14).

African Teak and Big-leaf Mahogany were listed in the CITES appendices in 1992 and

1995, respectively. Spanish Cedar and Ramin (the genus *Gonystylus*) were both listed the CITES appendices halfway through 2001.

Since its listing, EC-imports of Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. (including *Gonystylus bancanus*) totalled over 38,600 m³ over the five and a half year period (2001-2006). Other imports included approximately 192,000 carvings and 160,000 timber pieces between 2002 and 2006.

Table 4.14. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported for timber in 2006.

Family	Taxon (Appendix)	EC Imports	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	African teak	11,401	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (II)	4,099	veneer (m ²)
		72	veneer (m ³)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (III)	639	sawn wood (m ³)
	Big-leaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (II)	709	sawn wood (m ³)
Thymelaeaceae	Agarwood <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (II)	510	sawn wood
	Ramin <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (II)	22	carvings (m ³)
		4,471	sawn wood (m ³)
		98	timber pieces (m ³)
	Ramin <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (II)	158	carvings (m ³)
		1,073	sawn wood (m ³)
		378	timber pcs. (m ³)
340,855	timber (kg)		
Ramin <i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i> (II)	46	timber (m ³)	
Zygophyllaceae	Hollywood lignum vitae <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (II)	71	sawn wood (m ³)

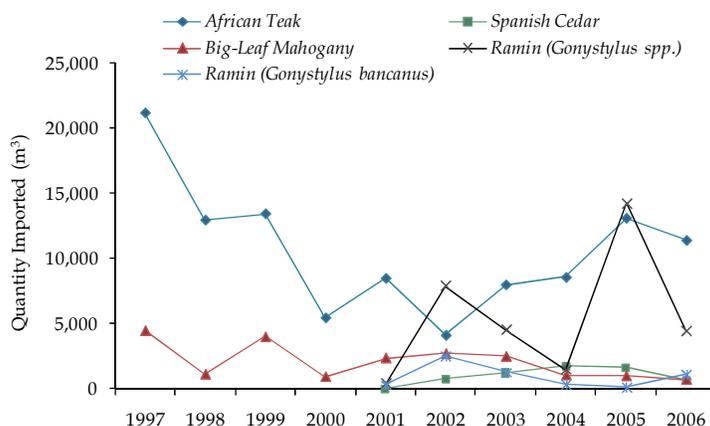


Figure 4.12. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced sawn wood (m³), 1997-2006.

Figure 4.12 shows the import trends in the five taxa with the highest volumes of sawn wood (m³) imports traded between 1997-2006.

The overall trend in EC-reported imports of CITES listed timber species (reported in m³) is shown in Figure 4.13. The apparent increase since the year 2000 is due in large part to African teak and Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.), the

latter being listed in the appendices in 2001 along with Spanish Cedar.

Fifteen EC Member States reported timber imports of CITES-listed trees.

Fourteen countries exported wild-sourced timber at levels > ten units to the EC in 2006 (Table 4.15).

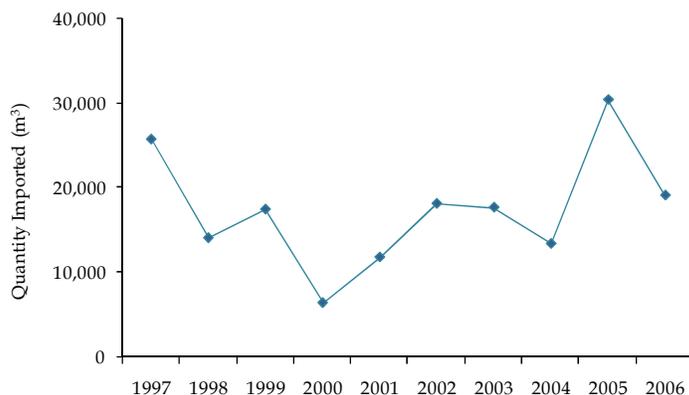


Figure 4.13. Total EC imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed timber species (m³), 1997-2006

Table 4.15. EC-reported imports of timber from wild-sourced CITES-listed trees in 2006, by exporter and origin

Family	Taxon (Appendix)	Exp. (Origin)	2006	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	African Teak <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (II)	Cameroon	5,335	sawn wood (m ³)
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	6,066	sawn wood (m ³)
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	72	veneer (m ³)
		Cote d'Ivoire	4,099	veneer (m ²)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (III) Big-leaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (II)	Bolivia	40	sawn wood (m ³)
		Brazil	598	sawn wood (m ³)
		Bolivia	118	sawn wood (m ³)
		Guatemala	139	sawn wood (m ³)
		Mexico	84	sawn wood (m ³)
		Nicaragua	99	sawn wood (m ³)
		Peru	269	sawn wood (m ³)

Family	Taxon (Appendix)	Exp. (Origin)	2006	Term (Units)
Thymelaeaceae	Agarwood			
	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (II)	Japan (China)	510	sawn wood
	Ramin	Indonesia	242	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (II)	Indonesia	18	timber pieces (m ³)
		Malaysia	22	carvings (m ³)
		Malaysia	4,229	sawn wood (m ³)
		Malaysia	80	timber pieces (m ³)
	Ramin	Indonesia	149	carvings (m ³)
	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (II)	Indonesia	207	sawn wood (m ³)
		Indonesia	97	timber pieces (m ³)
		Malaysia	866	sawn wood (m ³)
Malaysia		280	timber pieces (m ³)	
Ramin	China (Malaysia)	340,855	timber (kg)	
<i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i> (II)	Malaysia	46	timber (m ³)	
Zygophyllaceae	Lignum vitae			
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (II)	Mexico	71	sawn wood (m ³)

*App.: CITES Appendix

N.B. Trade with less than 10 terms was excluded.

Accession and candidate countries

No accession or candidate countries reported the import of CITES-listed tree species or their parts or derivatives in 2006.

5. Changing patterns in trade

This section examines changing patterns of trade in selected groups of CITES-listed species with an emphasis on any shifts in trade from one source to another e.g. wild to captive-bred, or between taxa. In this report, trade in live specimens of both CITES-listed birds and reptiles were selected for analysis, due to the changing nature of the trade in recent years.

The analysis covers primarily the period 1997-2006 with an emphasis on 2005-2006 trade, although some historic data are used to show longer term trends. An analysis of EC imports

and a brief overview of the worldwide trade in both live birds and reptiles are included in order to put the EC trade in context.

The EC has undergone a period of growth during the time period analysed. From 1995 to 2004, it comprised fifteen countries, but in 2004, ten additional countries became members bringing the total to twenty-five members. This chapter takes EC expansion into account, by incorporating the trade reported by new Member States' inclusive from 1 January of their year of accession.

5.1. EC Live Bird Trade

In October 2005, in response to concerns over the spread of avian influenza, the European Commission took the decision to suspend imports of live wild birds other than poultry (Commission Decision 2005/760/EC of 27 October 2005). At first, the suspension was a temporary measure, but, after several extensions, a decision was made in January 2007 to ban imports indefinitely. An independent scientific review of the trade by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) provided the scientific foundation for the ban, documenting the potential risks to EC biosecurity and animal welfare posed by this trade.⁹ The rules for importing certain birds into the European Community are laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No. 318/2007, which came into force on 1 July 2007. The Regulation provides several exemptions to allow the import of live birds; these include pet animals which accompany their owner, birds intended for use in conservation programmes, zoos and circuses, and birds originating from specified countries.

As a result of the import restrictions, only 637 live wild birds and 269 birds from other sources were imported into the EC in 2006, compared to 524,253 live birds imported in 2005 (501,840 wild and 22,413 from other sources). Table 5.1 shows the species and country of import of all 637 wild individuals imported in 2006. In 2006, 98% of wild bird

imports involved the Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*, most of which was from Burkina Faso for commercial purposes.



Grey Parrot © BS Turner Hof

Table 5.1. EC-reported imports of live wild birds by species after EC bird import restrictions, 2006

Taxon	EC Imports of Live Wild Birds
Psittacidae	
Blue-fronted Amazon <i>Amazona aestiva</i>	4
Yellow-crowned Amazon <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	2
Brown Parrot <i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	2
Senegal Parrot <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	2
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	1
Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	625
Cacatuidae	
Yellow-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	1
Total	637

⁹ *The EFSA Journal* (2006). Scientific Opinion on "Animal health and welfare risks associated with the import of wild birds other than poultry into the European Union". 410, 1-55. Adopted 27 October 2006. EFSA-Q-2005-057.

5.1.1 EC Live Bird Imports in the Global Context

Following a ban on the import of wild birds to the United States in 1992, the EC became the largest global market in the live wild bird trade. Over the period 1997-2006, EC-reported imports of live birds (Figure 5.1.a) were consistently higher than the trade reported exported to the rest of the world (Figure 5.1.b). The total number of live bird imports reported by the EC over this period was 5,559,478 birds (4,718,432 wild, 841,046 captive-bred). This equates to approximately 77% of wild birds traded globally and 33% of captive-bred birds in global trade during this period.

In 2006, however, EC imports accounted for just 1% of the global live bird trade, as reported by importers; exporter-reported data to all countries paints a similar picture.

Notably, imports by non-EU countries also decreased by more than half (51%) from 252,283 birds (of all sources) imported in 2005, to 122,376 imported in 2006. Again, exporter-reported data show a pattern consistent with importer values for these years (252,558 in 2005 and 120,992 in 2006). Possible reasons for this decline are identified in later sections.

