
Wildlife Trade 2007

An analysis of the European Community and candidate countries' annual reports to CITES



Prepared by



UNEP



WCMC

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FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

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Orchid Orchidaceae spp. © Claire McLardy
Black-eared Mantella *Mantella milotympanum*
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	iii
1. Introduction	1
2. Data included	1
2.1 Data included	1
2.2 Annual Reports	1
2.3 Third-party data included in the analysis	1
3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.....	3
3.1 Criteria used to select species.....	3
3.2 Species accounts.....	5
3.2.1. Mammals	5
3.2.2 Birds	12
3.2.3 Reptiles	13
3.2.4 Amphibians.....	20
3.2.5 Fish	20
3.2.6 Invertebrates (excluding corals).....	23
3.2.7 Corals	25
3.2.8 Plants (excluding trees)	31
3.2.9 Trees	33
3.3 Candidate countries	37
4. Analysis of imports in selected groups.....	39
4.1 Mammals- Hunting trophies	39
4.2 Caviar	43
4.3 Corals.....	47
4.4 Cacti	50
4.5 Orchids	51
4.6 Trees.....	53
5. Changing patterns in trade.....	57
5.1. Trade in Amphibians.....	57
5.2. Trade in Fish (excluding caviar)	65
6. Exports and re-exports	69
6.1 Export of wild-collected species.....	69
6.2 High volume exports and re-exports	72
7. Trade in non-CITES species.....	80
7.1 Annex A species	80
7.2 Annex B species.....	80
7.3 Annex D species	81
Annex 1 – Purpose and source codes.....	86
Glossary.....	ii
Conversion factors	ii

Glossary

Annex A/B/C/D species	Species listed in the Annexes to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations
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 27 countries that were Member States of the European Community in 2007.
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 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]
Elephant tusks	Whole values (1.88 tusks = one elephant)

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 27 Member States of the European Community³ ('EC') and three candidate countries in their 2007 Annual Reports to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"), describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes⁴ to the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations.

The three candidate countries were Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of 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 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 2007 trade figures.

Trade Analyses

i. Noteworthy patterns of trade

EC imports of wild and ranched animals and plants in 2007 were analysed to identify species with noteworthy patterns of trade (Chapter 3) according to five criteria:

- High volume of imports in 2007;
- High volume of imports for globally threatened species in 2007;
- Sharp increase in imports in 2007;
- Longer-term increases or decreases in imports;
- Longer-term variability in imports

In total, seven Annex A, ninety-one Annex B and three 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: mammal hunting trophies, caviar, corals, cacti, orchids, and trees (Chapter 4). Notable increases were seen in overall imports of hunting trophies (particularly Hartmann's Mountain Zebra) and wild-sourced corals, whereas trade in wild-collected orchids decreased in 2007. Relatively low levels of caviar and cacti were imported in 2007, but these levels were a slight increase over quantities imported in 2006. Trade in wild-sourced timber (m³) has been variable, although it increased after 2000; the number of tree species listed in the appendices to CITES has also increased since that time.

iii. Changing patterns in trade

Chapter 5 explores the changing source for the trade in amphibians and fish (other than caviar) over the ten-year period 1998-2007. A decrease in imports of wild-sourced live animals of both groups was observed as was an increase in captive-bred imports over this period. This was particularly the case for species of *Mantella* (frogs) and seahorses (*Hippocampus* species).

iv. Exports

High volume (re-)exports and exports of wild-collected species native to the EC and candidate countries are discussed in Chapter 6. EC exports and re-exports of ten mammal, twelve bird, nineteen reptile, eight fish, two invertebrate, and 16 plant taxa (including four tree taxa) exceeded 1,000 units in 2007. Exports of wild-collected species originating in the EC (i.e. native species) were reported for seven Annex A mammals, five Annex A bird species, two Annex B fish species, one Annex B invertebrates and three Annex B plant species.

v. Trade in non-CITES species

Trade in species not listed in CITES but included in the Annexes of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations is discussed in Chapter 7. As in previous years, the EC did not report any trade in non-CITES Annex A species during 2007. EC imports of non-CITES Annex B species in 2007 consisted entirely of specimens of Red-eared Slider. Ten Member States reported imports of Annex D taxa and their derivatives during 2007, all of which were plants or reptiles.

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

⁴ Throughout this report "Annex" refers to the Annexes of the EC Wildlife Trade Regulations. Species listed in Annex A, B, and C are roughly equivalent to those listed in CITES Appendix I, II, and III, respectively although there are some differences. The EC Regulations include a fourth list, Annex D, for which there is no CITES equivalent. Species are listed in Annex D if they are imported to the EU in such numbers as to warrant monitoring.

vi. Candidate countries

Candidate countries were not major importers of CITES-listed species in 2007. Seven species imported by candidate countries met the criteria for high volume of trade or sharp increase in trade in 2007: South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Canada Lynx, Cape Fur Seal, African Grey Parrot, Common Rat Snake, and Blood Python. Turkey was the main importer of each of the species.

1. Introduction

This analysis provides a detailed discussion of the information submitted by the 27 Member States of the European Community (EC) and three candidate countries in their 2007 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 enforce CITES in the EC.

During 2007, the relevant Wildlife Trade Regulations were Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/1997, Annexes Regulation 1332/2005, and Implementing Regulation 865/2006. The three candidate countries included in this analysis were Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.



EC Member States and candidate countries
© European Commission

2. Data included

2.1 Data included

The 2007 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database at the end of February 2009, 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 occasional exception of the use of accepted taxon names and 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 69 non-EC CITES Parties and dependent territories (including the candidate countries) that had submitted their annual reports for 2007 at the time of the analysis.

Table 2.1. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2007 available at the time of analysis.

Country	Reported Trade		Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Algeria		✓	Malaysia	✓	✓
Argentina	✓	✓	Mongolia		✓
Aruba	✓	✓	Montenegro	(no trade reported)	
Azerbaijan	✓	✓	Morocco	✓	✓
Bahamas	✓	✓	Mozambique		✓
Bangladesh		✓	Nepal	✓	
Barbados	✓	✓	New Caledonia	✓	✓
Belarus	✓	✓	New Zealand	✓	✓
Bolivia		✓	Norway	✓	✓
Brazil	✓	✓	Papua New Guinea		✓
Burkina Faso		✓	Peru	✓	✓
Central African Republic		✓	Philippines	✓	✓
Chile	✓	✓	Qatar	✓	✓
China	✓	✓	Republic of Korea	✓	✓
Hong Kong, SAR	✓	✓	Russian Federation	✓	✓
Macao, SAR	✓	✓	Rwanda		✓
Colombia	✓	✓	San Marino	✓	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	Senegal	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo		✓	Serbia	✓	✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓	Seychelles		✓
FYR Macedonia	✓	✓	Singapore	✓	✓
Gabon	✓	✓	South Africa	✓	✓
Georgia	✓	✓	Sri Lanka	✓	✓
Ghana		✓	Syria	✓	✓
Guatemala	✓	✓	Thailand	✓	✓
Guinea Bissau		✓	Turkey	✓	✓
Guyana		✓	Turks and Caicos Islands		✓
Honduras		✓	United Arab Emirates	✓	✓
Indonesia		✓	United States of America	✓	✓
Kazakhstan	✓	✓	Uruguay	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓	Uzbekistan	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✓	Venezuela	✓	✓
Lesotho	(no trade reported)		Viet Nam	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓	Zambia		✓
Malawi	✓	✓			

3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

3.1 Criteria used to select species

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

1. High volume trade in 2007
2. Globally threatened and near threatened species traded at relatively high volumes in 2007
3. Sharp increase in trade in 2007
4. General long term increases or decreases in trade between 1998 and 2007
5. Long term variability in trade between 1998 and 2007

Species were selected on the basis of imports from wild, ranched, 'unknown' and unreported sources. An outline of the selection process is provided in Figure 3.1. The thresholds used to identify high volume trade are provided in Table 3.1; species traded at levels exceeding these thresholds in 2007 qualified for the high volume trade criterion.

Species were considered 'globally threatened' or 'near threatened' if they were listed as Critically Endangered ('CR'), Endangered ('EN'), Vulnerable ('VU') or Near Threatened ('NT') in the 2008 IUCN Red List. The 2008 IUCN Red List was accessed online in March 2009.⁴

Table 3.1. Minimum number of wild, unknown and ranched individuals imported in 2007 needed to qualify for selection on the basis of high trade volume.

Taxonomic group	CITES Appendix				
	I	II (CR, EN, VU, NT*)	II	III (CR, EN, VU, NT*)	III
Mammals	50	50	5,000	5,000	25,000
Birds	50	50	5,000	5,000	25,000
Reptiles	50	50	25,000	25,000	50,000
Amphibians	50	50	25,000	25,000	—
Fish	50	50	25,000	25,000	—
Invertebrates (non-corals)	250	250	25,000	25,000	50,000
Corals	—	10,000	25,000	25,000	50,000
Plants (non-timber)	250	250	25,000	25,000	50,000
Plants (timber)	250 m ³	250 m ³	500 m ³	500 m ³	2,500 m ³

*CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = 'Near Threatened' in IUCN Red List

Overview of Species Selected

The sections that follow are divided according to the following groups: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates (non-corals and corals) and plants (non-trees and trees). A table of animals and plants selected is presented at the beginning of each section. Species accounts are presented in the order in which the species appears in the Annexes of the EC Regulations.

In total, 16 mammal, two bird, 17 reptile, six fish, five invertebrate (other than corals), 40 coral, six

plants and eight tree taxa were selected on the basis of high volume of trade, sharp increase and changing trends in trade.

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

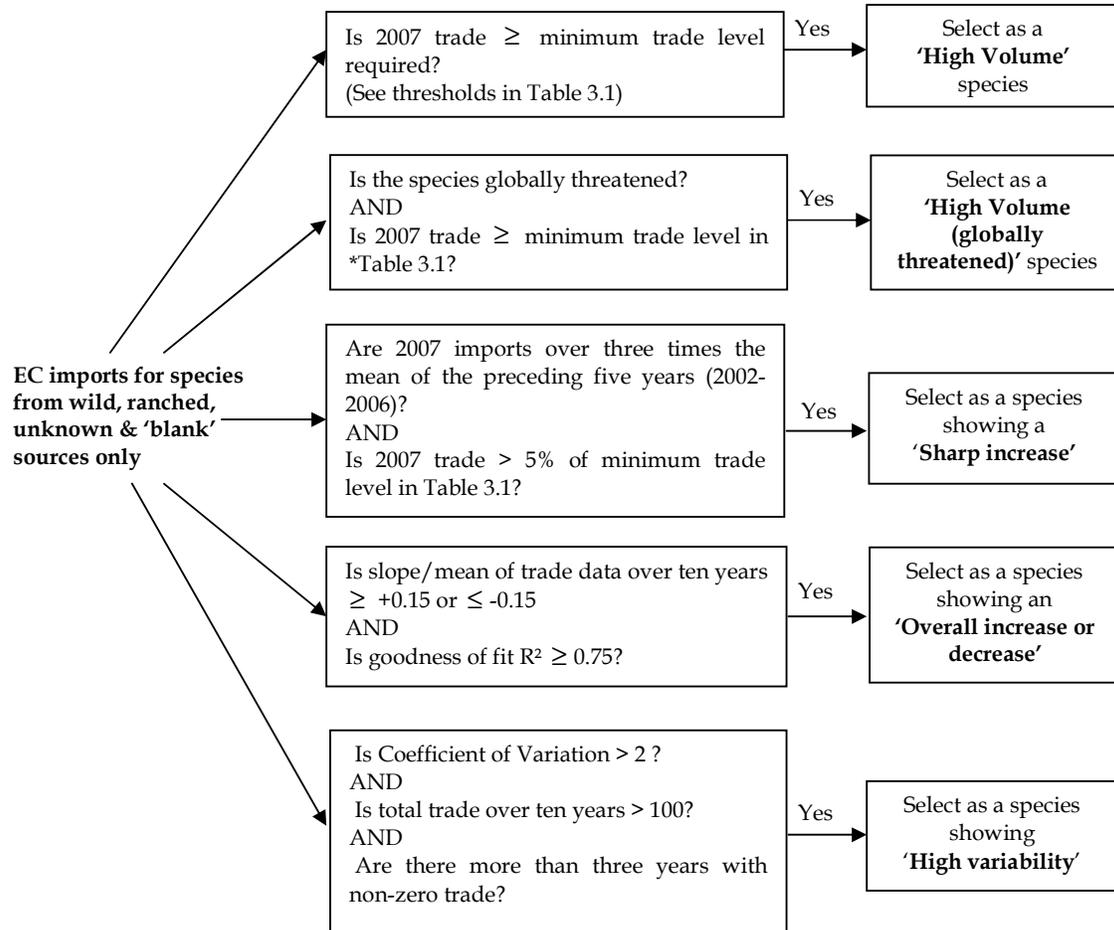
The summary information provided in each taxon account includes the selection criteria met, the principal trade terms imported by the EC (trophies, skins, etc.), the 'Percentage of global trade to the

⁵ www.iucnredlist.org

EC' (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 criteria for 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 occupied by the species.

3.2 Species accounts

3.2.1. Mammals

Sixteen species of mammal were selected for review and are discussed in this section: five Annex A species, twelve Annex B species (African Elephant met the criteria for both Annex A and B

populations). Four of these (Hippopotamus, Cheetah, African Lion, and Javan Gibbon) are globally threatened and four are 'Near Threatened' (Table 3.2.).