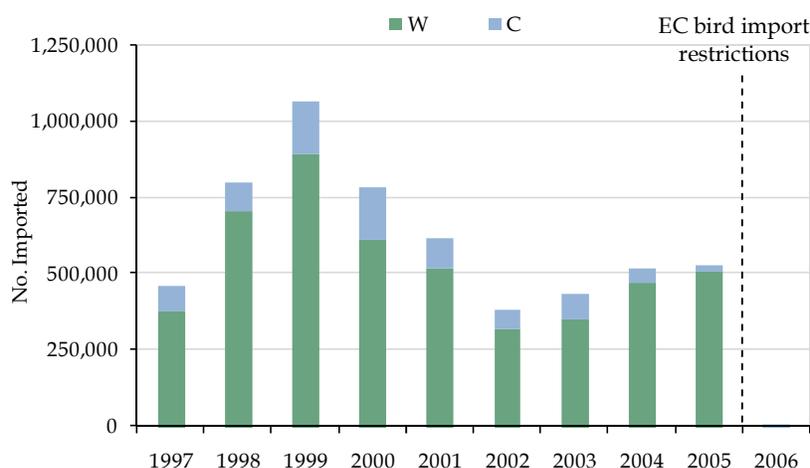


Figure 5.1.a. EC-reported imports of both wild and captive-bred live birds, 1997-2006

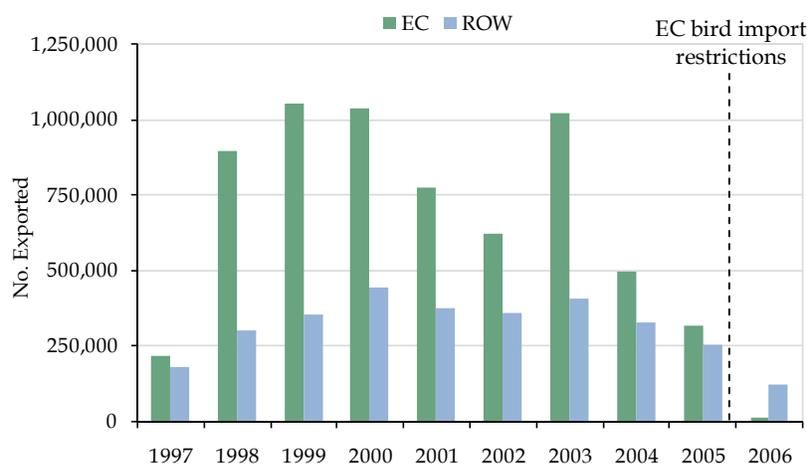


Figure 5.1.b. Exporter-reported exports and re-exports to the EC and non-EC countries (ROW) of both wild and captive-bred live birds, 1997-2006

5.1.2. Source of Live Birds Imported

Prior to the animal health import restrictions, CITES listed birds imported into the EC were predominantly from wild sources (Figure 5.2). In 2005, for example, 501,840 (96%) of the 524,253 birds were from wild sources. Over the period 1997-2006, the number of wild-sourced birds varied from a high of over 888,000 live birds in 1999, to just 637 wild birds imported in 2006 after the import restrictions. Captive-bred birds appeared to have briefly increased in trade in 1999 and 2000 when over 170,000 birds were imported, in both years; the increase can be attributed to the increase in captive bred specimens of four species from China, namely

Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri*, Peach-faced Lovebird *A. roseicollis*, Masked Lovebird *A. personatus* and Java Sparrow *Lonchura oryzivora*. However, there were no reported imports of these species from China after 2003. Imports of captive bred birds then decreased to 21,700 birds in 2005, which may be attributed in part to the deletion of Peach-faced Lovebird from the CITES Appendices and from Annex B of the EC Regulations in 2005. EC imports of live captive bred birds finally declined to just 178 individuals in 2006 following the animal health import restrictions for live birds.

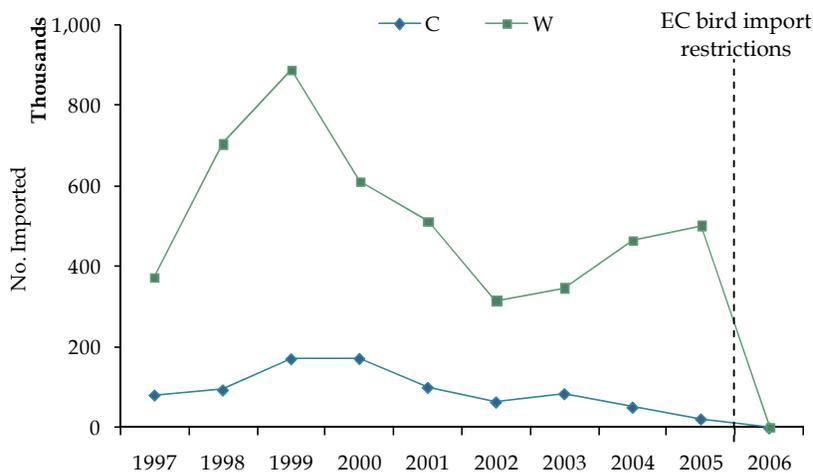


Figure 5.2. EC-reported imports of live birds for the top two sources (C and W), 1997-2006

5.1.3 Major Exporters of Live Birds

Twenty one countries traded in relatively high volumes of live birds to the EC (average of >1000 birds 2001-2005), as reported by importing Member States. All of the key exporting countries also reported exports of live birds to the rest of the world during those years, except Taiwan (province of China) which reported no exports at all. Of the 21 major bird exporting countries, 17 reported exporting similarly high volumes of birds (average >1000 birds) to non-EC countries over the same five year period.

Three countries were consistently the main exporters of live birds to the EC over this period and accounted for a total of 68% of imports: Senegal (31%), Guinea (19%) and Mali (18%).

In 2006, nine of the major bird exporters had not yet submitted annual reports for 2006 so information was not available on their reported exports of birds to the EC or to the rest of the

world: Argentina, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Malaysia, Mali, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. Other major bird exporters did report exports to the rest of the world, but at much lower levels than in 2005 e.g. reported exports from Senegal in 2006 were 36,795 live birds less than trade to non-EC countries in 2005. Only Uruguay reported the export of a substantially larger number of live birds to non-EC countries in 2006, compared with trade levels in the previous five years; this trade was comprised entirely of wildtaken individuals of the species *Myiopsitta monachus*.

As might be expected, the number of wild birds re-exported by the EC in 2006 also decreased substantially with only 153 live wild birds (with origin outside the EC), compared to 15,264 live wild birds re-exported in 2005. Approximately half of all wild birds reported re-exported by the EC during the years 2002-2005 were imported by Canada. European

Community reported (re-)exports of live birds from captive sources also declined between 2005 and 2006 from 47,641 to 23,663.

The apparent decline in global exports of live birds to non-EC countries could be attributed to several factors, including incomplete reporting for the year 2006. The notable decrease in re-exports of wild birds from the

EC must also be taken into account. Other contributory factors may include import restrictions in other countries in response to avian influenza threat, the EC restrictions potentially affecting the economic viability of bird collection and export in producer countries, exporters' difficulty in finding alternative markets, or other unknown factors.

5.2. EC Live Reptile Trade

The trade in live reptiles into the EC has seen a marked increase between 2005 and 2006, with EC-reported imports increasing by 57% from 261,268 live reptiles in 2005 to 409,872 in 2006 (Figure 5.3a). This represents an increase of 148,604 reptiles in a single year. The number of live reptiles imported in 2006 was the highest for the ten-year period between 1997 and 2006 and was 69% higher than the average for the other nine years. Indeed, 2006 marked the highest level of imports of live reptiles by the EC since the Convention came into force in 1975, and the 2006 figure represents more than twice the average for the 30-year period 1976-2006 (avg.= 157,381 reptiles) (See Figure 5.3.b).

As discussed later, new species listings were a contributory factor to the apparent increase in the live reptile trade to the EC. Furthermore, over this time period, the number of Parties to CITES has increased and the EC has enlarged by ten countries.

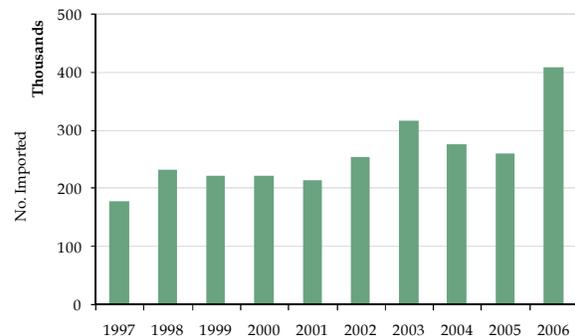


Figure 5.3.a EC-reported imports of live reptiles from all sources, 1997-2006

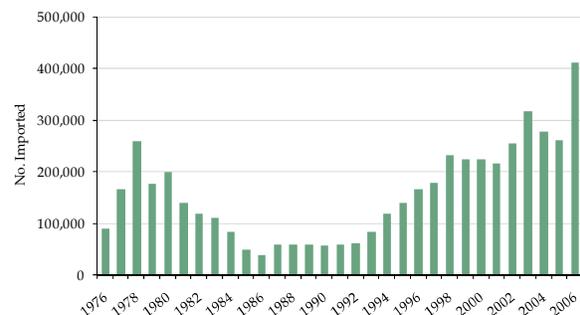


Figure 5.3.b EC-reported imports of live reptiles, 1976-2006

5.2.1 EC Reptile Imports in the Global Context

The global trade in live reptiles as reported by both importers and exporters has been relatively stable since around 2001, indicating that the increase in reported imports by the EC is not a global phenomenon (Figure 5.4.a). In fact, when exporter-reported data are examined, a sharp decline in exports of live reptiles to non-EU countries can be seen (Figure 5.4.b). Indeed, exports to non-EU countries apparently declined by 64% in 2006 from approximately 1.6 million individuals in 2005 to around 580,000 in 2006.

This apparent decline in trade to non-EC countries should be treated with caution, however. Many non-EC Parties have not yet submitted annual reports for 2006, and therefore reported exports for the year as presented in Figures 5.4.a and 5.4.b are likely to be an underestimate of the true extent of the trade. For this reason, exporter data for 2006 were not included in Figure 5.4.a.