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

	Criteria for Selection						EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2005	2006
Hippopotamidae										
Hippopotamus		•					B	VU		✓
<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>										
Tayassuidae										
Collared Peccary	•						B	LC	✓	✓
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>										
White-lipped Peccary		•					B	NT	✓	✓
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>										
Canidae										
Culpeo	•						B	LC		
<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>										
South American Grey Fox	•, *		*				B	LC	✓	✓
<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>										
Pampas Fox	•, *		•, *				B	LC		
<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>										
Felidae										
Cheetah		•					A	VU	✓	✓
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>										
Canada Lynx	•		*				B	LC		
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>										
Bobcat	•			•			B	LC	✓	✓
<i>Lynx rufus</i>										
African lion		•	•				A/B*	VU	✓	✓
<i>Panthera leo</i>										
Leopard		•					A	NT	✓	✓
<i>Panthera pardus</i>										
Mustelidae										
North American Otter			•				B	LC		
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>										
Otariidae										
Cape Fur Seal	•, *						B	LC	✓	✓
<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>										
Monodontidae										
Narwhal		•					A	NT		
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>										
Hylobatidae										
Javan Gibbon			•				A	EN		
<i>Hylobates moloch</i>										
Elephantidae										
African Elephant		•					A/B	NT	✓	✓
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>										

^a: IUCN criteria based on 2008 IUCN Red List. Key: CR: Critically Endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern.

*Selected on the basis of the Annex B population only.

Hippopotamus

(*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: teeth & trophies

Percentage of global trade to EC: 27% of trophies, 22% of teeth

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: United Republic of Tanzania⁶, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region⁷

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Imports of Hippopotamus were primarily wild-sourced trophies and teeth in 2007. In total, approximately 284 wild individuals were imported into the EC in the form of trophies (235), skins (4), skulls (1), feet (6), and teeth (551 teeth, equivalent to approximately 46 individuals when the conversion factor of 12 teeth to one hippopotamus is applied). Other wild-sourced items imported cannot easily be equated to individuals, and included 13.9 m² of skins and three small leather products. All imports were reported as either a hunting trophy or for commercial trade.



Hippopotamus © Paul Maritz

The number of individuals imported in 2007 was 28% less than the number imported in 2006 and 40% less than the nine-year average between 1998 and 2006 (Figure 3.2).

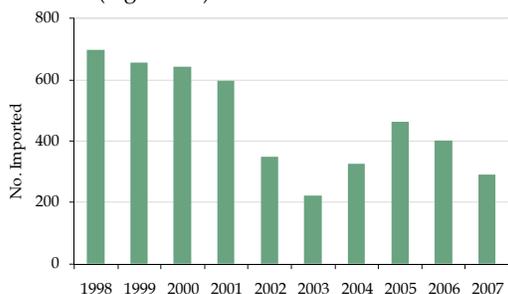


Figure 3.2. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Hippopotamus hunting trophies, 1998-2007.

Sixteen EC countries imported hunting trophies in 2007. The top exporters of hunting trophies were the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter referred to as Tanzania) and Zimbabwe. Trophies, skins and teeth also originated in Zambia, South Africa,

⁶ Hereafter referred to as Tanzania.

⁷ Hereafter referred to as Hong Kong, SAR.

Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, Guinea and Cameroon. The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Tanzania on 29/2/2008 and for Zimbabwe on 29/10/2001.

Collared Peccary

(*Pecari tajacu*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 94% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Peru

CITES Appendix: II (except populations of Mexico and the United States which are not included in the CITES Appendices)

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2007, all EC imports of Collared Peccary were from wild sources. With the exception of six trophies exported by Argentina and 1,000 skins from Bolivia, all imports were skins or skin derivatives (garments, pieces of skin, small leather products) from Peru. In total, 42,749 skins, 2,424 skin pieces, 6,645 garments, 102 small leather products and six trophies were imported into the EC in 2007. Nine EC Member States reported imports in 2007.

The volume of wild-sourced skins imported in 2007 (42,749) was slightly lower than 2006 imports (43,752 skins), and 13% lower than the average for the nine year period 1998-2006 (49,306 skins).



Collared Peccary © Colin Burnett

White-lipped Peccary

(*Tayassu pecari*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 99% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Peru

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All EC imports of White-lipped Peccary during 2007 were wild-sourced skins directly exported from Peru. In total, 11,317 skins were imported by two EC Member States. Skin imports decreased by

26% in 2007 compared with 2006 levels. The volume of wild-sourced skins imported in 2007 was also 26% below the nine-year average for the period 1998-2006.



Culpeo © Whaldener Endo

Culpeo

(*Lycalopex culpaeus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 94% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC imports of Culpeo in 2007 comprised wild-sourced skins and skin products (e.g. plates and garments) exported directly from Argentina. In total, 6,732 skins, 23 plates and 19 garments were imported by four EC Member States.

Quantities of wild-sourced skins imported by the EC varied over the ten-year period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.3). Imports appear to have increased since 2004, though still remain lower than levels imported in 2002 and 2003.

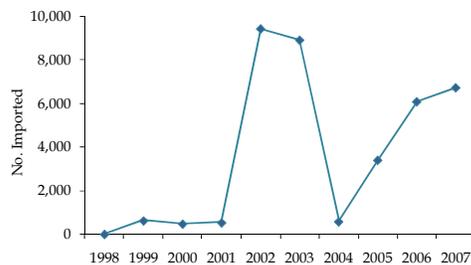


Figure 3.3. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Culpeo skins, 1998-2007.

South American Grey Fox

(*Lycalopex griseus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 22% skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All EC imports of South American Grey Fox in 2007 were wild-sourced skins or skin derivatives. Imports included 80,000 skins, 286.9 kg skin pieces, 20 skin pieces, 297 garments plus small quantities of plates and small leather products. Apart from 4,364 skins (5% of total) which originated in Chile, all EC imports were exported directly from Argentina. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

The quantity of skins imported by the EC in 2007 (80,000 skins) was 36% lower than the quantity imported in 2006 (125,115 skins), but it was still 56% greater than the average for the nine-year period 1998-2006 (Figure 3.4).

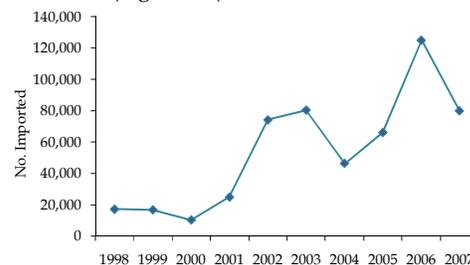


Figure 3.4. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced South American Grey Fox skins, 1998-2007.

Pampas Fox

(*Lycalopex gymnocercus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 24% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2007, all EC imports of Pampas Fox were wild-sourced and originated in Argentina. In total, three EC Member States reported imports of 20,567 skins, 11 garments and eight plates. The volume of skins imported in 2007 was 30% higher than in 2006 (15,865 skins). Prior to 2006, only 28 skins were imported by the EC as exports of the species were not permitted according to national legislation in Argentina. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

Cheetah

(*Acinonyx jubatus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EC: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EC: 88% of trophies (including 'skins' and 'skulls')
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: I
EC Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC imports of wild-sourced Cheetah in 2007 consisted of 84 trophies, nine skins, and four skulls. This equates to approximately 97 wild-sourced hunting trophies, a slight increase on the 94 hunting trophies imported in 2006 (Figure 3.5).

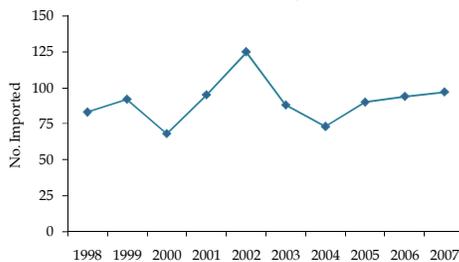


Figure 3.5. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Cheetah trophies, 1997-2006.

Two trophies originated in Zimbabwe and the remaining trophies, skins and skulls originated in Namibia. Eighteen EC Member States reported the import of at least one cheetah hunting trophy.

A total of 1,558 scientific specimens from wild-sourced cheetahs were also imported from Namibia in 2007. In addition, two bodies and four live cheetahs were imported; all were captive-bred in South Africa.

Canada Lynx

(*Lynx canadensis*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EC: skins
Percentage of global trade to EC: 71% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: United States, Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EC-reported imports of Canada Lynx consisted primarily of skins in 2007. In total, 8,381 skins, 41 skulls, two trophies and 84 claws were imported. All imports were of wild origin except for 189 skins for which no source was reported. The majority of the trade was imported for commercial purposes.

Imports primarily originated in Canada, although 6% of skins and the one trophy originated in the United States. Eleven EC Member States reported imports of this species in 2007.

The total volume of skins imported was similar to 2006 imports, which totalled 8,117. The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for this species for both Canada and the United States on 27/3/2007.



Canada Lynx © Erwin and Peggy Bauer, USFWS

Bobcat

(*Lynx rufus*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term to EC: skins
Percentage of global trade to EC: 64% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: United States
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All Bobcat imports in 2007 were wild-sourced and the vast majority comprised skins. In 2007, 40,623 skins, 700 kg of skin pieces, 116 claws, ten skulls and one garment were imported by the EC. Approximately 93% (37,735) of the skins originated in the United States, although 34% of these were re-exported via Canada, San Marino and China. The remaining 7% of skins originated in Canada. The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for Bobcat for both Canada and the United States on 27/3/2007.

Reported imports of Bobcat skins in 2007 were higher than any other year during 1998-2006. Aside from a dip in trade in 2005, EC imports have steadily increased since the mid-1990s (Figure 3.6).

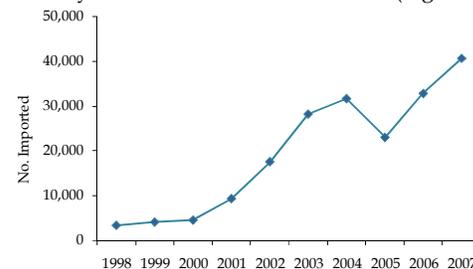


Figure 3.6. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Bobcat skins, 1998-2007.



African Lion © David Dennis

African Lion

(*Panthera leo*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: trophies

Percentage of global trade to EC: 27% of trophies (includes skins and skulls)

Principal source: wild, captive-bred

Top trading partners: Tanzania, South Africa

CITES Appendix: I/II (Appendix I applies to *P. leo persica* only)

EC Annex: A/B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2007, EC imports of wild-taken African Lion from Annex B populations included 75 trophies, 17 skins and six bodies. This represented approximately 98 lions, slightly less than the 105 lions imported in 2006 (Figure 3.7).

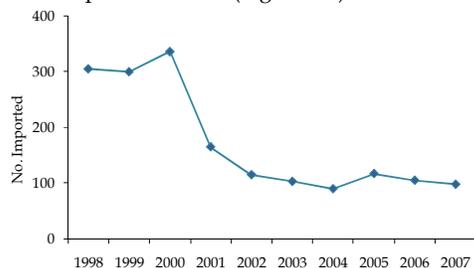


Figure 3.7. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Lion hunting trophies, 1998-2007.

Sixteen EC Member States imported wild-sourced trophies and skins in 2007.

The two main trading partners were Tanzania (28 trophies) and South Africa (15 trophies, 15 skins, and 6 bodies). Imports of trophies and skins were also imported from Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Cameroon, Botswana, and Chad.

A further 108 trophies, six skins, two skulls, and seventeen live lions from captive-bred sources were imported in 2007, primarily from South Africa.

Leopard

(*Panthera pardus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: trophies

Percentage of global trade to EC: 39% of trophies (including skins & skulls)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Leopard was imported into the EC almost exclusively as wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2007 with 310 trophies, 18 skins, 14 skulls and one body imported. This equates to approximately 336 hunting trophies, slightly higher than the 309 trophies imported in 2006 (Figure 3.8). Four kilograms of trophies and eight teeth from wild sources were also imported to the EC in 2007.

The majority of the trophies imported originated in Namibia (108 trophies), Tanzania (102 trophies) and Zimbabwe (68 trophies). Trophies originating in the Central African Republic, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Botswana were also imported.

Twenty-three EC Member States reported importing at least one wild-sourced trophy.

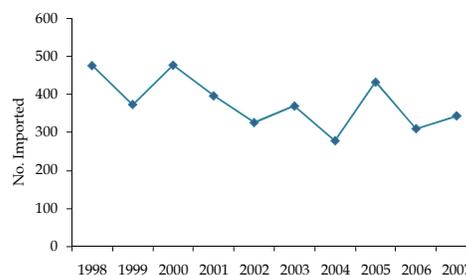


Figure 3.8. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Leopard hunting trophies, 1998-2007.

North American Otter

(*Lontra canadensis*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 17% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Canada

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Trade in North American Otter comprised 2,791 skins, 101 tails, 24 skulls and four live individuals from wild sources, and one live individual born in captivity (source 'F'). The majority of skins originated from Canada; the remainder originated in the United States and were imported via Canada.

Seven EC Member States reported imports of this species in 2007. All trade in skins, tails and skulls was for commercial purposes. The five live otters were imported for zoos.

The volume of imports of wild-sourced otter skins varied over the ten-year period 1998-2007; imports in 2007 were the highest over this period (Figure 3.9). The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from all countries on 2/9/1997.

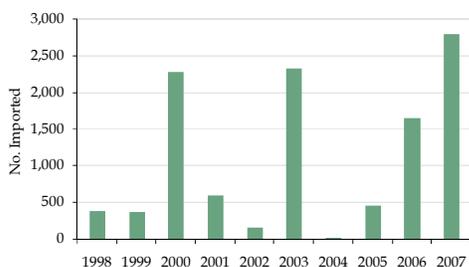


Figure 3.9. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced North American Otter skins, 1998-2007.



North American Otter ©Dmitry Azovtsev

Cape Fur Seal

(*Arctocephalus pusillus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 34% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Namibia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Three EC Member States reported imports of Cape Fur Seal in 2007, involving a total of 11,980 wild-sourced skins, three wild-sourced trophies and one live captive-bred individual. All skins originated in Namibia, with 84% (10,115) exported directly to the EC and the remainder re-exported via Canada (1,590 skins) and Norway (275). The three trophies were direct exports from Namibia. The live seal was re-exported via Switzerland for a circus or

travelling exhibition, and was captive bred within the EC. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Cape Fur Seal from Namibia on 27/3/2007.

The skin trade in Cape Fur Seal to the EC between 1998 and 2000 was relatively low (an average of 1,800 skins per year), but in 2001 a substantial increase in the reported trade was seen (Figure 3.10). From 2001, skin imports gradually decreased but remained above 10,000 skins each year.

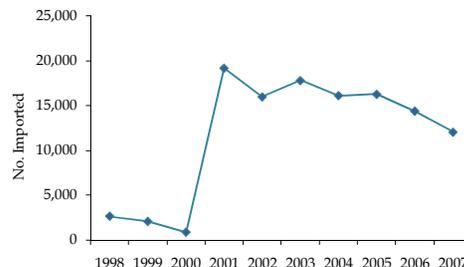


Figure 3.10. EC-reported imports of wild-caught Cape Fur Seal skins, 1998-2007.

Narwhal

(*Monodon monoceros*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade terms to EC: bones, tusks, teeth

Percentage of global trade to EC: 99% bones, 19% of teeth, 88% of tusks

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Canada

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All populations of Narwhal are listed in Annex A, however in accordance with EC Regulation 1332/2005 (applicable in 2007), all Appendix II Cetacea "including products and derivatives other than meat products for commercial purposes, taken by the people of Greenland under licence granted by the competent authority concerned" are treated as belonging to Annex B. As such, assuming the proper domestic licensing procedures were followed, it can be inferred that the 120 bones and the 100 specimens imported by the EC in 2007, which all originated in Greenland, should be considered as originating from Annex B populations. These items were all wild-sourced and were imported for scientific purposes.

The remaining trade in wild-sourced Narwhal in 2007 originated from Canada and consisted of 98 tusks, 25 teeth, and one skull. Eleven EC Member States reported imports of narwhal tusks and/or teeth.

The majority of tusks and teeth (100 of 123) were imported as personal possessions or hunting trophies.



Narwhals © Glenn Williams

Excluding imports for scientific, exhibition, or educational purposes, the total number of Annex A tusks and teeth imported in 2007 (113) is nearly double the amount imported in 2006 (59). When the imports of Annex A and B tusks and teeth from the two main countries of origin (Greenland and Canada) are analysed over the five-year period 2003-2007, imports from Greenland have declined since 2004, yet imports originating in Canada have increased each year since 2004 (Figure 3.11).

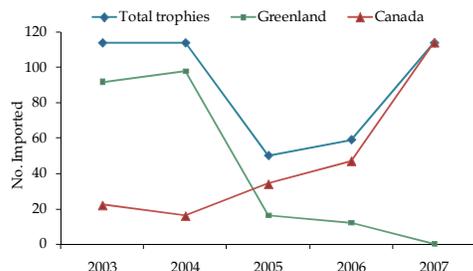


Figure 3.11. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Narwhal trophies, tusks and teeth between 1998 and 2007 (excluding those imported for scientific, exhibition or educational purposes).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for Greenland and a positive opinion for Canada on 13/12/2004. The negative opinion for Greenland was reconfirmed on 15/3/2005.

Javan Gibbon

(*Hylobates moloch*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 100% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Javan Gibbon met the sharp increase criterion due to the import of five wild-sourced live gibbons exported by Indonesia to one EC Member State for the purpose of breeding. During the period 1998-2006 only three live Javan Gibbons were imported to the EC for zoos.

African Elephant

(*Loxodonta africana*)

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

African Elephant (Annex A)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade terms to EC: trophies, tusks, ivory carvings

Percentage of global trade to EC: 52% of trophies, 53% of tusks (no units), 100% of tusks (kg), 6% of ivory carvings (no units)

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

Top trading partners: Tanzania, Cameroon, Mozambique, United States of America⁸

CITES Appendix: I (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are listed in Appendix II for specific purposes)

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

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EC-reported imports of African Elephant from Annex A populations during 2007 originated mainly from the wild (predominantly trophies, skins and tusks) or were pre-Convention ivory carvings and products. In addition, four live captive-born elephants were imported from Israel for zoos.

Wild-sourced elephant products

Ten EC Member States reported imports totalling 139 trophies, 49 tusks, 18 kg of tusks, two skins (plus four skin pieces), two bodies, one tail, one bone and eight ivory carvings from wild-sourced Annex A populations in 2007. This equates to approximately 167 individuals⁹.

The principal exporters were Tanzania (60 trophies, 12 tusks), Cameroon (34 trophies, 13 tusks) and Mozambique (37 trophies, 14 tusks). All three countries set export quotas for tusks as trophies in 2007.

Over the period 1998-2007, trade in Annex A tusks have remained relatively constant (roughly 50 tusks per year from 1999 onwards) (Figure 3.12). Imports of trophies (including skins, skulls, feet, ears and tails converted to individual elephants) have been

⁸ Hereafter referred to as United States

⁹ Parker, I.S.C. and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16(3): 235-239.

more variable over this period; after a sharp decrease between 2005 and 2006, imports of trophies increased in 2007 from 81 trophies to 142 trophies.

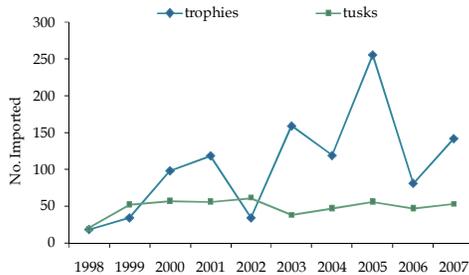


Figure 3.12. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex A African Elephant trophies & tusks, 1998-2007.

African Elephant (Annex B)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade terms to EC: trophies, tusks, skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 43% of trophies, 40% of tusks, 11% of skins, 39% of skins (m²)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa

CITES Appendix: II (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)

EC Annex: B (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EC-reported imports of Appendix II/Annex B populations of African Elephant (originating in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe which meet specified annotations) during 2007 were all from wild sources, with the exception of three pre-Convention ivory carvings from South Africa. A variety of terms were traded including skin pieces and leather products, ears, feet, and skeletons, however the terms most heavily traded were trophies and tusks. The majority of tusks and trophies were imported as either personal possessions or hunting trophies.

3.2.2 Birds

One Annex A bird species, White-tailed Eagle, met the criteria for inclusion in this section on the basis of sharp increase in trade in 2007 (Table 3.3). African Grey Parrot met the high volume criteria solely on the basis of imports by candidate countries; this species will be discussed in the section on candidate trade at the end of this chapter.

In total, 174 trophies, 90 tusks, nine feet, one skull, one tail, 159 skins, 264 m² of skins and 37 skin pieces were imported. A permit analysis revealed several trophy parts were reported on the same permit and were likely to be the same animal. On this basis, it is estimated that this trade represented 215 individuals. Skins were not considered in this estimate because, being very thick, they can be split into many pieces and are therefore difficult to equate to individuals. The EC also imported nine skeletons, six ears, one tooth, one bone, nine hairs and five live elephants in 2007.

The volume of trophies imported in 2007 was slightly higher than in 2006, but the number of tusks reported imported decreased by about one third (Figure 3.13).

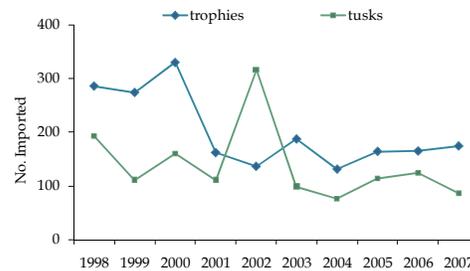


Figure 3.13. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex B African Elephant trophies & tusks, 1998-2007.

Fifteen EC countries imported trophies and tusks in 2007. Wild-sourced skins were imported by two EC Member States.

The principal exporters of wild-sourced Annex B trophies and tusks were Zimbabwe and Botswana. All skins were (re-)exported by South Africa, originating in the country or Zimbabwe.

The five live wild elephants were imported for the purposes of captive breeding or a circus or travelling exhibition. Two originated in South Africa and were re-exported by the Russian Federation, and three were imported directly from Namibia (1) and Zimbabwe (2).

Several other bird species technically met the 'Overall decrease' criteria, but as this decrease in trade was clearly the result of import restrictions in place in the EC due to animal health regulations, declines in imports of bird species into the EC are not considered further.

Table 3.3. Summary of bird species showing noteworthy patterns of trade. ‘*’ indicates that the criteria was met by candidate countries.

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	2005	2006	
Accipitridae										
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		•					A	LC		
Psittacidae										
African Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	*	*					B	NT		

^aNT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern

White-tailed Eagle

(*Haliaeetus albicilla*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 87% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

White-tailed eagle met the sharp increase criteria due to an increase in imports of wild-sourced live birds with 31 individuals imported in 2007 compared to one bird during the five year period 2002-2006. Thirty birds originating in Norway were imported as part of re-introduction programs in two EC Member States. The remaining wild bird imported in 2007 was imported from the United States (origin Russian Federation) for educational purposes.

A further two live captive-produced birds were imported from the United States for educational purposes. One live bird (originating in the Russian Federation and re-exported by the United States) was seized or confiscated by the EC.



White-tailed Eagle © Idalia Skalska

3.2.3 Reptiles

One species of Annex A reptile, fourteen Annex B reptile species, and two Annex C reptile species met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Table 3.4).

Three species (Loggerhead Turtle, Elongated Tortoise, and Home’s Hinge-back Tortoise) are globally threatened.

Table 3.4. Summary of reptile species showing noteworthy patterns of trade. ‘*’ indicates that the criteria was met by candidate countries.

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?			
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	2005	2006	
Alligatoridae											
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	•							B	LC	✓	✓
South American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	•							B	LC (<i>C. crocodilus</i>)	✓	
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	•							B	LC	✓	
Crocodylidae											
Estuarine Crocodile <i>Crocodylus porosus</i>			•					A/B*	LC	✓	✓
Teiidae											
Argentine Black & White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	•							B		✓	✓

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	2005	2006
Red Tegu <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	•						B			✓
Varanidae										
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	•						B		✓	✓
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	•						B		✓	✓
Colubridae										
Dog-faced Water Snake <i>Cerberus rhynchops</i>						•	C (Ghana)			
Common Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	•		*				B		✓	✓
Pythonidae										
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	•		*				B		✓	✓
Royal Python <i>Python regius</i>	•						B		✓	✓
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	•						B		✓	✓
Cheloniidae										
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>		•	•				A	EN		✓
Emydidae										
False Map Turtle <i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	•		•				C** (USA)			
Testudinidae										
Elongated Tortoise <i>Indotestudo elongata</i>		•					B	EN		
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise <i>Kinixys homeana</i>		•					B	VU		✓

^aCR: Critically Endangered, EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern.

*Only Annex B populations met the criteria for inclusion.

**False Map Turtle was listed in CITES Appendix III on 14/6/2006 by the United States, but this species was not added to the EC Annexes until 11/4/2008 when Commission Regulation 318/2008 came into effect.

American Alligator

(*Alligator mississippiensis*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 65% of skins

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: United States of America

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The majority of EC imports of American Alligator during 2007 were whole skins (285,774), with the remaining trade mostly consisting of skin pieces (6,588), small leather products (3,905) and tails (1,900). The top trading partners were the United States (80%) and Singapore (12%), although all of the skins imported originated in the United States.

American Alligator imports were reported by thirteen Member States in 2007, and were mainly wild-sourced (99% of skins, 50% of skin pieces),

with the remainder predominantly captive-bred. However, an apparent increase in the number of wild-sourced skins and decrease in skins from captive-bred and ranches sources in 2005 (Figure 3.14), is likely to be due to changes in the way the United States reports source codes.

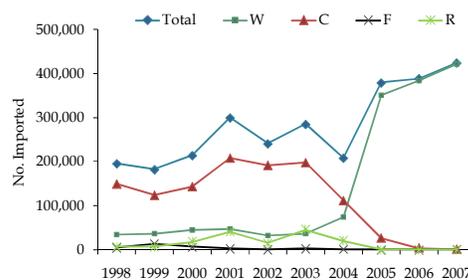


Figure 3.14. Changes in the source of American Alligator skins, 1998-2007.

South American Spectacled Caiman

(*Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 55% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Switzerland, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

(*C. crocodilus*)

EC-reported imports of South American Spectacled Caiman during 2007 consisted of 50,747 skins (Figure 3.15), 1,112 live individuals, 230 skin pieces and 304.5 kg of skin pieces, all from wild-sources. In addition, two live captive-bred individuals and four captive-bred skins were also imported. Five EC Member States reported wild-sourced imports of this sub-species.

All skin pieces and the majority of the skins (99%) originated in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter referred to as Venezuela), although 71% of skins and all skin pieces were imported to the EC via other countries. Switzerland was the primary re-exporter of skins, most of which were imported from Venezuela in the early 1990s. Panama and Singapore were the main re-exporters of skin pieces. The origin of the majority (99%) of the live specimens imported in 2007 was Guyana.

The SRG formed positive opinions for Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela on 14/9/2007.

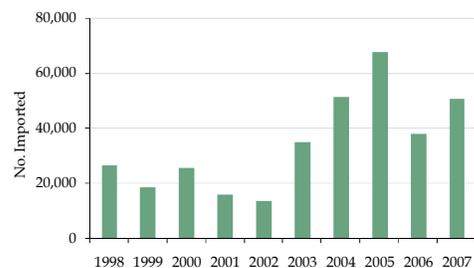


Figure 3.15. EC-reported South American Spectacled Caiman skins (wild-sourced only), 1998-2007.

Yacare Caiman

(*Caiman yacare*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins, tails, meat

Percentage of global trade to EC: 73% of skins, 71% of tails, 54% of meat (kg)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Bolivia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Five EC Member States reported imports of Yacare Caiman during 2007. The trade was comprised of

46,400 skins, 28,938 tails, 20,000 kg meat, 1,500 skin pieces (no units), 180 kg skin pieces, and 57 small leather products, primarily from wild sources. All of the wild-sourced imports originated in Bolivia, although some were imported via a third party (in particular Japan and Panama). The SRG formed a positive opinion for Bolivia on 12/6/2006.

EC-imports of wild-sourced Yacare Caiman have shown an overall increase over the ten-year period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.16).

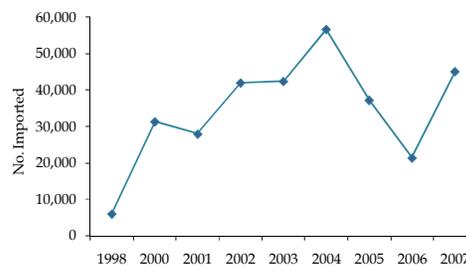


Figure 3.16. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Yacare Caiman skins, 1998-2007.