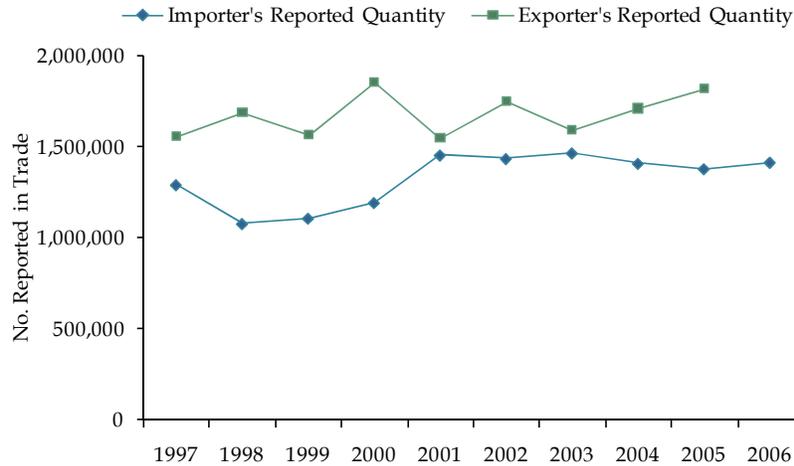


Figure 5.4.a. Global trade in live reptiles as reported by the importers and the exporters, 1997-2006

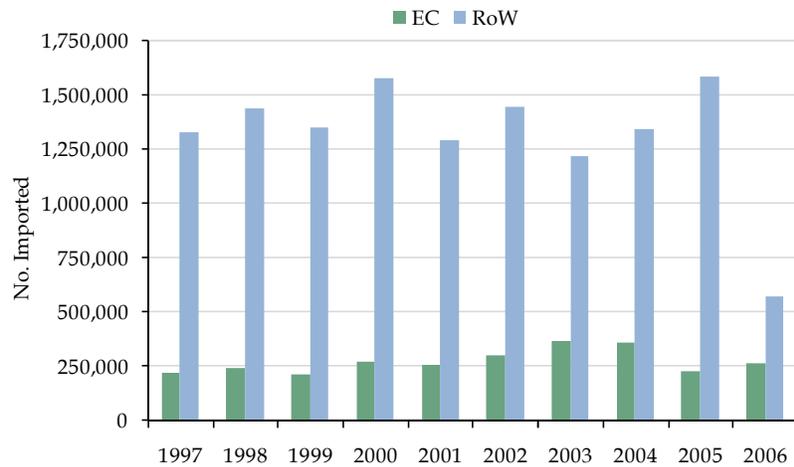


Figure 5.4.b Exporter-reported exports of live reptiles to the EC and to the rest of the world (RoW), 1997-2006

5.2.2. Source of Reptiles in Trade

Over the last decade, imports of live reptiles by the EC have predominantly involved captive-born or -bred animals (sources 'C' and 'F'), with some imports from ranched, wild and other sources (confiscated, pre-Convention or unknown), see Figure 5.5.a and Figure 5.5.b. Imports of captive-bred reptiles increased in the period 1997-2003, then decreased in 2004 and 2005, but increased again in 2006 to 188,935 live reptiles (compared with the 10 year high seen in 2003 of 193,441 live reptiles). This 2006 increase can be attributed to variability of imports of captive-bred Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*, and imports totalling 30,142 individuals of newly listed Appendix III species Reeves's

Turtle *Mauremys reevesii* and Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle *Mauremys sinensis*.

EC-imports where the source code was not specified also increased in 2006, from six individuals in 2005 to 66,906 in 2006. This was primarily due to the import of 58,900 live specimens of False Map Turtle *Graptemys pseudogeographica* from the United States, 1,000 live Reeves's Turtle from China, and 4,609 live Helmeted Turtle *Pelomedusa subrufa* from Togo. In addition, 10,000 live reptiles (all newly listed Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle) were imported with 'unknown' source from Taiwan, Province of China in 2006.

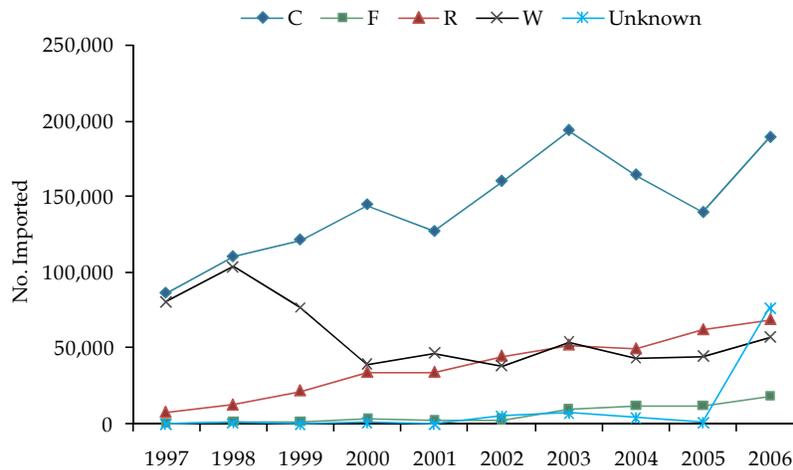


Figure 5.5.a. EC-reported imports of live reptiles by main sources, 1997-2006

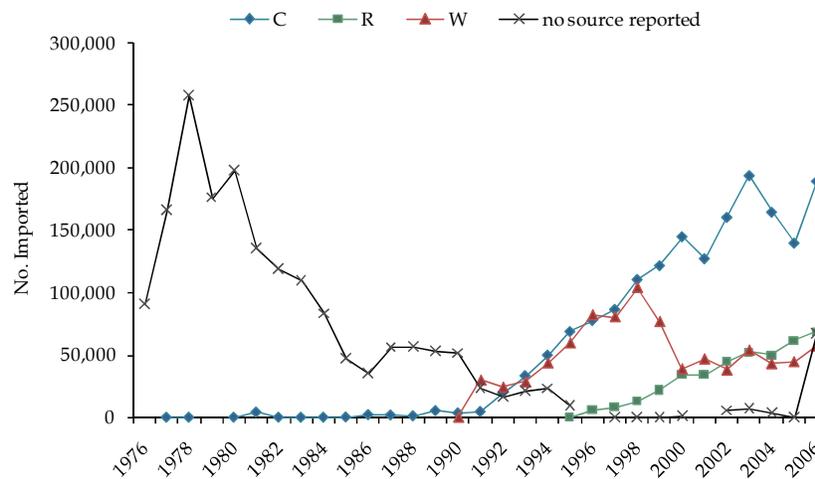


Figure 5.5.b. EC-reported imports of live reptiles by main sources, 1976-2006

5.2.3. Reptile Trade by species groups

In 2006, the EC imported live reptiles from 21 different families involving 114 species; trade in three taxa was also reported at the genus level.

Increases in imports of live reptiles were only seen in eight families: Boidae, Emydidae, Iguanidae, Pelomedusidae, Pythonidae, Scincidae, Testudinidae, and Varanidae (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2. Reptile families showing an increase in reported imports in 2006.

Family	2005	2006	Increase between 2005 and 2006
Boidae	4,715	5,492	777
Emydidae	3,045	112,573	109,528
Iguanidae	124,597	134,635	10,038
Pelomedusidae	7,160	11,422	4,262
Pythonidae	56,129	60,172	4,043
Scincidae	6	702	696
Testudinidae	28,955	54,936	25,981
Varanidae	6,084	7,004	920
Total	230,691	386,936	156,245

The largest increase in trade was in the family Emydidae with 109,528 more individuals imported to the EC in 2006 than in 2005 (Figure 5.6). Trade levels for the family Iguanidae were variable during the period 1997-2006, and 2006 levels of trade were comparable to previous years. The trade over the longer ten-year period was relatively stable, if slightly increasing, for the other families.

Increases in imports were analysed at the species level for the families identified in Table 5.2, enabling a more detailed understanding of the live reptile trade between 2005-2006 (Table 5.3). In particular the species showing the highest increase (from no reported trade in 2005 to 69,950 live imported in 2006) was the False Map Turtle *Graptemys pseudogeographica* (10,700 wild and 59,250 with no source reported). This species was traded exclusively from the United States.

In addition, EC reported imports of Reeves's Turtle from China (13,647 captive bred and 1000 with no source reported), Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle from Taiwan (16,495 captive bred and 10,000 no source reported), and Green Iguana from El Salvador (132,805 source C & F and 1830 wild) all showed increases of over 10,000 individuals between 2005 and 2006. Imports of Central Asian Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii* increased by 17,986 between 2005-2006 (17,146 total C & F; 14,485 ranched and 3121 wild). The main exporters were Ukraine (F) and Uzbekistan (R).

When considering the apparent increase in trade reported within species of the family Emydidae, it is important to note that Reeves's Turtle and Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle were listed in Appendix III (China) only on 17/02/2005 and on EC Annex C in 22/08/2005. False Map Turtle was listed in Appendix III (United States) on 14/06/2006 and in Annex C on 11/04/2008.

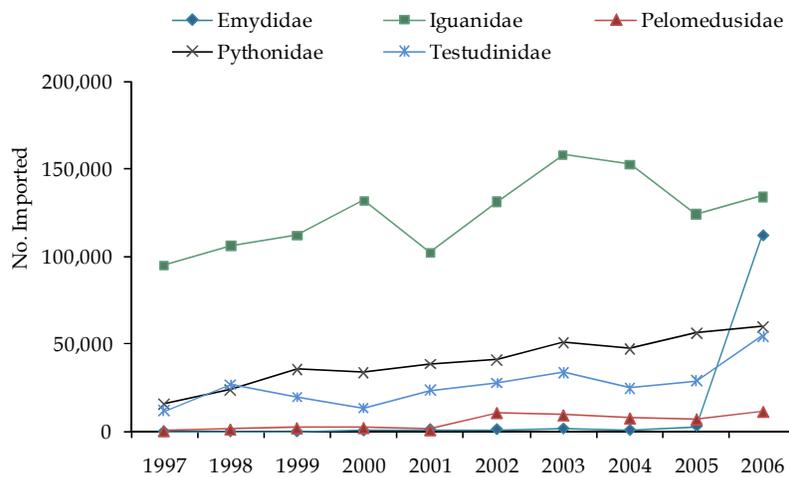


Figure 5.6. EC-reported imports of live reptiles, 1997- 2006, for the five families showing highest increases in imports between 2005 and 2006.