Only three percent of skins (1,307) did not originate from the wild. These were mainly ranched skins originating in Argentina (94%).



Yacare Caiman©Stan Shebs

Estuarine Crocodile

(*Crocodylus porosus*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 70% of skins

Principal source: ranched

Top trading partner: Australia

CITES Appendix: II (Populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea; all others are listed in Appendix I)

EC Annex: B (Populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea; all others are listed in Annex A)

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Populations of Estuarine Crocodile from Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are listed in CITES Appendix II/Annex B and all other populations listed in Appendix I/Annex A. Annex B trade qualified for selection in this chapter based on the sharp increase criterion. All trade in Annex A populations of Estuarine Crocodile in 2007

originated from CITES registered breeders (source 'D') and, as such, will not be discussed.

Annex B populations

In 2007, five EC Member States reported the import of 2,624 skins, 104 skin pieces, one skull, one trophy and two small leather products of wild origin from Annex B populations. The majority (98% skins, all skin pieces and small leather products) were either directly exported from Papua New Guinea or originated in the country and were re-exported via Japan or Singapore. The remaining wild products were directly exported by Australia (61 skins, one skull, and one trophy).

A further 9,940 ranched skins were imported to the EC from Australia (8,870 skins), Indonesia (964) and Papua New Guinea (106).

Imports of ranched and wild-sourced skins have both increased since 2004, but the increase in ranched skins accounts for the sharp increase in overall trade (Figure 3.17).

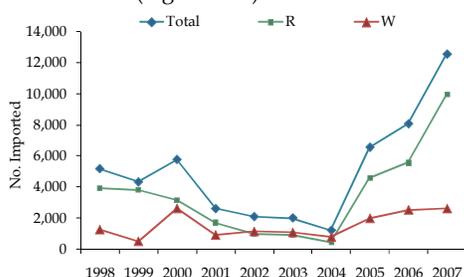


Figure 3.17. EC-reported imports of wild and ranched Estuarine Crocodile skins, 1998-2007.

Captive-bred specimens from Annex B populations were also imported, most notably 18,126 skins. No live Estuarine Crocodiles were imported in 2007.

Argentine Black & White Tegu

(*Tupinambis merianae*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EC: skins
Percentage of global trade to EC: 45% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-imports in 2007 comprised mostly skins (90,456), with comparatively lower levels of trade in skin pieces (1,351), live animals (673) and small leather products (89). The skins and small leather products were all wild-sourced and the live animals and skin pieces involved both captive-bred and wild specimens. Eight EC Member States reported imports of this species in 2007.

Argentina was the top trading partner, exporting all of the skins (66% directly, 34% via Uruguay, Singapore, and Switzerland), the majority (97%) of live individuals (57% directly and the remainder via the United States and Switzerland) and all of the small leather products.

Trade in wild-sourced skins increased by 81% between 2006 and 2007, from 49,860 to 90,456 skins (Figure 3.18). The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Argentina on 27/3/2007.

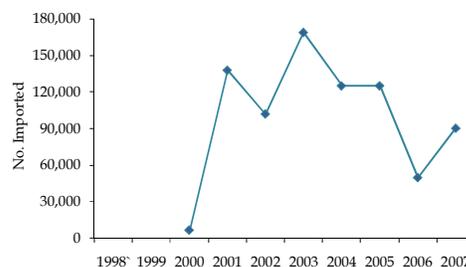


Figure 3.18. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Argentine Black & White Tegu skins, 1998-2007.

Red Tegu

(*Tupinambis rufescens*)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EC: skins
Percentage of global trade to EC: 27% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Red Tegu in 2007 consisted of 29,832 skins, 1,262 skin pieces, 21 kg skin pieces, and small leather products (828 pieces and 2.8 kg) from the wild and 343 captive-bred live individuals. All imports originated in Argentina, with most imported directly from the country. Six EC Member States imported wild-sourced Red Tegu in 2007.

In contrast to the trade in Argentine Black & White Tegu, which increased in 2007, reported imports of Red Tegu skins decreased from 73,886 in 2006 to 29,832 skins in 2007 (Figure 3.19).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Red Tegu from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

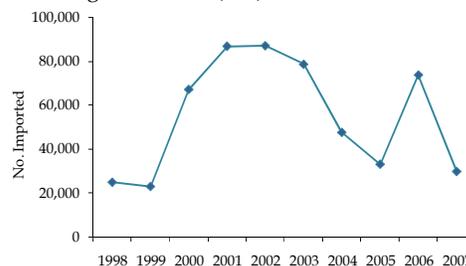


Figure 3.19. EC-reported imports of Red Tegu skins, 1998-2007.

Nile Monitor*(Varanus niloticus)***Criteria met:** high volume**Principal trade term to EC:** skins**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 72% of skins**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Mali, Chad, Sudan**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** not evaluated

Twelve EC Member States imported wild-sourced Nile Monitor in 2007. Imports were dominated by skins (122,136) and skin pieces (33,871), with smaller quantities of small leather products (1,147) and live individuals (588). All imports were wild-sourced.

The top trading partners were Mali (55% of skins), Chad (25% of skins) and Sudan (20% of skins). The majority (96%) of the skin pieces originated in Mali, but were re-exported via Hong Kong, SAR and Panama. Live individuals were directly exported by Tanzania and small leather products were primarily direct exports from Senegal.

The quantity of wild-sourced skins imported has varied considerably over the period 1998-2007 with a high of 265,000 skins in 2001 and a low of 38,000 skins imported in 2004; imports in 2007 were a third less than imports in 2006 and 20% less than the average over the period 1998-2006.

The SRG formed positive opinions for Chad, Mali, Sudan and Tanzania on 26/5/2008.



Water Monitor ©Pablo Sinovas

Water Monitor*(Varanus salvator)***Criteria met:** high volume**Principal trade term to EC:** skins**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 17% of skins**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Singapore, Hong Kong, SAR, Indonesia**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** not evaluated

Imports of wild-taken Water Monitor were reported in 2007 by eight Member States, and comprised

116,280 skins, 3,174 skin pieces, 593 live individuals and four garments. The quantity of wild-sourced skins varied greatly over the period 1998-2007; imports in 2007 were roughly equivalent to the average for the preceding nine years.

Half of all skins originated in Malaysia, with 92% of those re-exported via Singapore (48,218 skins) and Hong Kong, SAR (5,001 skins). Indonesia accounted for 37% of total skins; 66% of these were exported via Singapore (26,912 skins) and Switzerland (1,400 skins) with the remaining 34% exported directly by Indonesia. A further 15,450 skins reported with an 'unknown' country of origin were exported by Hong Kong, SAR.

In addition, 76 live captive-born individuals were exported by Indonesia to the EC.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Water Monitor from Malaysia on 07/12/2007 and Indonesia on 29/2/2008.

Dog-faced Water Snake*(Cerberus rhynchops)***Criteria met:** high variability**Principal trade term to EC:** skins**Percentage of global trade to EC:** <1% of skins**Principal sources:** no source reported ('blank')**Top trading partners:** Thailand**CITES Appendix:** III (India)**EC Annex:** C**IUCN Red List status:** not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Dog-faced Water Snake in 2007 consisted of 526 skins (no source reported) exported by Thailand. All skins were imported by one Member State.

Imports of skins from this species have varied between 1998 and 2007, with a high of 2000 skins imported in 1999 to no reported trade between 2001 and 2003.

Common Rat Snake*(Ptyas mucosus)***Criteria met:** high volume**Principal trade term to EC:** skins**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 35% of skins**Principal sources:** wild**Top trading partner:** Singapore, Indonesia, China**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** not evaluated

In 2007, EC-imports of Common Rat Snake consisted of 50,240 skins, 630 skin pieces and four live individuals, all from wild sources. Four EC Member States imported wild-sourced Common Rat Snake.

All skins originated in Indonesia (41,835 skins) or Thailand (8,405 skins), although the majority were re-exports via Singapore (51%), China (28%) and Hong Kong, SAR (15%). Six percent of skins were exported directly by Indonesia.

Trade from Indonesia to the EC resumed in 2006 following the removal on 10 May 2006 of a long-standing import suspension for wild specimens other than registered stockpiles acquired before 1993. Wild-sourced skin imports originating in Indonesia increased between 2005 and 2006 (from 17,625 to 59,860 skins), but decreased by 30% in 2007 (41,835 skins) compared to 2006 quantities. Overall, EC imports of skins decreased by 58% between 2006 and 2007, from 120,875 skins to 50,240 skins. This discrepancy is partially due the import of 54,000 pre-Convention skins in 2006.

Blood Python

(*Python brongersmai*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 59% of skins

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2007, ten EC countries reported imports of 42,927 skins and 1,067 live Blood Pythons in total. All skins and the majority of live individuals (72%) were wild-sourced. The remaining live individuals (294) were captive-born or bred.

All skins originated from Indonesia (30,927) or Malaysia (12,000), with about a third of the skins from Indonesia imported via Singapore and the United States. All of the live trade originated in Indonesia with the exception of two individuals captive-bred in the United States.

The trade in wild-sourced skins has declined since 2005 (Figure 3.20). Conversely, EC imports of live specimens have been increasing since 2004.

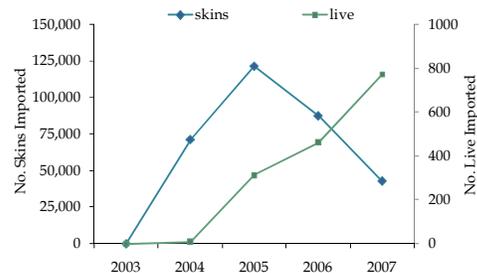


Figure 3.20. EC-reported imports of Blood Python skins (wild-sourced only), 1998-2007.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for specimens from Indonesia on 27/3/2007 and confirmed a negative opinion for specimens from Malaysia on 14/9/2007.

Royal Python

(*Python regius*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 29% 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 2007 comprised live animals, with imports of 61,416 individuals reported in trade. Of these, 57,900 (94%) were ranched, 1,885 (3%) were captive-bred, 1,620 (3%) were from wild sources and 11 individuals were captive-born. Fourteen EC Member States reported imports in 2007. Animals were primarily exported by Ghana (46%), Togo (40%) and Benin (8%).

Over the ten-year period 1998-2007, EC imports of live Royal Python have trebled from 19,898 in 1998 to 61,416 in 2007 (Figure 3.21). This can be attributed to an increase in imports of ranched individuals from 8,228 live in 1998 to 57,900 live in 2007. Over the same period, wild-sourced trade decreased from 11,227 to 1,620.

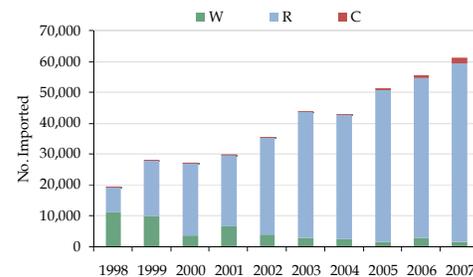


Figure 3.21. EC-reported imports of live Royal Python from the three main sources: wild (W), ranched (R) and captive-bred (C), 1998-2007.

Trade in wild and ranched Royal Python from Benin, Ghana and Togo was reviewed by the SRG in 2008. The SRG formed positive opinions for ranched specimens from all three countries and wild specimens from Togo on 15/9/2008. A positive opinion for wild specimens from Ghana was formed on 12/3/2009. A suspension for wild specimens from Benin was formalised on 03/9/2008 and is still in place.

Reticulated Python

(*Python reticulatus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: skins

Percentage of global trade to EC: 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 2007, twelve EC Member States reported imports of Reticulated Python, which in total consisted of 243,094 skins, 4,934 skin pieces, 1,014 live individuals, 2,330 small leather products and nine garments. Of the skins, 44% were wild-sourced, 50% were captive-bred and 6% were confiscated or seized items.

The top exporters of skins were Singapore (64%), Viet Nam (17%) and Indonesia (12%). Of the 106,024 wild-sourced skins imported, 98% originated in Indonesia. All trade from Singapore were re-exports, primarily from captive-bred sources originating in Viet Nam (49%) and wild sources originating in Indonesia (47%).

Wild-sourced skin imports appear to have decreased since 2005 (Figure 3.22). Imports of captive-bred skins appear to be increasing and surpassed the volumes of wild-sourced skins imported for the first time in 2007. Cases of confiscated and seized skins were reported more frequently from 2004 onwards. The confiscated or seized skins reported in 2007 refer to 12,134 skins exported from Thailand via Malaysia and 4,189 skins exported from Indonesia via Singapore.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 29/2/2008 and a suspension is currently in place for wild specimens from India, Peninsular Malaysia, and Singapore.

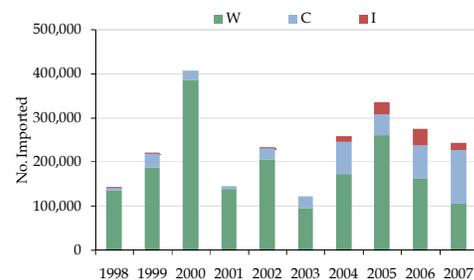


Figure 3.22. EC-reported imports of Reticulated Python skins from the three main sources: wild (W), captive-bred (C) and seized/confiscated (I), 1998-2007.

Loggerhead Turtle

(*Caretta caretta*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: eggs (live)

Percentage of global trade to EC: 100% of eggs (live)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Cape Verde

CITES Appendix: I

EC Annex: A

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

This species was selected due to the import of 1,000 wild-sourced live eggs from Cape Verde, for the purpose of reintroduction to the wild in one Member State. This is the second EC-reported import of wild-sourced live eggs over the period 1998-2007, following the import of 600 live eggs in 2006. Four carapaces were confiscated or seized in 2007.

False Map Turtle

(*Graptemys pseudogeographica*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 86% of live

Principal sources: wild and 'blank' (no source reported)

Top trading partners: United States

CITES Appendix: III (United States)

EC Annex: C

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC imports of False Map Turtle in 2007 consisted of 122,850 live individuals from the United States. Of these, 36% were wild-sourced, 62% were reported without a source provided and the remaining 2% were from captive-bred populations. Overall, the live imports represent a 75% increase over 2006 levels (the first year with reported imports of this species). It should be noted, however, that this species was first listed in CITES Appendix III in June 2006 and was not listed in the EC Annexes until April 2008. Three EC Member States reported importing wild-sourced False Map Turtle.

Elongated Tortoise

(*Indotestudo elongata*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 46% of live

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partner: Malaysia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Elongated Tortoise met the high volume (globally threatened) criterion based on the import of 71 live individuals from the wild. All imports originated in

Malaysia, with one individual re-exported via Hong Kong, SAR. Two EC Member States imported live tortoises for commercial trade and a third reported the import of one tortoise as a personal possession.

While imports in 2007 were slightly higher than the 50 live specimens imported in 2006, overall EC imports of live tortoises decreased between 1998-2007 (Figure 3.23).

A positive opinion for Elongated Tortoise from Malaysia was formed by the SRG on 12/3/2009.

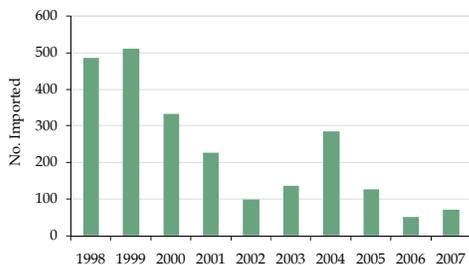


Figure 3.23. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced live Elongated Tortoise, 1998-2007.

Home's Hinge-back Tortoise

(*Kinixys homeana*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 25% 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 of Home's Hinge-back Tortoise in 2007 involved live animals: 451 ranched individuals from Togo (20 via the United States), 20 ranched individuals originating in Benin (exported

via Ghana), and 94 wild-sourced individuals from Ghana. Two EC Member States imported wild-sourced tortoises, whilst seven Member States imported ranched individuals.

Total imports in 2007 (565 live individuals from all sources) were higher than in 2006 (172 live individuals), but lower than the average for the preceding five year period 2002-2006 (720 individuals) (Figure 3.24).

A long-standing import suspension under Article 4.6c for wild specimens of this species from all countries of origin was removed on 10/5/2006 and trade in wild specimens resumed in 2006-2007. However, a negative opinion for Ghana, the only country which traded wild specimens to the EC in 2006 and 2007, was formed on 15/9/2008.

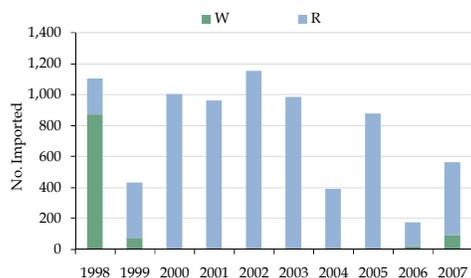


Figure 3.24. EC-reported imports of live Home's Hinge-back Tortoise from the two main sources: ranched (R) and wild (W), 1998-2007.

3.2.4 Amphibians

No amphibian taxa met the criteria for inclusion.

3.2.5 Fish

No Annex A species of fish met the criteria for inclusion in this chapter, however six Annex B fish species qualified for selection (Table 3.5).

All species met the selection criteria on the basis of high trade volumes in 2007 for globally threatened species. Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* also qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2007 and Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* showed an overall decrease in trade 1998-2007.

A more detailed analysis of the caviar trade can be found in Section 4.2.

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

	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Criteria for Selection				EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	Previously Selected?	
			Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability			2005	2006
Acipenseridae										
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>		•					B	EN		
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>		•					B	EN		✓
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>		•					B	EN		✓
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>		•					B	EN		✓
Polyodontidae										
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>		•	•				B	VU	✓	✓
Syngnathidae										
Black Seahorse <i>Hippocampus erectus</i>		•					B	VU		

^aEN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable

Danube Sturgeon

(*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade terms to EC: caviar (kg), live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 5% of caviar (kg), 9% of live

Principal sources: wild, captive-bred

Top trading partner: Switzerland

CITES Appendix: II

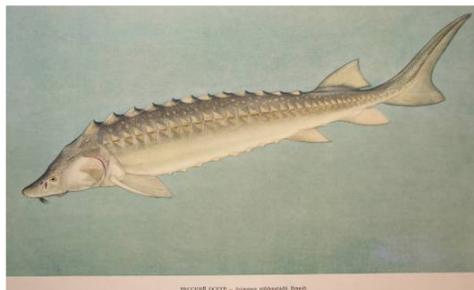
EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC imports in 2007 comprised 2,167.9 kg of wild-sourced caviar, 151 kg of captive-bred caviar, and 2,000 live, captive-bred individuals.

Six EC Member States imported wild-sourced caviar in 2007. Wild caviar primarily originated in Azerbaijan and was imported via Switzerland (88%); the remainder was imported directly from the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter referred to as Iran).

Captive-bred caviar was imported directly from China (93%) and Israel (7%) by four Member States. All live sturgeon originated in the EC and was re-exported back into the EC via Israel.



Danube Sturgeon ©Russian Federal Research Institute of Fishery and Oceanography (VNIRO); Artist: A.A. Zahvatkin

Persian Sturgeon

(*Acipenser persicus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: caviar (kg)

Percentage of global trade to EC: 63% caviar (kg)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partner: Iran, United Arab Emirates

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2007, six EC Member States imported a total of 5,371.3 kg of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar. All imports originated in Iran; 82% was imported directly from Iran, with the remainder re-exported primarily via United Arab Emirates. The quantity of caviar imported in 2007 was 35% lower than the quantity imported in 2006 (8,255.9 kg) (Figure 3.25).

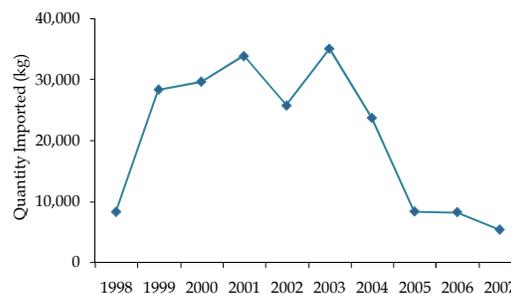


Figure 3.25. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar, 1998-2007.

Star Sturgeon

(*Acipenser stellatus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease

Principal trade term to EC: caviar (kg)

Percentage of global trade to EC: 38% caviar (kg)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partner: Iran

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC imports of Star Sturgeon in 2007 comprised 1,708.74 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 1 kg of captive-bred live eggs. The majority of wild-sourced caviar (65%) originated in Iran, with almost all of that caviar imported directly. The remainder originated in Azerbaijan and was re-exported via Switzerland. The captive-bred live eggs were imported from the Russian Federation. Five EC Member States imported caviar in 2007.

Imports of caviar in 2007 were the lowest recorded since Star Sturgeon was listed in the CITES appendices in 1998 (Figure 3.26).

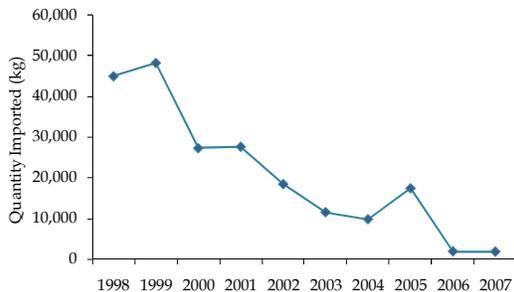


Figure 3.26. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Star Sturgeon caviar, 1998-2007.

Beluga Sturgeon

(*Huso huso*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: caviar (kg)

Percentage of global trade to EC: 41% caviar (kg)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partner: Iran, Switzerland

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2007, six EC Member States imported a total of 1,234.5 kg of wild-sourced Beluga Sturgeon caviar. The majority of caviar originated in Iran (993 kg, 80%), some of which was re-exported from the United Arab Emirates. Direct imports from Iran (957 kg) represented 96% of Iran's export quota for 2007 (1,000 kg of caviar). The remaining 20% of EC imports of caviar originated in Azerbaijan, but was re-exported via Switzerland.

Imports of wild-sourced beluga caviar generally decreased between 1998 (when Beluga was first

listed in the CITES appendices) and 2007 (Figure 3.27). Wild caviar imports in 2007 were approximately twice those reported in 2006, but 2006 imports were particularly low following the CITES Secretariat's recommendation not to import wild specimens from shared stocks without published quotas. No imports of meat were reported in 2007, compared to 10,000 kg in 2006.

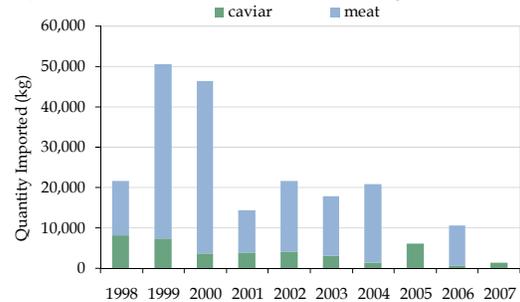


Figure 3.27. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Beluga caviar (kg), 1998-2007.

Paddlefish

(*Polyodon spathula*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade terms to EC: eggs (live), caviar (kg)

Percentage of global trade to EC: 55% caviar (kg), 6% eggs (live)

Principal sources: wild, captive-born

Top trading partner: United States of America

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC-reported imports of Paddlefish in 2007 consisted of 70,000 live eggs and 22.73 kg of caviar produced in captivity (source 'F') and 10,114.5 kg of wild-sourced caviar. All trade in Paddlefish originated in the United States; a small quantity of the wild-sourced caviar (78 kg, <1%) was re-exported via Switzerland.

Levels of wild-sourced caviar imports increased over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.28). Five EC Member States imported wild-sourced caviar.

The SRG reaffirmed the positive opinion for Paddlefish from the United States on 12/3/2009.

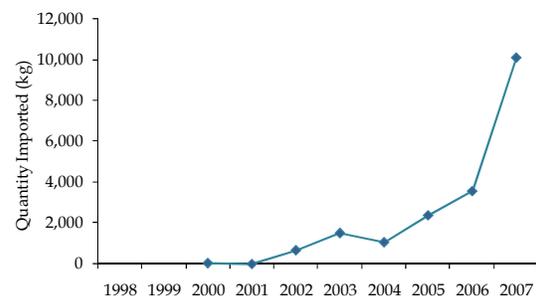


Figure 3.28. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Paddlefish caviar (kg), 1998-2007.

Northern Seahorse*(Hippocampus erectus)***Criteria met:** high volume (globally threatened)**Principal trade term to EC:** live**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 30% of live**Principal sources:** wild**Top trading partner:** Brazil**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

EC-reported imports in 2007 consisted of 320 live wild-sourced Northern Seahorse exported by Brazil. Three EC countries reported imports. All seahorses (genus *Hippocampus*) were listed in Annex D of the EC Regulations in 1997 and in Annex B in 2004. EC imports were reported in 2005 (152 live) and 2007.



Northern Seahorse © Sam House

3.2.6 Invertebrates (excluding corals)

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

Five non-coral invertebrate species listed in Annex B met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Table 3.6). All five qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2007 (Emperor Scorpion *Pandinus imperator*, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*,

Wallace's Golden Birdwing *Ornithoptera croesus*, Rothschild's Birdwing *Ornithoptera rothschildi*, and Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*), and one species (Medicinal Leech) also qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2007. Wallace's Golden Birdwing and Rothschild's Birdwing are globally threatened.

Table 3.6. Summary of invertebrate species (other than corals) showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing	2005	2006
Scorpionidae										
Emperor Scorpion <i>Pandinus imperator</i>	•						B			
Papilionidae										
Wallace's Golden Birdwing <i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>		•					B	EN		✓
Rothschild's Birdwing <i>Ornithoptera rothschildi</i>		•					B	VU		
Hirudinidae										
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>		•	•				B	NT	✓	✓
Strombidae										
Queen Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	•			•			B		✓	✓

Emperor Scorpion*(Pandinus imperator)***Criteria met:** high volume**Principal trade term to EC:** live**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 25% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Ghana**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** not evaluated

In 2007, the EC imported 33,095 live Emperor Scorpions. They were predominantly wild-sourced (25,395), with the remainder ranched (7,700). All

trade was for commercial purposes. Wild Emperor Scorpions originated primarily in Ghana, with all but 100 individuals exported either directly by Ghana (98%) or via the United States and Canada. The remainder were directly exported by Togo. Wild-sourced individuals were imported by eight EC Member States.

Imports of ranched scorpions all originated in Togo, with 97% exported directly and 3% re-exported via the United States. Seven EC Member States imported ranched scorpions in 2007.

Over the ten-year period 1998-2007, imports of live Emperor Scorpion increased, most notably in the latter half of the period (Figure 3.29). The number of live individuals imported in 2007 was the highest quantity imported over this period for both wild-sourced and ranched trade. Imports of wild scorpions in 2007 were 66% higher than the average during 1998-2006.

This species was included in the Review of Significant Trade in April 2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Ghana on 30/6/2009.

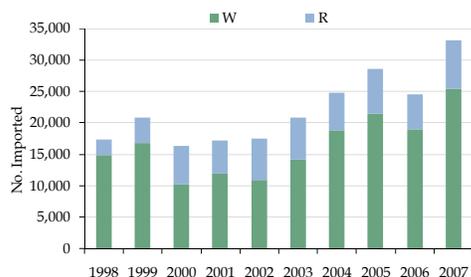


Figure 3.29 EC-reported imports of live Emperor Scorpion (wild and ranched), 1998-2007.



Wallace's Golden Birdwing © Robert Nash

Wallace's Golden Birdwing

(*Ornithoptera croesus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: bodies

Percentage of global trade to EC: 42% of bodies

Principal source: ranched

Top trading partners: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EC imports in 2007 comprised 620 ranched bodies all exported directly by Indonesia. Five EC Member States reported imports in 2007.

Over the period 1998-2007, imports of ranched bodies generally increased, but imports decreased between 2006 (913 bodies) and 2007 (620 bodies) (Figure 3.30). Wild specimens from Indonesia have been suspended from import since 1999.