Table 5.3. EC-reported species showing an increase of >100 between 2005 and 2006 (all sources, with percentage of wild sourced)

Family	Taxon	Appendix & Annex	IUCN	2005	2006	Increase in 2006	Percentage of wild exports 2006	Primary exporter & source showing increase	
Emydidae	False Map Turtle <i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i> *	III/C			69,950	69,950	15% (85% no source)	United States (W and no source)	
	Reeves's Turtle <i>Mauremys reevesii</i> **		EN	995	14,647	13,652	(7% no source)	China (C)	
	Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle <i>Mauremys sinensis</i> ***	III/C	EN	481	27,595	27,114	(4% no source)	Taiwan, Prov. of China (C)	
	Red-footed Tortoise <i>Chelonoidis carbonaria</i>	II/B		2,490	3,747	1,257	10%	Venezuela (C)	
Testudinidae	Brazilian Giant Tortoise <i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	II/B	VU	50	200	150	75%	Suriname (W)	
	African Spurred Tortoise <i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	II/B	VU	1,302	1,574	272	0	El Salvador (C)	
	Leopard Tortoise <i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>	II/B		3,554	6,748	3,194	8%	Zambia (C)	
	Greek Tortoise <i>Testudo graeca</i>	II/A	VU	1,265	5,346	4,081	0	Turkey (C)	
	Hermann's Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	LR/nt	158	435	277	0	Serbia (I)	
	Central Asian Tortoise <i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	II/B	VU	16,766	34,752	17,986	9%	Ukraine (F) Uzbekistan (R)	
	Pelomedusidae	Helmeted Turtle <i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> ****	C		4,818	8,918	4,100	48%	Togo (W)
		Iguanidae	Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>	II/B	124,591	134,635	10,044	1%	El Salvador (C)
	Scincidae		Prehensile-tailed Skink <i>Corucia zebrata</i>	II/B	6	702	696	0	Solomon Islands (C)
	Varanidae	African Savanna Monitor <i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	II/B	3,058	4,796	1,738	99%	Ghana (W)	
Pythonidae	Green Tree Python <i>Morelia viridis</i>	II/B	1,127	1,317	190	0	Indonesia (C)		
	Royal Python <i>Python regius</i>	II/B	51,554	55,724	4,170	5%	Togo (R)		
	African Rock Python <i>Python sebae</i>	II/B	174	356	182	7%	Ghana (R)		
	Boidae	Bevel-nosed Boa <i>Candoia carinata</i>	II/B	172	312	140	95%	Indonesia (W)	
Amazon Tree Boa <i>Corallus hortulanus</i>		II/B	554	918	364	95%	Suriname (W)		
Müller's Sand Boa <i>Gongylophis muelleri</i>		II/B	220	462	242	100%	Ghana (W)		
Grand Total				230,691	386,936	156,245			

Graptemys pseudogeographica* was newly listed in Appendix III in 2006; ** *Mauremys reevesii* was newly listed in Appendix III in 2005; *Trade in this species was reported under the synonym *Ocadia sinensis* which was newly listed in Appendix III in 2005; ****Deleted from Appendix III on 04/03/2007

When the volume of trade in the three newly listed species of the family Emydidae is excluded, the volume of EC reported imports of live reptiles in 2006 still shows an increase in trade levels compared to 2005 imports, (Figure 5.7). This trend, however, is far less

pronounced than the pattern of trade with all species shown in Figure 5.3a. Without the three newly listed species, EC imports for 2006 amount to 298,410 reptiles, compared to 259,792 individuals in 2005.

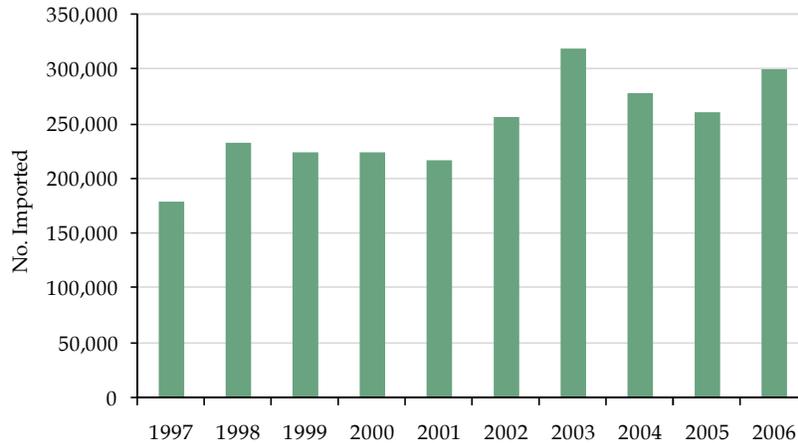


Figure 5.7. EC-reported imports of live reptiles from all sources, 1997-2006 excluding three newly listed species *Graptemys pseudogeographic*, *Mauremys reevesii* and *Mauremys sinensis*

Of those reptile species showing an increase in trade in 2006, six species are globally threatened (Table 5.3), namely Reeves's Turtle, Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle, Brazilian Giant Tortoise *Chelonoidis denticulata*, African Spurred Tortoise *Geochelone sulcata*, Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca*, and Central Asian Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*. However, reported imports of these species were predominantly from captive produced or ranched sources, with the exception of trade in wild-taken Brazilian Giant Tortoise originating in Suriname.

EC imports of wild-taken Helmeted Turtle *Pelomedusa subrufa* from Togo also increased in 2006; however, this species was subsequently deleted from the CITES appendices in 2007. Imports to the EC increased in 2006 for four additional species from wild sources: African

Savanna Monitor *Varanus exanthematicus* and Müller's Sand Boa *Gongylophis muelleri* from Ghana, Bevel-nosed Boa *Candoia carinata* from Indonesia and Amazon Tree Boa *Corallus hortulanus* from Suriname.



Green Iguana©Ben Lascelles

Exporters of Live Reptiles

The main exporters of species that showed a notable increase in trade in 2006, as listed in Table 5.3, were the United States, Taiwan (Province of China), China and El Salvador. When all exporting countries are considered, the exporters showing the highest increase in exports between 2005 and 2006 were the United States, Taiwan (Province of China), Togo, El Salvador, Ukraine and China (Table 5.4).

EC Re-exports

Between 2004 and 2006, there was a slight downward trend in the number of reptiles re-exported by EC Member States: 17,243 in 2004, 14,315 in 2005 and 10,952 in 2006.

Table 5.4 EC-reported imports of reptiles by exporters that showed an increase in exporting reptiles in 2006.

Exporter	2005	2006	Increase in 2006?
China	1,476	11,100	9,624
El Salvador	102,864	115,744	12,880
Ethiopia	41	380	339
Ghana	36,728	35,472	-1,256
Guinea	40	130	90
Indonesia	1,205	1,397	192
Japan		3,547	3,547
Jordan	100	498	398
Mozambique	8	140	132
Serbia		472	472
Solomon Is.		760	760
Suriname	353	2,717	2,364
Taiwan, Prov. of China		27,595	27,595
Togo	16,237	29,381	13,144
Turkey	600	4,564	3,964
Ukraine	7,550	17,408	9,858
United States	16,630	88,968	72,338
Uzbekistan	8,855	15,485	6,630
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	422	1,296	874
Zambia	1,002	3,420	2,418
Total	213,335	373,134	+159,799

5.3 EC Importers and Exporters of Live Reptiles and Birds

Theoretically, if EC trade has shifted to live reptiles in response to the EU bird import restrictions, then there may be a corresponding increase in imports of live reptiles within those Member States previously importing high volumes of live birds. Similarly, for the

exporting countries previously exporting large volumes of birds to the EC, there may have been a shift to the collection and export of live reptiles to the EC to compensate for the loss of income from bird exports. This section explores this possibility.

5.3.1 EC Importers of Live Birds and Reptiles

Prior to the EU bird import restrictions, fourteen EC Member States imported 100 or more live birds in 2005; nine of the fourteen reported importing more than 10,000 live birds in 2005.

In 2006, seventeen EC countries reported importing live reptiles at volumes greater than

100. The nine major EC bird importers also imported reptiles during 2005-2006. Indeed five of the major importers of live birds, showed an increase in imports of over 10,000 live reptiles between 2005 and 2006. However, these were also importers of the three newly listed Appendix III reptile species (discussed earlier).

Table 5.5. Summary of imports from the 17 EC Member States importing live reptiles (imports in 2006 >100), all sources and birds in 2005, all sources.

Reptiles imported		Change in 2006	No. of birds imported 2005
2005	2006		
261,268	409,872	+148,604	524,147

5.3.2 Exporters of Birds and Reptiles

In the year following the EC restrictions on bird imports, it would appear that countries that previously exported large quantities (>10,000) of their native wild birds to the EC in 2005 (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and the Tanzania) did not shift notably to exporting reptiles to the EC in 2006, as reported by EC importers (Table 5.6).

Trade levels in reptiles were examined for those countries which previously exported relatively high volumes of live birds to the EC (average of greater than 1,000 birds 2001-2005) (Table 5.6). Trade in 2006, as reported by the EC Member States, was comparable to 2005 imports, with the exception of Suriname, China and Taiwan (Province of China), which reported increased exports of reptiles by over 100.

In 2005, the EC reported 10,070 captive bred birds imported from Taiwan, Province of China

in 2005, but no imports of reptiles. In 2006, the EC reported a total of 27,595 reptiles imported from Taiwan, Province of China. However, this change in trade can be explained by the listing of Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle *Mauremys sinensis* on Appendix III in 2005, rather than Taiwan, Province of China necessarily shifting in exports from birds to reptiles.

Similarly, the EC imported 100,847 birds from China between 2001 and 2003 but none in 2004-6. Whilst there was some reptile trade in 2005 from China, trade increased greatly in 2006, with 11,120 reptiles reported imported to the EC. Again, the increase can be attributed to imports of a newly listed species, Reeve's Turtle.

Trade in reptiles to the EC from Suriname (a major bird exporter) also increased in 2006; however, this was entirely due to variable trade in captive bred Green Iguana that was imported at the highest level since 2000.

Table 5.6. EC reported trade in reptiles (all sources) by major bird exporting countries (average annual exports >1000 live birds of all sources 2001-2005).

Exp.	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Change 2005-2006
Argentina	2	117	374	437	642	563	2,135	-79
Cameroon	953	344	627	230	686	706	3,546	20
China	62	319		3	3,138	11,120	14,642	7,982
Congo Dem. Rep.			300	2	350		652	-350
Cote d'Ivoire							0	0
Cuba		5					5	0
Guinea					80	150	230	70
Guyana	4,532	1,988	5,348	5,030	4,533	4,313	25,744	-220
Madagascar	3,988	420	3,262	5,145	7,985	5,942	26,742	-2,043
Malaysia	344	365	164	314	204	278	1,669	74
Mali	500	30	1,497	625	689	465	3,806	-224
Nicaragua	5,116	790	222	100	320	17	6,565	-303
Paraguay	697	128	82				907	0
Peru	131	255	1,006	570	130	151	2,243	21
Senegal	53		1	49			103	0
Singapore	14	1	5				20	0
South Africa	86	65	61	257	445	485	1,399	40
Suriname	1,496	358	466	1,071	869	3,464	7,724	2,595
Taiwan, Prov. of China						27,595	27,595	27,595
Tanzania, United Rep. of	7,961	9,483	16,676	16,047	13,000	10,986	74,153	-2,014
Uruguay	10	33	21	34		30	128	30
Total	25,945	14,701	30,112	29,914	33,071	66,265	200,008	+33,194

5.4 Conclusion

Following an EC veterinary import suspension for live birds in October 2005, the trade in live birds to the EC in 2006 diminished to approximately 0.1% of previous levels. At the same time, the trade in live birds to the rest of the world reported by both exporters and importers also apparently declined by approximately half. Although the latter trend may in some cases be due to the fact that, at the time of writing, many non-EC CITES Parties had not reported their 2006 trade data, in other cases, where 2006 trade are available, e.g. South Africa and Senegal, there have also been substantial declines in bird exports to non-EC countries.