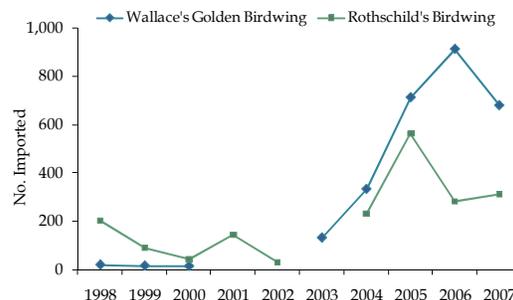


Figure 3.30. EC-reported imports of Wallace's Golden Birdwing and Rothschild's Birdwing bodies from ranched sources, 1998-2007.

Rothschild's Birdwing

(*Ornithoptera rothschildi*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)

Principal trade term to EC: bodies

Percentage of global trade to EC: 21% of bodies

Principal source: ranched

Top trading partners: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2007, EC imports of Rothschild's Birdwing consisted entirely of ranched bodies directly exported by Indonesia. In total, 312 bodies were imported by four EC Member States. Imports varied over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.30).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for ranched specimens from Indonesia on 11/2/1998.

Medicinal Leech

(*Hirudo medicinalis*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 34% live, 99% live (kg), 100% bodies (kg)

Principal source: captive bred, wild

Top trading partners: Russian Federation (source 'C'), Turkey (source 'W')

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Imports of Medicinal Leech were reported both in numbers of individuals (as recommended for live animals) and in kilograms. The latter is primarily because one of the main trading partners, Turkey, has an export quota measured in kilograms.

EC-reported imports of wild-sourced leeches in 2007 comprised 18,000 live specimens, 1,100 kg of live specimens, 3,618 kg bodies and 199 bodies from Turkey. In addition, 105,000 live captive-bred specimens from the Russian Federation and 100 kg live captive-bred specimens from Serbia were imported by the EC.

Imports of live wild specimens by weight decreased from 1,891 kg in 2006 to 1,100 kg in 2007 (Figure 3.31a), whereas live wild-sourced imports reported using number of individuals increased in 2007 (Figure 3.31b). Concurrently, imports of live captive-bred leeches to the EC increased from 83,000 specimens in 2006 to 105,000 specimens in 2007, reaching the highest level of imports over the ten-year period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.31b). EC imports of wild-sourced bodies by weight (kg) varied over the period 1998-2007, but increased from 1,832 kg in 2006 to 3,618 kg in 2007 (Figure 3.31a).

The SRG confirmed the positive opinion for specimens from Turkey on 22/5/2003.

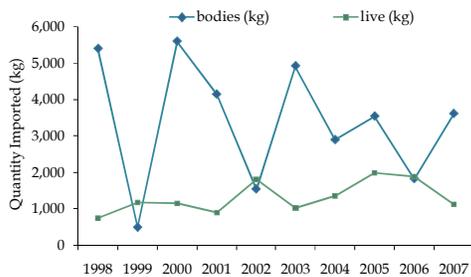


Figure 3.31a EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Medicinal Leech (in kg), 1998-2007.

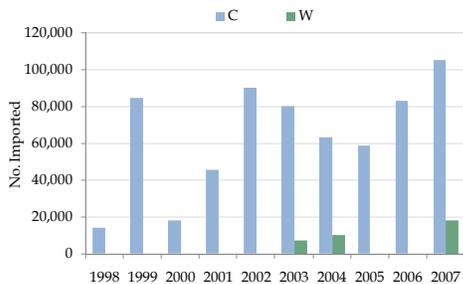


Figure 3.31b EC-reported imports of wild and captive-bred live Medicinal Leech (number of individuals), 1998-2007.

3.2.7 Corals

Ten Annex B coral taxa qualified for selection on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2007, and, with some overlap, twenty-one taxa qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2007 (Table 3.7). In addition, thirteen coral species were selected on the basis of an overall increase in trade 1998-2007, one genus qualified on the basis of an overall decrease in trade 1998-2007, and three species qualified on the basis of high variability in trade.

Queen Conch

(*Strombus gigas*)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: meat (kg)

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

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Jamaica, Turks & Caicos Islands

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2007, the EC imported 434,025 kg of Queen Conch meat, 1,252 shells and five derivatives, all from wild sources. Meat was exported by Jamaica, all for commercial trade. The majority of shells were also imported for commercial purposes and originated in the Turks and Caicos Islands (1,170 shells).

Imports of wild-sourced meat have increased overall since 2001 (Figure 3.32). Imports of wild-sourced shells, however, decreased over the period 1998-2007. Imports of shells declined from 9,539 shells in 2006 to 1,252 shells in 2007.

Neither Jamaica nor the Turks and Caicos Islands submitted an export quota for Queen Conch in 2007. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Colombia on 14/9/2007 and confirmed this opinion on 30/6/2009.

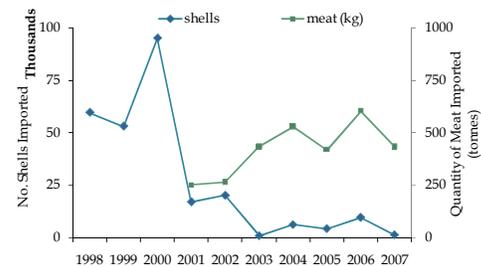


Figure 3.32. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Queen Conch shells and meat (kg), 1998-2007.

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

Table 3.7. Summary of invertebrate species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	2005	2006
Antipathidae										
<i>Antipathes densa</i>						•	B			
SCLERACTINIA spp.	•						B			✓
Stony Corals									✓	✓
Acroporidae									✓	✓
<i>Acropora</i> spp.	•		•				B		(<i>A. formosa</i>)	(<i>A. formosa</i>)
<i>Acropora digitifera</i>		•	•				B	NT		
<i>Acropora florida</i>			•				B	NT		✓
<i>Acropora millepora</i>			•				B	NT		
<i>Acropora palmata</i>		•	•				B	CR		
<i>Acropora tenuis</i>		•					B	NT		
<i>Montipora</i> spp.	•		•				B			✓
<i>Montipora verrucosa</i>				•			B			(<i>M. verrucosa</i>)
Caryophylliidae										✓
<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i>			•				B			
Anchor Coral	•			•			B			✓
<i>Euphyllia ancora</i>	•		•	•			B			✓
<i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i>	•		•	•			B			✓
Pearl Bubble Coral				•			B			✓
<i>Physogyra lichtensteini</i>							B			✓
Bladder Coral			•				B			
<i>Plerogyra sinuosa</i>							B			
Dendrophylliidae										✓
<i>Eguchipsammia fistula</i>				•			B			✓
<i>Turbinaria reniformis</i>			•				B			
Faviidae										✓
<i>Caulastrea</i> spp.			•				B			(<i>C. echinulata</i>)
<i>Favia</i> spp.			•				B			(<i>F. pallida</i>)
Knob Coral				•			B			✓
<i>Favia pallida</i>				•			B	NT		✓
Honeycomb Coral				•			B	NT		✓
<i>Favites abdita</i>				•			B	NT		
<i>Favites chinensis</i>				•			B	NT		
<i>Platygyra</i> spp.			•				B			
Fungiidae										✓
<i>Fungia</i> spp.			•				B			(<i>F. moluccensis</i> , <i>F. paumotensis</i>)
Merulinidae										✓
<i>Hydnophora rigida</i>				•			B			✓
Mussidae										
<i>Acanthastrea</i> spp.			•				B			
<i>Lobophyllia</i> spp.			•				B			
<i>Symphyllia</i> spp.			•				B			
<i>Symphyllia radians</i>						•	B			
Pocilloporidae										
<i>Pocillopora</i> spp.			•				B			
<i>Pocillopora meandrina</i>						•	B			
<i>Seriatopora hystrix</i>				•			B			✓
<i>Stylophora pistillata</i>				•			B		✓	✓

	Criteria for Selection							Previously Selected?		
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing ^a	2005	2006
Poritidae										✓
<i>Goniopora</i> spp.			•				B			(<i>G. minor</i> & <i>G. stokesi</i>)
Ball Coral <i>Goniopora minor</i>		•		•			B	NT		✓
Flowerpot Coral <i>Goniopora stokesi</i>		•		•			B	NT		✓
Boulder Corals <i>Porites</i> spp.			•				B			✓
Trachyphylliidae										
Crater Coral <i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i>			•				B			
Tubiporidae										
<i>Tubipora</i> spp.					•		B			✓
Organ-pipe Coral <i>Tubipora musica</i>				•						

^a CR: Critically Endangered, NT: Near Threatened



Acropora spp. © David Burdick, NOAA

***Acropora* spp.**

(including *Acropora digitifera*, *A. florida*, *A. millepora*, *A. palmata*, and *A. tenuis*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 32% of live (*Acropora* spp.); 99% of live (*A. digitifera*); 50% of live (*A. florida*); 29% of live (*A. millepora*); 100% of live (*A. palmata*); and 93% of live (*A. tenuis*)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: United States, Japan, Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered (*A. palmata*), Near Threatened (*A. digitifera*, *A. florida*, *A. millepora*, *A. tenuis*)

Trade in *Acropora* spp. and the five *Acropora* species that met the selection criteria was primarily in the form of wild-sourced pieces of coral in 2007; the majority of the trade (>98%) was reported as 'live' coral with the remainder reported as 'raw corals'. Twenty EC Member States reported wild-sourced imports of these taxa in 2007. The combined total

(185,961 wild-sourced pieces) was the highest over the period 1998-2007 and over twice the previous high of 78,091 wild-sourced pieces in 2004 (Figure 3.33). The total reported trade in all *Acropora* species combined over this period is also provided as reference.

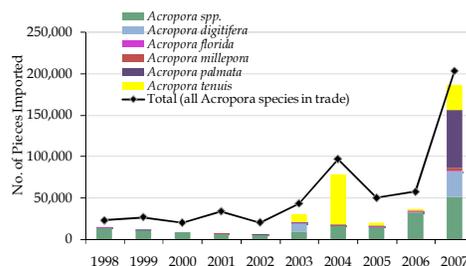


Figure 3.33. EC-reported imports of five selected *Acropora* species and *Acropora* spp. (number of pieces), 1998-2007.

The species most highly traded in 2007 was Elkhorn Coral *Acropora palmata*, with 70,000 live corals reported imported for scientific purposes by the EC from the United States. The level of trade in this species was anomalous compared to previous reported trade of less than twenty pieces in any given year between 1998-2006. Elkhorn Coral is classified as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

Acropora digitifera and *A. tenuis* were also traded at high levels in 2007 with 30,052 and 30,598 live, wild-sourced corals imported, respectively; imports were primarily for scientific purposes originating from Japan. Trade in *Acropora digitifera* in 2007 was the highest recorded over the period 1998-2007 and trade in *A. tenuis* was the second highest over this period.

The EC also imported 2,747 pieces of *A. millepora* coral originating in Indonesia and 1,320 pieces of *A. florida* originating in Indonesia and the Solomon Islands.

Trade at the genus level (*Acropora* spp.) reached its highest level over the period 1998-2007 in 2007, with 51,244 pieces of coral imported (96% wild-sourced, 4% source 'F'). The 2007 trade represents a 58% increase above the 2006 level of 32,342 pieces. The majority of the trade at the genus level originated in Indonesia (82%), with imports also reported to originate in Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga and Australia. The total EC-reported wild-sourced imports from Indonesia (41,412 pieces of live and raw coral reported at the genus level) exceeded Indonesia's 2007 export quota of 40,000 wild-taken pieces. Indonesia, however, reported exporting only 13,376 wild-sourced and a high quantity of maricultured coral (59,695 source 'F' pieces compared to 2,011 source 'F' pieces reported by the EC). EC imports from Fiji represented 5% of Fiji's 2007 export quota.

Catalaphyllia jardinei

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EC: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EC: 18% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EC imports of live wild-sourced *Catalaphyllia jardinei* coral increased from 156 pieces in 2006 to 6,056 pieces in 2007 (Figure 3.34). Almost all of the coral was exported directly by Australia, which opened three coral fisheries in 2007, with the remaining 20 pieces originating in Indonesia. An import suspension was in place for this species from Indonesia for the duration of 2007.

Six EC Member States imported *Catalaphyllia jardinei* pieces in 2007.

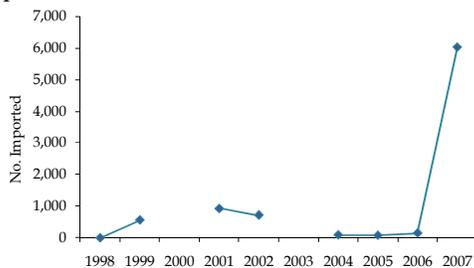


Figure 3.34. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced live *Catalaphyllia jardinei* (number of pieces), 1998-2007.

Anchor Coral

(*Euphyllia ancora*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 34% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia, Australia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Nineteen EC Member States reported imports of Anchor Coral in 2007, in total comprising 13,379 pieces of live coral and 108 pieces of raw coral. All imports were from wild sources. Imports primarily originated in Indonesia (66%) and Australia (30%), although exports from the Solomon Islands were also reported. EC imports represented 32% of Indonesia's 2007 export quota.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral increased considerably over the ten-year period 1998-2007; between 2006 and 2007 imports more than doubled (Figure 3.35). *Euphyllia glabrescens* (discussed in the next section) also showed a steady increase over this period.

This species was reviewed at SRG 48 and a positive opinion was formed for Indonesia on 30 June 2009.

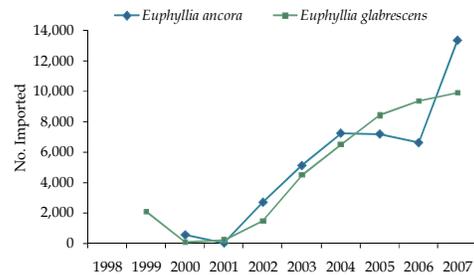
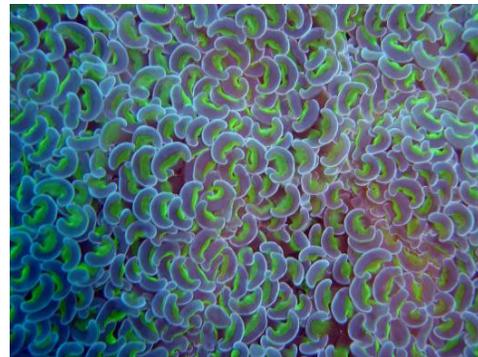


Figure 3.35. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral (*Euphyllia ancora*) and *E. glabrescens* coral (number of pieces), 1998-2007.