Conversely, reptile trade to the EC increased in 2006, although a substantial proportion of the increase can be attributed to imports of three newly listed Appendix III species, along with increases in captive-bred Green Iguana and ranched or captive born specimens of Central Asian Tortoise. EC imports of five wild-taken reptile species also increased in 2006: Brazilian Giant Tortoise *Chelonoidis denticulata* and

Amazon Tree Boa *Corallus hortulanus* (Suriname), African Savanna Monitor *Varanus exanthematicus* and Müller's Sand Boa *Gongylophis muelleri* (Ghana) and Bevel-nosed Boa *Candoia carinata* (Indonesia).

Trade in reptiles to the rest of the world appears from the 2006 data available to be declining; however, the lack of submission of annual report from key exporters is again likely to affect these figures.

EC countries which showed the largest increase in volume of reptiles imported between 2005 and 2006 were those which previously imported large volumes of birds, but were also those which imported newly listed Appendix III reptile species. There was no apparent shift in taxa within trade from birds to reptiles by exporting parties, as reported by EC Member States in 2006. However, revisiting this analysis after several years would provide a better understanding of any long term trends in trade patterns following the EC bird import restrictions.

6. Exports and re-exports

This chapter focuses on exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species by EC, accession and candidate countries. In 2006, the EC exported relatively high volumes of captive-bred specimens of CITES-listed species and a small number of wild-sourced species native to the EC. A large proportion of these exports and re-

exports consisted of manufactured items, but discussion of this trade was beyond the scope of this report.

The accession and candidate countries exported several native species as well captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species.

6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2006, EC direct exports of wild-collected species comprised nine mammal species, 11 bird species and one fish species. The EC exported a variety of terms, but direct exports were primarily for scientific purposes (Table 6.1).

Exports by accession and candidate countries of wild native species were primarily for

commercial purposes and comprised four mammal, two bird, two reptile, one fish, one invertebrate and six plant species.

An overview of 2006 exports of wild-collected native species reported by the EC and by accession and candidate countries' is included in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

Table 6.1. Summary of the terms traded and purpose of wild-collected direct exports of CITES species from the EC, accession and candidate States in 2006 as reported by the exporters.

	Captive Breeding	Education	Hunting Trophies	Re-introduction	Personal	Scientific	Commercial Trade	Zoos
*European Community	Mammals	2 bodies	1 body 1 skin 8 trophies		1 body 1 skin	2.1 kg specimens 2,251 specimens 434 teeth 1 skin		
	Birds	2 skins			5 bodies	410 specimens 9 skins	13 bodies 1 skin	
	Fish					120 bodies		
Accession & Candidate	Mammals		1 body 281 trophies				2 gall bladders 1 trophy	1 live
	Birds	1 live	66 bodies					
	Reptiles			1 live	2 live	98 scales		
	Plants						55 kg dried plants 905,020 live	
	Fish						666.7 kg eggs 2,965 kg bodies	
	Inverts						2576.5 kg live	

*EC exports include both direct exports originating in the country of export and EC exports originating in other members of the European Community.

6.1.1 European Community exports of wild-collected species

EC exports in 2006 of native wild-collected CITES-listed species comprised mammals, birds and one species of fish. The quantities exported (Table 6.2) were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species. Two species listed in CITES Appendix I and Annex A of EC wildlife trade regulations were exported in 2006: Fin Whale *Balaenoptera*

physalus and European Otter *Lutra lutra*. Other exports involved species listed in CITES Appendix II and Annex A, except Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia* and Long-snouted Seahorse *Hippocampus guttulatus*, which are listed in Annex B.

Table 6.2. EC-reported exports of wild-collected native CITES species originating within the EC

Taxon	App.	Importer	Description	*Purpose
MAMMALS				
Ziphiidae				
Cuvier's Beaked Whale <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	II/A	Australia	2 kg specimens	S
Physeteridae				
Pygmy Sperm Whale <i>Kogia breviceps</i>	II/A	United States	1 specimen	S
Phocoenidae				
Common Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	Canada	96 specimens	S
		Canada	14 specimens	S
		Norway	132 teeth	S
Balaenopteridae				
Fin Whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I/A	United States	1 specimen	S
Canidae				
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	United States	18 teeth	S
		United States	0.1 kg specimens	S
		United States	1 trophy	H
Ursidae				
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Croatia	1 body	H
		Croatia	1 trophy	H
		Norway	1 skin	P
		Norway	1 skin	H
		United States	55 teeth	S
		United States	5 teeth	S
		United States	1,455 specimens	S
		United States	684 specimens	S
		United States	139 teeth	S
Mustelidae				
European Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	I/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
		Switzerland	2 bodies	E
Felidae				
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Ukraine	1 body	P
		United States	70 teeth	S
		United States	15 teeth	S
Bovidae				
Barbary Sheep <i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	II/B	United States	6 trophies	H
BIRDS				
Accipitridae				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II/A	Norway	1 body	P
		United States	1 body	P
Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	II/A	New Zealand	1 body	P
Rough legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	II/A	China	2 skins	E
Western Marsh-Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	II/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
		China	1 skin	T

Taxon	App.	Importer	Description	*Purpose
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	II/A	United States	107 specimens	S
Falconidae				
Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
		Norway	1 body	T
		United States	65 specimens	S
Gruidae				
Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>	II/A	Brazil	2 skins	S
Tytonidae				
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
		New Zealand	1 body	P
		United States	238 specimens	S
		United States	12 bodies	T
Strigidae				
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	II/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
Little Owl <i>Athene noctua</i>	II/A	Brazil	2 skins	S
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II/A	Brazil	1 skin	S
		New Zealand	1 body	P
FISH				
Syngnathidae				
Long-snouted Seahorse <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>	II/B	Canada	120 bodies	S

*Purpose Code H= Hunting trophies, P= Personal, S= Scientific, T= Commercial Trade. See Annex 1 of this report for a full list of Purpose and Source codes.

6.1.2 Accession and Candidate-reported exports of wild-collected species

In 2006, accession and candidate countries exported wild-sourced CITES-listed mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, invertebrates and plants. The majority were listed in CITES Appendix II, with the exception of Loggerhead Turtle (Appendix I) and European Turtle Dove (Appendix III), however eight were listed in Annex A of the EC Wildlife regulations.

The Turtle Dove and four species of mammal (Wolf, Wild Cat, Eurasian Lynx and Brown Bear) were exported primarily as hunting trophies, whilst the other species were mainly traded for commercial purposes (Table 6.3).

Species of fish, invertebrate and plant from wild sources were exported in large quantities, with for example 7.6 million Snowdrops *Galanthus* spp., 1.45 million *Cyclamen* spp., 5,542 kg of Medicinal Leeches *Hirudo medicinalis* and 667 kg of Beluga caviar exported in 2006.



Grey Wolf © Gary Kramer, U.S. FWS

Table 6.3. Accession and candidate country direct exports of wild-collected range State species as reported by the exporters

Taxon	App./Annex Exp.		Imp.	Description	Purpose
MAMMALS					
Canidae					
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	Bulgaria	EC	12 trophies	H
		Romania	Bulgaria	1 trophy	H
		Romania	EC	13 trophies	H
Ursidae					
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Bulgaria	EC	1 trophy	H
		Bulgaria	Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		Bulgaria	Turkey	1 trophy	H
		Croatia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	1 live	Z
		Croatia	EC	20 trophies	H
		Croatia	EC	1 body	H
		Croatia	Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		Croatia	United States	2 trophies	H
		Romania	Bulgaria	1 trophy	H
		Romania	Chile	4 trophies	H
		Romania	EC	197 trophies	H
		Romania	EC	2 gall bladders*	T
		Romania	Russian Fed.	4 trophies	H
		Romania	Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		Romania	Turkey	1 trophy	H
Romania	United States	5 trophies	H		
Felidae					
Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i>	II/A	Romania	EC	3 trophies	H
		Romania	EC	1 trophy	T
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Romania	EC	2 trophies	H
BIRDS					
Accipitridae					
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	II/A	Croatia	Serbia	1 live	B
Columbidae					
European Turtle dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	III/A	Bulgaria	EC	66 bodies	H
REPTILES					
Testudinidae					
Central Asian Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	Romania	EC	2 live	P
Cheloniidae					
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	I/A	Croatia	EC	1 live	N
		Croatia	EC	98 scales	S
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>	II/B	Bulgaria	EC	667 kg eggs	T

Taxon	App./Annex Exp.	Imp.	Description	Purpose	
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	1,875 kg live	T
		Turkey	EC	2,965 kg bodies	T
		Turkey	Israel	1.5 kg live	T
		Romania	EC	700 kg live	T
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
Greater Snowdrop <i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	5,600,000 live	T
Green Snowdrop <i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	2,000,000 live	T
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	250,000 live	T
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	500,000 live	T
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	700,200 live	T
Ranunculaceae					
Spring Pheasant's Eye <i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II/B	Romania	EC	55 kg dried plant	T

*The import of the two Brown Bear gall bladders from Romania was not reported by the EC and may not have occurred.

6.2 High volume exports and re-exports

This section focuses on the high volume exports and re-exports from the EC. Trade in commodities that exceeded a minimum

selection threshold of 1,000 units is discussed below.

6.2.1 European Community High Volume (Re-)Exports

Exports from the EC in volumes greater than 1,000 units involved 15 mammal species, seven bird species, twenty reptile taxa, six fish species, five invertebrate taxa, 41 plant taxa,

and six timber taxa. Many of these were re-exports of non-native species. The commodities most heavily traded within each taxonomic group are summarized in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4. Summary of EC-reported (re-)exports for terms > 1,000 units in 2006.

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2006	Term & Units
Mammals	85,081	specimens
	42,893	hair
	39,087	skins
	17,464	hair products
	6,481	ivory carvings
	2,854	cloth (m)
	2,059	plates
Birds	95,714	feathers (kg)
	23,852	live
	1,289	feathers
Reptiles	796,775	skin pieces
	279,869	skins
	16,540	live
	3,692	tails
	2,671	skin pieces (kg)
Amphibians	1,088	live
Fish	6,900,050	egg (live)
	105,625	eggs

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2006	Term & Units
	32,306	eggs (kg)
	15,218	meat (kg)
	6,919	live
	1,078	extract (kg)
Invertebrates	131,131	live
	13,420	raw corals (kg)
	3,002	shells
	2,965	bodies (kg)
	2,588	live (kg)
	2,014	specimens
Plants	23,934,822	live
	68,655	seeds
	55,839	extract (kg)
	4,021	powder (kg)
	2,125	wax (kg)
	1,569	roots (kg)
Trees	18,800	powder (kg)
	7,256	extract (kg)
	1,489	sawn wood (kg)
	1,667	sawn wood (m ³)
	48,357	sawn wood
	72,937	sawn wood (m)
	9,753	veneer (m ²)
	2,566	sawn wood (m ²)

Mammals

EC exports in 2006 involved 40 families of mammal; this included records for 143 species and eight taxa reported at the genus level. Mammals were mainly exported as scientific 'specimens' or as 'skins', 'fur' and 'hair'. Most were re-exports of specimens that originated outside the EC. Specifically, over 99% of the skins and skin derivatives exported in 2006 originated from wild sources outside the EC.

Thirty-three species of mammal (and two reported at a higher taxonomic level) were exported as skins or skin derivatives with 39,087 skins, 2,854 m cloth and 2,059 plates exported in 2006. South American Grey Fox accounted for 49% of EC mammal skin exports with 17,431 skins, originating from wild sources in Argentina, re-exported by the EC in 2006. The vast majority of the 'hair' and all the hair products were re-exports of wild-sourced Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica* from China. The majority of 'specimens' were from captive-bred Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis* for 'scientific' or 'biomedical' purposes.

Birds

Birds were predominantly traded as live animals or for their feathers. Over 320 bird taxa from 30 families were exported from the EC in 2006. Of these, 230 species were exported as

live birds representing nearly 24,000 individual birds. The vast majority (99%) were captive-bred in the EC; a comparatively small number (153) of individuals from wild sources were (re-)exported by the EC in 2006.

The family Psittacidae dominated the live bird trade with 19,906 birds exported from this family in 2006. The EC also exported 2,066 live birds from the Order Falconiformes. The bulk of the feathers in trade were from captive-bred Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*, with 94,100 kg of feathers out of a total of 95,700 kg from this species alone in 2006.

Reptiles

EC exports of reptiles in 2006 included from 118 taxa from twenty-one families. Reptiles were mainly exported as skins or skin derivatives, although trade in live animals and tails was also notable; the trade was primarily for commercial purposes. Although a large proportion of the trade in live reptiles involved animals bred in captivity in the EC, the remainder of the trade involved reptiles originating outside the EC that were subsequently re-exported by the EC.

Thirty-six taxa from 10 families were traded for their skins. In total, 83% of skins and 43% of skin pieces were from wild sources; 16% of skins and 55% of the skin pieces were captive-

born or bred; and <1% of skins and 2% of skin pieces were ranches.

Over eighty species were exported as live animals, the main three species being Veiled Chameleon *Chamaeleo calytratus*, Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*, and Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus*. The majority (89%) of live reptiles were captive-born or bred in the EC.

Amphibians

Although over 1,000 live amphibians were exported in 2006 from the EC, no single species exceeded the 1,000 unit threshold. Twenty-two taxa from three families were represented in trade.

Fish

Over 99% of EC exports in 2006 involved Acipenseriformes, which were traded for caviar (eggs), food (meat) and aquaculture (live). All exports were reported to be for commercial purposes.

Six fish species were exported by the EC in volumes exceeding 1,000 units: Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus*, Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*, White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*, and Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*. The hybrid *Acipenser baerii* x *naccarii* was also exported at volumes over 1,000 units. The majority of trade originated from captive production. Exports of Persian Sturgeon and Star Sturgeon, however, mainly originated from wild stocks in Iran and Kazakhstan and re-exports of Paddlefish caviar were all from wild sources in the United States.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates were exported as live individuals, raw corals (kg), shells and specimens. Although 109 taxa from 22 invertebrate families were exported, the majority (83%) of invertebrates exported by the EC were live Medicinal Leeches *Hirudo medicinalis*. The trade in leeches primarily involved direct exports of captive-bred specimens from the EC and re-exports of wild specimens from Turkey.

The main coral exports from the EC involved 12,000 kg of Scleractinia spp. from pre-Convention sources of unknown origin to the United States. Queen Conch *Strombus gigas* represented the only conch species exported by the EC (2,988 wild-sourced shells originating in Turks & Caicos). Trade in conches and corals

generally involved re-exports of wild specimens that originated outside the Community.

Two species of captive-bred tarantula, Mexican Redleg Tarantula *Brachypelma emilia* and Mexican Redknee Tarantula *Brachypelma smithi*, were exported as live animals at high levels by the EC for commercial purposes.

Plants

Artificially propagated specimens of 33 CITES Appendix-I plant taxa were exported from the EC in excess of 1,000 units in 2006, predominantly as seeds. Two Appendix-I species were also traded as 'roots (kg)' (*Costus Saussurea costus* originating in India) and as 'live' (Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp.).

Trade in Appendix-II species represented the bulk of plant exports with nearly 100% of the extracts, live, and wax exported and around 95% of the powder and roots exported involving Appendix-II plants.

Eight Appendix-II listed plant taxa from wild-sources were exported at high volumes: *Galanthus elwesii*, *Galanthus woronowii*, *Hoodia gordonii*, *Euphorbia antisyphilitica*, *Aloe ferox*, *Cyclamen cilicium*, *Cyclamen coum*, and *Cyclamen hederifolium*. Artificially propagated Appendix II plants were beyond the scope of this report.

Re-exports of *Galanthus* spp. and *Cyclamen* spp. originated from wild sources in Turkey and, to a lesser extent, Georgia. *Aloe ferox* and *Hoodia gordonii* originated from wild sources in South Africa. Re-exports of *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* originated in Mexico.

Timber

There were no CITES Appendix I timber species reported in volumes greater than 1,000 units in 2006.

Exports of Appendix II listed African Teak *Pericopsis elata*, Bigleaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*, African Cherry *Prunus africana*, Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. (including *Gonystylus bancanus*), and *Guaiacum coulteri* all exceeded the 1,000 unit threshold. All exports of Appendix-II timber were from wild sources originating outside the European Community. The primary countries of origin included Malaysia and Indonesia for Ramin, Mexico for *Guaiacum coulteri*, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for African Teak, Cameroon for African Cherry, and Brazil and Bolivia for Bigleaf Mahogany.

Table 6.5. Species for which EC (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2006

Taxon	App./Annex ¹⁰	2004	2005	2006	Term & Units
MAMMALS					
Cebidae					
Common Marmoset <i>Callithrix jacchu</i>	II/B	21,065	3,510	16,425	specimens
Cercopithecidae					
Crab-eating Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II/B	78,231	45,110	58,219	specimens
Rhesus Monkey <i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II/B	2,850	1,117	5,967	specimens
Canidae					
Red Fox <i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	II/B			1,758	skins
South American Grey Fox <i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	II/B	5,543	6,136	17,431	skins
Pampas Fox <i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	II/B	130	4	1,111	plates
				3,840	skins
Ursidae					
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	450	73	2,139	specimens
Mustelidae					
Siberian Weasel <i>Mustela sibirica</i>	III/D	26,146	43,108	42,853	hair
		38,565	27,605	17,462	hair products
Felidae					
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	II/B	696	789	1,142	skins
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i>	II/B	1,482	1,409	1,422	skins
Otariidae					
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II/B	5,604	10,761	2,190	skins
Elephantidae					
Asian Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i>	I/A	1,503	1,152	1,098	ivory carvings
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I/A	4,139	6,757	4,797	ivory carvings
Tayassuidae					
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	II/B	5,899	9,506	7,073	skins
Camelidae					
Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	II/A&B	2,117	1,170	2,767	cloth (m)
BIRDS					
Anatidae					
Muscovy Duck <i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	550,722	625,280	95,705	feathers (kg)
Falconidae					
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	I	1,378	1,544	1,732	live
Psittacidae					
Yellow-collared Lovebird <i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II/B	1,395	973	1,273	live
Crimson Rosella <i>Platyercus elegans</i>	II/B	2,460	1,978	1,056	live
Eastern Rosella <i>Platyercus eximius</i>	II/B	7,159	6,496	4,050	live
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II/B	8,200	7,959	5,637	live
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	III/C	1,739	2,283	1,731	live

¹⁰ 'App./Annex' refers to the CITES Appendix (I,II or III) and the Annex of the EC Wildlife Regulations (A, B, C or D) that the taxa is listed in.

Taxon	App/Annex ¹⁰	2004	2005	2006	Term & Units
REPTILES					
Testudinidae					
Hermann's Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	3,654	2,008	1,932	live
Alligatoridae					
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	249,677	392,223	510,808	skin pieces
				2,671	skin pieces (kg)
		37,852	39,803	52,163	skins
		1,795	1,875	1,458	tails
S. American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II/B	2,420	1,660	898	skins
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II/B	140,955	81,949	207,011	skin pieces
		6,262	13,063	3,632	skins
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	II/B	1,674	594	3,261	skins
		512	2,270	3,089	skin pieces
		1,500		2,200	tails
Crocodylidae					
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/A&B	3,503	4,757	11,917	skins
		3,652	783	2,936	skin pieces
Estuarine Crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	I/A			1,310	skins
	II/B	503	399	2,832	skins
Chamaeleonidae					
Veiled Chameleon <i>Chamaeleo calyptratus</i>	II	10,128	9,371	5,073	live
Teiidae					
Tegu Lizards <i>Tupinambis</i> spp.	II	228	5,374	5,222	skin pieces
Argentine Black & White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II/B	4,030	9,588	22,023	skins
		18,882	4,074	8,632	skin pieces
Red Tegu <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II/B	1,779	13,427	4,105	skins
		9,756	3,353	4,407	skin pieces
Varanidae					
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II/B	46,989	92,043	94,668	skins
		19,220	24,208	20,596	skin pieces
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	II/B	8,976	56,495	17,380	skins
Pythonidae					
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	II/B	846	14,116	13,705	skins
			412	1,290	skin pieces
Sumatran Short-tailed Python <i>Python curtus</i>	II/B	8,857	1,376	1,244	skins
Burmese Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	II/B	1,378	5,141	11,205	skins
		304	485	1,116	live
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	II/B	18,488	50,508	29,610	skins
		19,731	17,882	30,290	skin pieces
Boidae					
Yellow Anaconda <i>Eunectes notaeus</i>	II/B	80	123	3,943	skins
Colubridae					
Dog-faced Water Snake <i>Cerberus rhynchops</i>	III/C		1,070	2,401	skins
Viperidae					
Russell's Viper <i>Daboia russelii</i>	III/C	2	3	1,449	skins
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Siberian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	5,816,000	8,420,030	6,900,000	egg (live)
		132,000	40,000	95,300	eggs
		5,315	9,974	9,444	eggs (kg)
		10,554	2,215	2,373	meat (kg)
		5,350	710	3,770	live
		278	349	1,059	extract (kg)