Anchor Coral *Euphyllia ancora* © David Burdick, NOAA

Euphyllia glabrescens

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 27% of live, 100% of live (kg)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In total, 9,909 pieces and 3,000 kg of live corals and 347 raw corals were imported from wild sources by eighteen EC Member States in 2007. Of the live coral pieces, Indonesia exported approximately 81% (almost all directly but with some re-exports via the United States and Singapore), Fiji exported 13%, the Solomon Islands exported 5% and Australia exported the remaining 1%. Coral recorded by weight was exported directly by the Solomon Islands. As was the case with Anchor Coral, *E. glabrescens* also showed a steady increase over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.35).

The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 14/9/2007. The 8,069 wild-sourced pieces imported by the EC that were reported to originate in Indonesia represented 34% of Indonesia's 2007 export quota for wild-sourced *E. glabrescens*.

Bladder Coral

(*Plerogyra sinuosa*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 5% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Australia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EC-reported imports of Bladder Coral in 2007 consisted of 1,657 live corals and three raw corals, all from wild sources. This was the highest quantity of live Bladder Coral imported over the ten-year period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.36). Australia's newly established coral fisheries account for the increase. Imports primarily originated in Australia (72%), with Fiji (17%), the Solomon Islands (9%), and Indonesia (1%) also directly exporting Bladder Coral in 2007. Six EC Member States reported imports of this species in 2007.

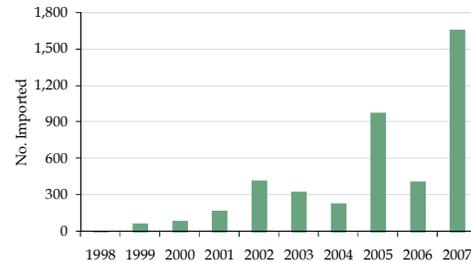


Figure 3.36. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Bladder coral (number of pieces), 1998-2007.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Fiji on 15/1/2004. EC imports from Fiji (285 pieces) represented 70% of Fiji's 2007 export quota. Imports of wild Bladder Coral from Indonesia were suspended for the duration of 2007; however, the suspension did not apply to specimens originating from mariculture.



Bladder Coral © David Burdick, NOAA

Yellow Scroll Coral

(*Turbinaria reniformis*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 87% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Australia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2007, EC imports of Yellow Scroll Coral comprised 1,898 live, wild-sourced corals. Three EC Member States reported imports in 2007. Australia directly exported the majority of the corals (89%), with Tonga (7%) and Indonesia (5%) also exporting this coral species.

Imports in 2007 were the highest over the period 1998-2007 and, with imports in other years all below 200 pieces, represented a sharp increase in trade over this period.

Ball Coral

(*Goniopora minor*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 30% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2007, eighteen EC Member States reported total imports of 13,177 live corals and 286 raw corals from wild sources. The majority of the live imports (>99%) and all of the raw corals were directly exported by Indonesia. Singapore and Tonga also exported a small number of live corals, although the corals exported by Singapore originated in Indonesia. The 13,433 pieces originating in Indonesia imported by the EC represented 29% of Indonesia's export quota in 2007. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 14/9/2007.

Imports of Ball Coral (and Flowerpot Coral *Goniopora stokesi* as discussed below) showed an overall increase over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.37).

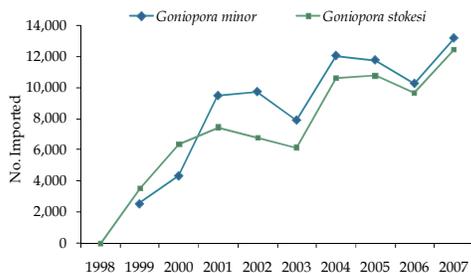


Figure 3.37. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced, live Ball Coral and Flowerpot Coral (number of pieces), 1998-2007.

Flowerpot Coral

(*Goniopora stokesi*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 30% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2007, EC-reported import of Flowerpot Coral consisted of 12,433 live corals and 185 raw corals from wild sources. Sixteen EC Member States reported importing this coral species. Indonesia was the primary exporter with approximately 98% of

the live imports and all of the trade in raw coral; most were exported directly, but a small portion were re-exported via the United States (30 pieces) and Singapore (6 pieces). Australia and Tonga also directly exported small quantities of Flowerpot Coral. The 12,341 pieces originating in Indonesia imported by the EC represented 26% of Indonesia's export quota in 2007.

As with Ball Coral, imports of Flowerpot Coral showed an overall increase in 2007 and imports exceeded the minimum threshold to qualify for 'high volume (globally threatened)' (Figure 3.37). The SRG formed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 14/9/2007.

Crater Coral

(*Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: live coral

Percentage of global trade to EC: 13% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Australia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All trade in Crater Coral in 2007 was in the form of wild-sourced, live pieces of coral. This species was selected for the first time in this year's analysis due to a sharp increase in trade in 2007: wild-sourced imports increased from 147 live pieces to 9,903 live coral pieces in 2007 (Figure 3.38). Coral pieces were imported by seven EC Member States in 2007. Increased exports from Australia contributed to the sharp increase in trade in 2007: no imports of this species were reported from Australia between 1998 and 2005, only 100 pieces reported in 2006 and 9,852 pieces in 2007.

Over 99% of the imports in 2007 were directly exported by Australia with the remaining trade originating in Indonesia. An import suspension was in place in 2007 for wild Crater Coral from Indonesia (excluding maricultured specimens).

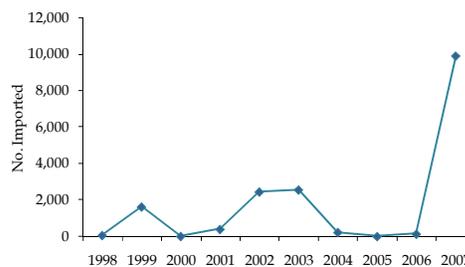


Figure 3.38. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Crater Coral (number of pieces), 1998-2007.

3.2.8 Plants (excluding trees)

Six plant species (excluding trees) met the criteria for selection in this section (Table 3.8). These were two Snowdrop species, one Euphorbia and three Cyclamen.

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.



Galanthus spp. © Kelly Malsch

Table 3.8. 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	2005	2006
Amaryllidaceae									
Snowdrop <i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Snowdrop <i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Euphorbiaceae									
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>	•		•			B		✓	✓
Primulaceae									
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen coum</i>	•					B		✓	✓
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	•					B		✓	✓

Snowdrop

(*Galanthus elwesii*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 73% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Turkey

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* in 2007 comprised 5.285 million wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. EC imports accounted for nearly 87% of Turkey's 2007 export quota (6.1 million bulbs) for the species. The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from Turkey on 26/5/2008.

Imports of Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* remained relatively constant between 2002 and 2007, with an average of approximately 5.5 million bulbs imported each year (Figure 3.39).

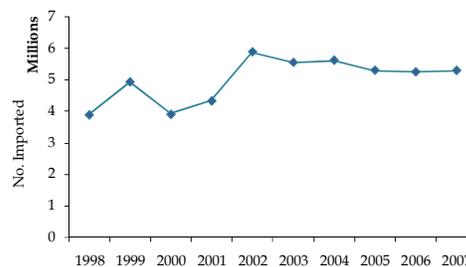


Figure 3.39. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* (in millions of bulbs), 1998-2007.

Snowdrop

(*Galanthus woronowii*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term to EC: live

Percentage of global trade to EC: 98% of live

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Turkey

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EC-reported imports of Snowdrop (*Galanthus woronowii*) during 2007 consisted entirely of wild-sourced bulbs imported for commercial purposes. Only one EC Member State reported imports, with 17 million bulbs imported. Turkey was the only trading partner, although 88% of imports from Turkey originated in Georgia (15 million bulbs). This represented 100% of the country's 2007 export quota for the species. The direct exports by Turkey (2 million bulbs) were only 100 bulbs shy of Turkey's 2007 export quota of 2,000,100 bulbs. Over the ten year period between 1998 and 2007, EC imports originating in Turkey have remained relatively constant at a level approaching the quota of around 2 million bulbs (2000-2007). Imports of bulbs originating in Georgia have been slightly more variable, with Georgia reaching its export quota of 18 million bulbs in 2003 and 2004, and again in 2007 (at the lower quota of 15 million) (Figure 3.40).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from both Georgia and Turkey on 26/5/2008 and confirmed the positive opinion for Georgia on 30/6/2009 (subject to a quota of 15 million bulbs).

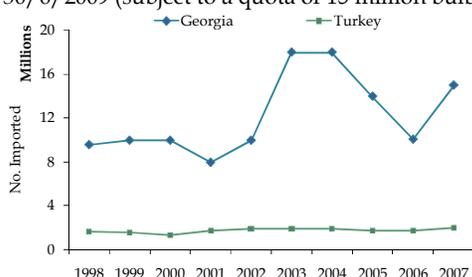


Figure 3.40. EC-reported imports of live Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* originating in Georgia and Turkey (in millions of bulbs), 1998-2007. (All trade reported as wild-sourced except in 2001 when trade was reported as ranches).

Euphorbia antisiphilitica

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: wax (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 91% of wax (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Mexico
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Euphorbia antisiphilitica was the only *Euphorbia* species to meet the selection criteria in 2007 compared to four species in 2006 and 15 in 2005.

Trade in *E. antisiphilitica* consisted entirely of wild-sourced plants originating in Mexico. It was mainly traded as wax, but a small amount of trade in extracts (133 kg) was also reported. Three EC Member States imported this species in 2007.

Over the ten-year period (1998-2007), imports of *E. antisiphilitica* increased from no reported imports between 1998-2000, to 224,723 kg of wax imported in 2007 (Figure 3.41).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* from Mexico on 14/9/2007, and this opinion was confirmed on 26/5/2008.

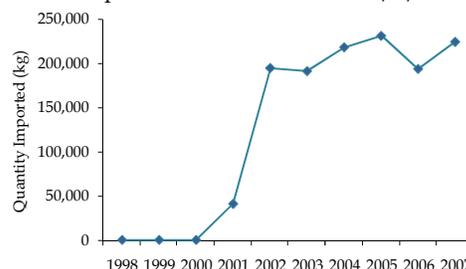


Figure 3.41. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* wax (kg), 1998-2007.

Cyclamen species

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 85% of live (*C. cilicium*), 93% of live (*C. coum*), 83% of live (*C. hederifolium*)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EC Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Three species of *Cyclamen* met the high volume criteria based on trade during 2007: *Cyclamen cilicium*, *C. coum*, and *C. hederifolium*. All imports were commercial trade in wild-sourced live plants originating in Turkey. The volume of cyclamen imported from Turkey over the period 1998-2007 varied by species: imports of *C. cilicium* remained relatively constant, imports of *C. coum* increased after 2004 and *C. hederifolium* was imported at consistently higher levels than the other two species, but decreased after 2003 (Figure 3.42).

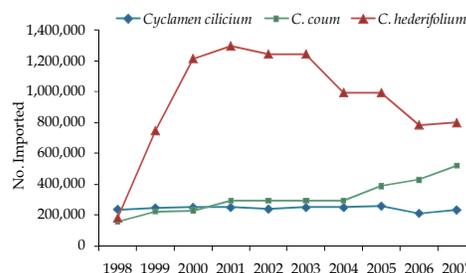


Figure 3.42. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *Cyclamen* species (number of live plants), 1998-2007.

Cyclamen cilicium

The EC imported 233,350 wild-sourced live plants from Turkey in 2007, an increase of about 10% over 2006 levels. This represented 93% of Turkey's 2007

export quota of 250,100 tubers for the species. In general, imports of this species remained relatively constant at around 250,000 tubers (at or below Turkey's export quota) over the period 1998-2007. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. cilicium* from Turkey on 26/5/2008.

Cyclamen coum

EC-reported trade in *Cyclamen coum* in 2007 comprised 520,625 live plants, representing 69% of the 2007 export quota for Turkey. This is roughly equivalent to the total amount of live plants (including those from Georgia) imported by the EC in 2006, but represents a 21% increase in live plants directly imported from Turkey. No imports were reported to originate from Georgia in 2007. Over the ten year period between 1998 and 2007, imports of wild-sourced *C. coum* from Turkey increased in parallel with incremental increases in Turkey's export quota from 300,100 tubers in 2004 to 750,100 tubers in 2007.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. coum* from Turkey on 14/9/2007 and confirmed that opinion on 26/5/2008. A positive opinion for *C. coum caucasicum* was confirmed for Georgia on 30/6/2009 (subject to a quota of 500,000 tubers).

Cyclamen hederifolium

In 2007, EC trade in *C. hederifolium* was in the form of 800,000 wild-sourced live plants from Turkey, representing approximately 44% of Turkey's 2007 export quota for the species. The 2007 trade was roughly 2% more than the number imported in 2006, but it was 17% less than the average for the nine-year period 1998-2006. Trade during the period 1998-2007 peaked in 2001 (1.3 million live plants), but steadily decreased following that year.



Cyclamen spp. © Tristram Allinson

3.2.9 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 conversion factors provided in the *CITES Identification Manual*. Trade was then assessed against the criteria outlined in section 3.1.

No Annex A tree species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Six Annex B tree species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Table 3.9). One Annex C species, Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*, was also selected.

All taxa but one (*Lignum vitae*) were selected due to high volumes of trade in 2007. In addition, four species showed a sharp increase in trade in 2007. Six of the eight selected taxa are globally threatened.

Table 3.9. Summary of tree taxa showing noteworthy patterns of trade

	High Volume	High Volume	Criteria for Selection				High Variability	EC Annex	IUCN Listing	Previously Selected?	
			Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	2005				2006	
Leguminosae											
African Teak <i>Pericopsis elata</i>		•	•					B	EN	✓	✓
Meliaceae											
Spanish Cedar <i>Cedrela odorata</i>		•	•					*C/D	VU	✓	
Big-leaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>		•	•					B	VU	✓	✓
Rosaceae											
African Cherry <i>Prunus africana</i>		•						B	VU	✓	✓
Thymelaeaceae											
Ramin <i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	•						•	B	VU/NE	✓	✓

Ramin <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>			•			•	B	VU	✓
Ramin <i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i>	•			•			B		✓
Zygophyllaceae									
Lignum vitae <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>					•		B	EN	✓

*Populations of Spanish Cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) other than those already included in Annex C (Colombia, Peru and Guatemala) were listed in Annex D on 11/4/2008.