Taxon	App/Annex ¹⁰	2004	2005	2006	Term & Units
Siberian x Adriatic Sturgeon hybrid <i>Acipenser baerii x naccarii</i>	II/B			10,000	live
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	II/B	13,918	3,989	3,287	eggs (kg)
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II/B	6,664	6,469	1,849	eggs (kg)
White Sturgeon <i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	3,327	7,369	9,035	eggs (kg)
		2,024	1,307	3,716	meat (kg)
Polyodontidae					
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	II/B	214	1,136	1,636	eggs (kg)
INVERTEBRATES					
Theraphosidae					
Mexican Redleg Tarantula <i>Brachypelma emilia</i>	II/B	1,560	41	1,600	live
Mexican Redknee Tarantula <i>Brachypelma smithi</i>	II/B	1,611	36	3,662	live
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	120,290	93,479	123,869	live specimens
			2,000	2,010	
Strombidae					
Queen Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	II/B	12,935	3,572	2,890	shells
SCLERACTINIA					
Stony Corals (traded at Order level)	II	4,960	35	13,420	raw corals (kg)
PLANTS Non-trees					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	1,675,775	875,695	1,357,600	live
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	521,549	273,719	305,689	live
Apocynaceae					
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>	II/B			3,170	powder (kg)
Cactaceae					
<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i>	I/A	260	3,453	1,342	seeds
<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i>	I/A	400	2,775	1,810	seeds
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i>	I/A	50	3,315	1,545	seeds
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> ssp. <i>retusus</i>	I/A	20	1,020	1,620	seeds
<i>Discocactus horstii</i>	I/A	1,130	170	1,040	seeds
<i>Mammillaria pectinifera</i>	I/A	520	25	1,025	seeds
<i>Mammillaria solisoides</i>	I/A			1,025	seeds
<i>Obregonia denegrii</i>	I/A	130	250	1,120	seeds
<i>Pelecyphora strobiliformis</i>	I/A	2,000	410	1,245	seeds
<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i>	I/A	1,050	2,820	1,310	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus</i> spp.	I/A	1,800	530	4,300	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus alonsoi</i>	I/A		275	1,225	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus bonatzii</i>	I/A	1,000	525	1,025	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus gielsdorfianus</i>	I/A		125	1,075	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus jauernigii</i>	I/A		270	1,050	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus laui</i>	I/A	10	95	2,825	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus lophophoroides</i>	I/A	1,010	125	2,225	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus pseudomacrolele</i>	I/A	200	1,025	5,400	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus rioverdensis</i>	I/A		45	1,150	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus roseiflorus</i>	I/A		90	1,050	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i>	I/A	520	35	1,025	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>dickisoniae</i>	I/A		50	2,055	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>flaviflorus</i>	I/A	20	50	1,060	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	I/A	100	35	2,030	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>klinkerianus</i>	I/A	1,000	725	3,550	seeds

Taxon	App/Annex ¹⁰	2004	2005	2006	Term & Units
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>macrochele</i>	I/A	100	175	1,025	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>schwarzii</i>	I/A	2,200	400	5,575	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus subterraneus</i>	I/A	1,000	95	1,025	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus swobodae</i>	I/A		120	2,575	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus valdezianus</i>	I/A	30	80	1,550	seeds
<i>Turbincarpus ysabelae</i>	I/A		125	2,040	seeds
Compositae					
<i>Costus</i>					
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	I/A	2,327	1,567	1,502	roots (kg)
Euphorbiaceae					
<i>Candelilla</i>					
<i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i>	II/B		302	2,125	wax (kg)
Liliaceae					
<i>Cape Aloe</i>	II/B	33,621	29,270	42,779	extract (kg)
<i>Aloe ferox</i>			7,800	12,810	powder (kg)
Orchidaceae					
<i>Slipper Orchids</i>					
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	I/A	5,400	2,107	3,138	live
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	42,333	64,321	61,631	live
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	23,920	14,090	37,576	live
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	177,446	97,558	112,970	live
TREES					
Leguminosae					
<i>African Teak</i>					
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II/B			3,846	veneer (m ²)
Meliaceae					
<i>Big-leaf Mahogany</i>	II/B	29,260		5,908	veneer (m ²)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>				2,566	sawn wood (m ²)
Rosaceae					
<i>African Cherry</i>	II/B	5,039	5,000	18,800	powder (kg)
<i>Prunus africana</i>		3,887	2,819	7,256	extract (kg)
Thymelaeaceae					
<i>Ramin</i>	II/B			96,265	sawn wood (kg)
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.			297,520	72,937	sawn wood (m)
				48,000	timber
		33,397	3,262	1,473	timber (kg)
<i>Ramin</i>	II/B			34,209	sawn wood (kg)
<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>					
<i>Guaiacum coulteri</i>	II/B		4,406	1,489	sawn wood (kg)

6.2.2. Accession and Candidate Countries' High Volume (Re-)Exports

High volume (re-)exports reported by accession and candidate countries are summarized in Table 6.6.

Exports exceeded 1,000 units for one mammal species, two reptiles, three fish, one invertebrate and five plant taxa (Table 6.7).

Turkey was the main candidate country involved in the high volume trade accounting for all re-exports of Cape Fur Seal, Greek Tortoise, Star Sturgeon (originating in Kazakhstan), Medicinal Leech, two species of snowdrop (*Galanthus*) and three species of *Cyclamen*. As in 2005, Turkey re-exported high volumes of wild-sourced Cape Fur Seal skins

from Namibia, with exports of over 3,197 in 2006.

Two species of tortoise were exported at high volumes as live animals from captive-bred sources: Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* and Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*. Greek Tortoise was exported by Turkey and Hermann's Tortoise was exported by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Three species of sturgeon were exported in high volumes, in particular for caviar (as kilograms of eggs).

One invertebrate species, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, was exported at high volumes by Turkey, with specimens in from wild-sources.

All five plant species exported in high volumes originated in the wild and were traded as live plants (as bulbs) by Turkey. The majority of plant exports originated in Turkey, although a large proportion of Turkey's exports of Green Snowdrop originated in Georgia.



Greek Tortoise© Guy Haimovitch

Table 6.6. Summary of accession and candidate countries' (re-)exports for terms >1,000 units in 2006.

Group	Total	Term & Units
Mammals	3,351	skins
Reptiles	6,312	live
Fish	5,380	eggs (kg)
	1,190	live
	9,110	meat (kg)
Inverts	3,520	bodies (kg)
	2,577	live (kg)
Plants	20,211,620	live

Table 6.7. Species for which accession and candidate countries' (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2006.

Group	Taxon	App.	2004	2005	2006	Term & Units
Mammals	Cape Fur Seal	II		3,800	3,197	skins
	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>					
Reptiles	Greek Tortoise	II	2,050	1,252	5,070	live
	<i>Testudo graeca</i>					
	Hermann's Tortoise					
	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II	1,509	2	1,011	live
Fish	Danube Sturgeon	II	568	1,765	2,039	eggs (kg)
	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>		500		9,110	meat (kg)
	Star Sturgeon		138	2,145	1,856	eggs (kg)
	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>					
	Beluga Sturgeon	II	2,865	2,621	1,249	eggs (kg)
<i>Huso huso</i>	13,100			1,030	live	
Inverts.	Medicinal Leech	II	2,902	4,007	3,460	bodies (kg)
	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>		2,793	2,218	2,577	live (kg)
Plants	Greater Snowdrop	II	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,600,000	live
	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>					
	Green Snowdrop		16,100,000	16,140,500	13,075,000	
	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>					
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>		250,500	259,075	250,000	
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>		300,000	400,000	500,000	
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	1,001,630	1,000,000	786,620			

7. Trade in non-CITES species

The EC Wildlife Trade Regulations (EC Reg. 338/97) provide for the control of trade in some species that are not listed in the Appendices to CITES. Such species may be listed in Annexes A, B or D. In the case of Annex D, the purpose of listing is specifically to allow monitoring of trade.

7.1 Annex A species

Non-CITES species may be listed in Annex A if it is determined that any level of trade would imperil the survival of the species (Article 3 paragraph 1 (b) (i)). 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 is considered essential

7.2 Annex B species

Species can be listed in Annex B if they are listed in the CITES appendices or for several other reasons:

- 1) 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 (Article 3 paragraph 2 (c) (i));
- 2) where listing is essential for effective control of species already listed in Annex A or B due to similarities in appearance (Article 3 paragraph 2 (c) (ii)); or
- 3) where it has been established that introduction of live specimens into the natural habitat of the Community constitutes an ecological threat (Article 3 paragraph 2 (d)).

During the period 2002-2006, the EC reported imports of one mammal, two bird, three reptile, and one amphibian species (Table 7.1), primarily involving the Peach-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis* and Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*. However, the Peach-

Since they are not listed in the Appendices to CITES, monitoring of trade in these species is entirely dependent on reporting by the Member States of the European Community. As such, accession and candidate country trade is not included in this section and only EC imports are analysed.

for the effective protection of the endangered taxa (Article 3 paragraph 1 (b) (ii)).

In 2006, the European Community reported no imports or exports of non-CITES species listed in Annex A. In fact, the European Community has not reported any trade in non-CITES species listed in Annex A to date.

facéd Lovebird was deleted from CITES Appendix II and EC Annex B in 2005. Subsequently, EC-imports of non-CITES Annex B species in 2006 were particularly low with 504 specimens imported, the lowest number of specimens during the five-year period.

The Red-eared Slider has been listed in Annex B since 1997 and has been subject to an import restriction under Article 4.6 (d) since listing. Over the five years between 2002 and 2006, however, most imports were for scientific or personal purposes, and were therefore exempt from the import suspension as outlined in Article 71(4). A small number of live individuals of this species were also seized upon arrival in the EC.

Import suspensions have also been in place for live specimens of American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* since its Annex B listing in 1997 and Painted Turtle *Chrysemys picta* since 2005, but no EC imports for either species have been reported as 'live' since 2003 and 2004, respectively. No imports of non-CITES Annex B invertebrates or plants were reported by the EC during this period.

Table 7.1 EC-reported imports of Annex B non-CITES species between 2002-2006.

Taxon	Term & Units	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
MAMMALS							
Macropodidae							
Matschie's Tree Kangaroo <i>Dendrolagus matschiei</i>	live	1					1
BIRDS							
Psittacidae							
Peach-faced Lovebird * <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	live	-	-	-	5,357	1	5,358
Estrildidae							
Timor Sparrow ** <i>Lonchura fuscata</i>	live	-	256				256
REPTILES							
Emydidae							
Painted Turtle <i>Chrysemys picta</i>	live		22	30			52
Common Slider <i>Trachemys scripta</i>	live			43	75		118
Red-eared Slider <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	bodies	2					2
	egg (live)					350	350
	eggs			310	500		810
	live	431	248	153	60	103	995
	specimens	3					3
AMPHIBIANS							
Ranidae							
American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	bodies	52	65				117
	live		54				54
	skins (kg)			2			2
	skins			7	124	50	181

**Agapornis roseicollis* was listed on Annex B until August 2005 when it was removed from the EC Annexes following its removal from CITES Appendix II.

***Lonchura fuscata* (traded under the synonym *Padda fuscata*) was moved from Annex D to Annex B on 30 August 2003.



Red-eared Slider©Yvonne Ricard



American Bullfrog, Image Courtesy Alan D. Wilson, (www.naturespicsonline.com).

7.3 Annex D species

Non-CITES species may be listed in Annex D when it is determined that they are imported into the Community in numbers sufficient to warrant monitoring (Article 3 paragraph 4 (a)).

EC Regulation No. 338/97 requires that information on imports of Annex D species be included in the annual report from each Member State submitted to the Commission but export data are not required for Annex D specimens.

7.3.1. Live Annex D specimens

EC-imports included 2,217 live reptiles, 1,000 live plants and 5,000 kg of live plants in 2006.

Fifteen non-CITES Annex D reptile species from six families were imported in 2006, mainly from Pakistan (38%), Madagascar (14%), the U.S. (14%), and Indonesia (13%). The total quantity imported was roughly equivalent to the number of live Annex D reptiles imported in 2005.

Only two Annex D non-CITES plant species were imported as 'live' specimens by the EC in quantities greater than 10 specimens in 2006:

Ten EC Member States reported imports of non-CITES Annex D species and their derivatives in 2006 amounting to over 150,000 kg and over 800,000 specimens

Section 7.3.1. and Table 7.2 provides a summary of EC-reported imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species during 2006, while Section 7.3.2 and Table 7.3 summarise EC-imports of all other trade in Annex D non-CITES species.

Lycopodium clavatum and *Trillium sessile*. The EC imported 5,000 kg of *Lycopodium clavatum* from China and 1,000 live specimens of *Trillium sessile* from the United States. In 2004 and 2005, the trade in live plants was dominated by *Arisaema* spp. and *Trillium* spp., respectively; however, no *Arisaema* species were imported in 2006 and *Trillium* spp. were traded at much lower levels.

7.3.2. Parts and derivatives of Annex D specimens imported

Parts and derivatives of thirteen Annex D reptile and plant taxa were imported to the EC in 2006; these were dominated by reptile skins, small leather products, dried plants and roots (Table 7.3).

Reptile Parts and Derivatives

Skins of six reptile species were imported into the EC in 2006 although imports predominantly involved one species, Masked

Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata*, which accounted for 93% of imports. Skin imports primarily originate in Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, approximately 162,000 small leather products were imported by the EC in 2006 with 98% made from the species *Elaphe radiata* and originating in China (most via Hong Kong, SAR).

Table 7.2. Summary of EC-reported imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2006.

Taxon	China	Indonesia	Madagascar	Malaysia	Pakistan	U.S.	Uzbek.	Total
REPTILES								
Gekkonidae								
Guichenot's Giant Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus ciliatus</i>						253		253
Small-scaled Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus microlepis</i>					674			674
Common Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>	100				160		143	403
Gerrhosauridae								
Karsten's Girdled Lizard <i>Zonosaurus karsteni</i>			65					65
Four-lined Girdled Lizard <i>Zonosaurus quadrilineatus</i>			238					238
Scincidae								
Crocodile Skink <i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>		251						251
Colubridae								
Taiwan Stink Snake <i>Elaphe carinata</i>	52			21				73
Radiated Rat Snake <i>Elaphe radiata</i>		40		13		3		56
Striped Trinket Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	38			1				39
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>				32				32
Cantor's rat snake <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>				12				12
Viperidae								
Malayan Pit Viper <i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>				16		42		58
PLANTS								
Lycopodiaceae								
Common Club Moss <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	5,000 kg							5,000 kg
Trilliaceae								
Toadshade <i>Trillium sessile</i>						1,000		1,000

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens total to the EC and species for which trade did not exceed ten specimens are not included here.

Table 7.3. Summary of EC-reported imports of parts and derivatives (non-live) of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2006.

Taxon	Term	AL ¹¹	BA	CN	HR	HK	IN	MK	NA	PH	RO	RS	SG	ZA	TH	TR	US	VN	Total
REPTILES																			
Colubridae																			
Taiwan Stink Snake <i>Elaphe carinata</i>	sm. leather products			120		1,392													1,512
Radiated Rat Snake <i>Elaphe radiata</i>	garments			69															69
	plates						500						255						755
	skins			7,120		3,655	5,410						854		900				17,939
	sm. leather products			5,825		153,252													159,077
Striped Trinket Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	skins					25													25
	sm. leather products			455													151		606
Bocourt's Water Snake <i>Enhydryis bocourti</i>	skins														2,207			14,979	17,186
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	plates					280							11		75				366
	skins			302		538	61,705						320,732		115,655	1,903		90,151	590,986
	sm. leather products						786												786
Hydrophiidae																			
Shaw's Sea Snake <i>Lapemis curtus</i>	plates (m ²)														485				485

¹¹ Country Codes:

AL	Albania	NA	Namibia	TR	Turkey
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	PH	Philippines	US	United States
CN	China	RO	Romania	VN	Viet Nam
HR	Croatia	RS	Serbia		
HK	Hong Kong, SAR	SG	Singapore		
IN	India	ZA	South Africa		
MK	FYR Macedonia	TH	Thailand		

Taxon	Term	AL ¹¹	BA	CN	HR	HK	IN	MK	NA	PH	RO	RS	SG	ZA	TH	TR	US	VN	Total
	plates														495				495
	skins									1,723			2,971		4,222				8,916
PLANTS																			
Compositae																			
Mountain Tobacco <i>Arnica montana</i>	dried plants (kg)										8,000								8,000
Ericaceae																			
Bearberry <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	dried plants (kg)										16,000								16,000
	dried plants																20		20
Gentianaceae																			
Yellow Gentian <i>Gentiana lutea</i>	roots (kg)	3,900			1,106			2,040											7,046
Lycopodiaceae																			
Common Club Moss <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	dried plants (kg)			5,300															5,300
Parmeliaceae																			
Icelandic Moss <i>Cetraria islandica</i>	dried plants (kg)		9,800		3,779			774				2,726							17,079
Pedaliaceae																			
<i>Harpagophytum</i> spp.	dried plants (kg)								28,789					0.56					28,790
	roots (kg)								55,716										55,716
	roots													8,000					8,000
<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>	roots (kg)								10,000										10,000

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

Dried Plant Parts and Derivatives

Dried plants and roots from six Annex D non-CITES plant species and one genus were imported into the EC in 2006. EC imports in 2006 were slightly higher than in 2005. However, following an increase in trade between 1998 and 2003, EC-reported imports of Annex D non-CITES plant species have generally been decreasing over the period 2002-2006 (Figure 7.1).

Imports of dried plants primarily involved the taxa *Harpagophytum* spp. (38%), *Cetraria islandica* and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, whereas the trade in roots was dominated by *Harpagophytum* spp. (with 90% of the roots by weight and 100% of the roots with no units).

Imports of dried plants and roots were primarily from eastern European countries, Namibia, South Africa and China. In particular, dried *Arnica montana* and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* were imported from Romania; dried *Cetraria islandica* originated in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia). All dried *Lycopodium clavatum* originated in China. The main exporters of *Gentiana lutea* roots were: Albania, Croatia and the FYR Macedonia. Namibia and South Africa accounted for the exports of *Harpagophytum* spp.

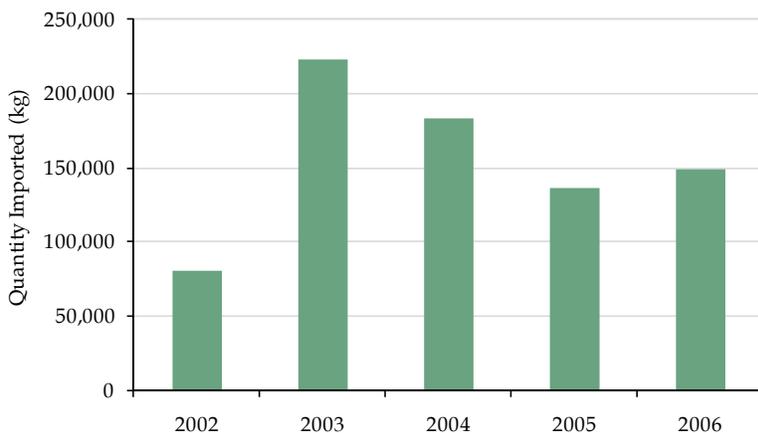


Figure 7.1. EC-reported imports of Annex D non-CITES medicinal plant species (combined dried plants, roots and extracts) between 2002 and 2006.

Annex 1 – 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	Law Enforcement/judicial/forensic (e.g. evidence for use in court, specimens for training)
M	Medical (including 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	Annex A plants artificially propagated for non-commercial purposes and Annexes B and C plants artificially propagated in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
C	Annex A animals bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and Annex B and C animals bred in captivity in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
D	Annex A animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Annex A plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
F	Animals born in captivity, but for which the criteria of Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 are not met, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
I	Confiscated or seized specimens
O	Pre-Convention specimens
R	Specimens originating from a ranching operation
U	Source unknown
W	Specimens taken from the wild