African Teak

(*Pericopsis elata*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade terms to EC: timber, veneer

Percentage of global trade to EC: 52% of timber (m³), 100% of veneer (m²)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partner: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Turkey

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Imports of African Teak during 2007 were reported by seven EC Member States and consisted of 14,612.5 m³ timber and 48,250 m² of veneer, all from wild sources. The top exporters of timber (also reported as 'sawn wood') were the Democratic Republic of the Congo (53%) and Cameroon (47%). Veneer (m²) was exported by Turkey (92%) and Côte d'Ivoire (8%). Imports of veneer (m²) resulted in this species being selected on the 'sharp increase' criterion as the volume imported in 2007 was more than ten times the amount imported in 2006.

Timber imports increased from 11,401.24 m³ in 2006 to 14,612.5 m³ in 2007, reaching the highest level of imports over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 3.43).

A negative opinion for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was formed on 12/3/2009 by the SRG and confirmed on 30/6/2009. A negative opinion for the Congo was also formed on 12/3/2009, but the negative opinion was removed on 30/6/2009. The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for Cameroon on 12/3/2009. In 2007, 45% of Cameroon's quota and 15% of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's quota was imported by the EC.

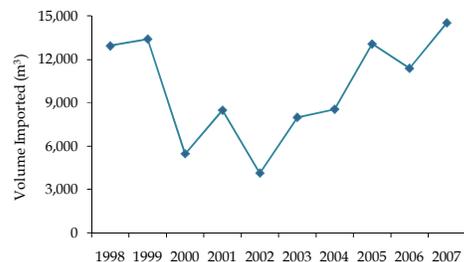


Figure 3.43. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Teak sawn wood (m³), 1998-2007.

Spanish Cedar

(*Cedrela odorata*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade term to EC: sawn wood

Percentage of global trade to EC: 7% of sawn wood (m³)

Principal sources: wild

Top trading partners: Peru

CITES Appendix: III (Colombia, Guatemala and Peru)

EC Annex: C/D

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2007, all EC-reported imports of Spanish Cedar were wild-sourced sawn wood imported by one EC Member State. In total, 2,503.6 m³ of sawn wood was imported, far exceeding the high volume threshold for a globally threatened species and just surpassing the high volume threshold of 2,500 m³ for an Appendix III tree species. Imports in 2007 were nearly four times the trade volume reported imported in 2006 (638.5 m³) (Figure 3.44). The sawn wood was exported directly by Peru (62%), Brazil (36%) and Bolivia (2%).

While only populations of Colombia, Guatemala and Peru are listed in Appendix III/Annex C, the EC listed all other populations in EC Annex D on 11/4/2008.

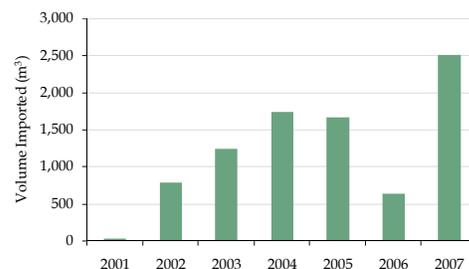


Figure 3.44. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Spanish Cedar sawn wood (m³), 1998-2007.

Big-leaf Mahogany*(Swietenia macrophylla)***Criteria met:** high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase**Principal trade term to EC:** sawn wood (m³)**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 2% of sawn wood (m³)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Guatemala, Mexico, Bolivia**CITES Appendix:** II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

In 2007, EC-reported imports of Big-leaf Mahogany consisted of 14,900 m² of veneer and 740.941 m³ of sawn wood imported from wild sources for commercial purposes. One piece of pre-Convention timber was imported in 2007 from the United States (origin 'unknown') for educational purposes.

The veneer originated entirely from Bolivia and was imported by one EC Member State. This was the largest reported import of veneer (m²) over the period 1998-2007, with the only other report occurring in 2001 when 8,715 m² was imported. No veneer was imported in 2005 or 2006.

Imports of sawn wood originated in Guatemala (32%), Mexico (28%), Peru (18%), Bolivia (11%), and Brazil (11%) and were imported by five EC Member States. All trade was direct from the countries of origin, except for 103 m³ of a total of 134 m³ sawn wood originating in Peru which was re-exported from the United States. The remaining direct exports from Peru (30.6 m³) represented less than one percent of Peru's 2007 export quota.

Imports of sawn wood in 2007 were roughly equivalent to those reported in 2006 (709.4 m³ sawn wood) (Figure 3.45). Except for 2006, EC imports in 2007 were the lowest over the period 1998-2007

All the major range States exporting to the EC were considered at SRG 47 (12/3/2009). The SRG issued positive opinions for Guatemala and Mexico. The positive opinion for Guatemala was confirmed on 30/6/2009.

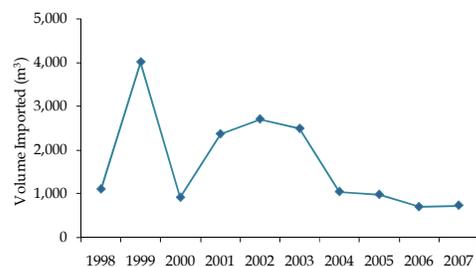


Figure 3.45. EC-reported imports of Big-leaf Mahogany sawn wood (m³), 1998-2007.

African Cherry*(Prunus africana)***Criteria met:** high volume (globally threatened)**Principal trade terms to EC:** bark, extract**Percentage of global trade to EC:** 79% of bark (kg), 59% of extract (kg)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Cameroon, Uganda,

Democratic Republic of the Congo

CITES Appendix: II**EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

EC-reported imports of African Cherry in 2007 consisted of 929,300 kg of bark and 2,643 kg of extract. All imports were wild sourced. Only one EC Member State reported imports in 2007. Cameroon was the primary exporter of bark, with 700,500 kg (75%) originating in the country. Uganda (13%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (10%) and Tanzania (2%) also directly exported bark. Cameroon was the origin country for 71% of the extract, but it was imported via Morocco and Switzerland. Madagascar exported the remaining extract with most originating outside Madagascar from either the Democratic Republic of the Congo (417 kg) or from 'unknown' origin.

The quantity of African Cherry imported varied over the ten-year period 1998-2007, with the highest level of imports reported in 2005 (Figure 3.46). The quantity of bark and powder (terms sometimes used interchangeably) imported in 2006 (1.5 million kg) was roughly 40% higher than the quantity imported in 2007.

The SRG have recently confirmed negative opinions for this species from three of the major exporters: Cameroon (2/12/2008), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2/12/2008), and Equatorial Guinea (15/9/2008). A positive opinion was formed for Uganda on 30/6/2009 (subject to a published quota on the CITES website).

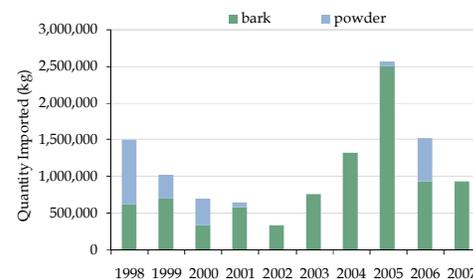


Figure 3.46. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry bark and powder, 1998-2007.

Ramin

(including *Gonystylus* spp., *G. bancanus* and *G. miquelianus*)

Criteria met: high volume, high variability, sharp increase

Principal trade terms to EC: timber ('sawn wood', 'timber', 'timber pieces')

Percentage of global trade to EC: 34% of timber (m³) (*Gonystylus* spp.); 29% of timber (m³) (*G. bancanus*); 100% timber (m³) (*G. miquelianus*)

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Malaysia, Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: 15 species of

Gonystylus spp., including *G. bancanus* listed as Vulnerable and *G. miquelianus* not evaluated

In 2007, all EC imports of Ramin (including imports reported as *Gonystylus* spp., *G. bancanus* and *G. miquelianus*) were wild-sourced and the main derivative imported was timber. Timber was traded under several different terms and units including: 'sawn wood (m³)', 'timber (m³)', 'timber (kg)', and 'timber pieces (m³)'. Using the average weight given for Ramin in the *CITES Identification Manual* to convert kg to m³ (0.66 g/cm³), it is estimated that a total of 4,583 m³ of ramin wood was imported by the EC in 2007. Of this, 57% was *G. bancanus*, 11% was *G. miquelianus* and the remaining 32% was reported at the genus level.

Four EC Member States reported imports of timber and sawn wood at the genus level in 2007. Malaysia directly exported the majority (90%), with the remaining imports originating in Indonesia. For *G. bancanus*, ten EC Member States reported imports, with 1,576 m³ exported by Malaysia and 1,037 m³ by Indonesia. All imports of *G. miquelianus* originated in Malaysia and were imported by one EC Member State.

Whilst imports traded as *Gonystylus bancanus* increased between 2006 and 2007 (from 1,450 m³ to 2,613 m³), total trade in the ramin (including imports reported at the genus level) decreased for the second year in a row from 6,070.8 m³ in 2006 to 4,583 m³ in 2007 (Figure 3.47). The decrease in 2007 coincides with the introduction of a negative opinion for Ramin from Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia) on 27/3/2007. Subsequently, the SRG formed positive opinions for Ramin from Malaysia (Sarawak) on 14/9/2007 and

for Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia & Sabah) on 7/12/2007; positive opinions for all three regions were confirmed on 12/3/2009. A greater proportion of imports described at the species level is likely to be a reflection of improved reporting practises by the other major trading partner, Indonesia.

Since being listed on CITES in 2001 (initially added to Appendix III by Indonesia, then transferred to Appendix II in January 2005), EC-reported imports of Ramin (reported at both the genus and species levels) have varied greatly between years (Figure 3.47).

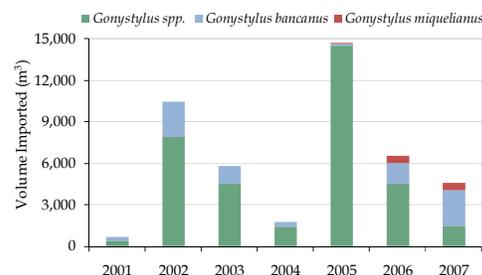


Figure 3.47. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Ramin (sawn wood, timber and timber pieces in m³), 2001-2007.

Lignum vitae

(*Guaiacum sanctum*)

Criteria met: overall increase

Principal trade terms to EC: sawn wood, timber pieces

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

Principal source: wild

Top trading partners: Mexico, Switzerland

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

In 2007, trade consisted of 480 timber pieces, 12.8 m³ timber pieces and 88.4 m³ sawn wood. Only one EC Member State imported Lignum vitae in 2007. All imports were wild-sourced and originated in Mexico, but the timber pieces (no units) were re-exported via Switzerland. Timber pieces (recorded in both kg and m³) were reported for the first time in 2007; all previous reported trade was in sawn wood (m³). Imports of Lignum vitae by volume (m³) increased over the five-year period 2003-2007.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Lignum vitae from Mexico on 12/3/2009.

3.3 Candidate countries

Candidate country imports were generally relatively low in 2007, with only four species of mammal, one species of bird, and two species of reptile (all in Annex B) meeting the criteria for inclusion in this section: South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Canada Lynx, Cape Fur Seal, African Grey Parrot, Common Rat Snake and Blood Python. All seven species qualified on the basis of either high volume trade, sharp increase in trade or both. Three species, South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox and Cape Fur Seal also met the criterion for high volume trade in 2006.

Annual reports were only received from two of the three candidate countries (Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). Imports to Croatia were not analysed.



South American Grey Fox © Claudio Ruiz

Mammals

South American Grey Fox

(*Lycalopex griseus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 61% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey, the only candidate country to import this species over the period 1998-2007, imported 171,346 skins, 494.7 kg of skins, and 150 plates in 2007. All imports originated in Argentina, although 11% of skins were re-exported via the EC and Hong Kong, SAR. With the exception of 1,000 captive-bred skins, all imports were wild-sourced. Imports of wild skins in 2007 were the highest over the period 2002-2007 (Figure 3.49).

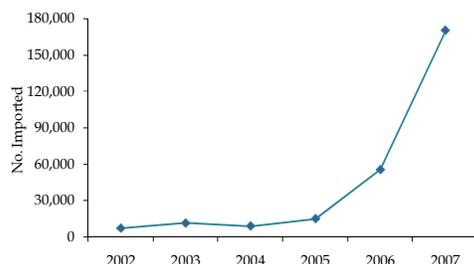


Figure 3.49. Wild-sourced skins of South American Grey Fox imported by Turkey, 2002-2007.

Pampas Fox

(*Lycalopex gymnocercus*)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 60% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Pampas Fox in 2007. Imports consisted of 42,031 skins, 25 kg of skins and 500 live animals, all of which were wild-sourced. Of the skins, 34,021 and 25 kg came directly from Argentina, whilst the remainder were re-exports from the EC. The live animals were direct exports from Argentina. Turkey reported imports of Pampas Fox for the first time in 2006 (consisting of 14,430 skins). Skin imports in 2007 were almost three times this quantity.

Canada Lynx

(*Lynx canadensis*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 4% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: EC

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Canada Lynx in 2007. Imports consisted of 453 wild-sourced skins originating in Canada and re-exported via the EC. No imports were reported by Turkey in 2006, but 404 skins were imported in 2005.

Cape Fur Seal

(*Arctocephalus pusillus*)

Criteria met: high volume

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 49% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Namibia

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Consistent with trade to the EC Member States, all trade in Cape Fur Seal to candidate countries in 2007 was in wild-sourced skins originating from Namibia. Turkey was the only candidate country reporting trade in this species, with the import of

17,271 skins (of which 15,028 were direct exports from Namibia, 1,543 were re-exported via the EC and 700 were re-exports from Norway). Imports in 2007 were slightly lower than volumes imported in the preceding two years (Figure 3.49).

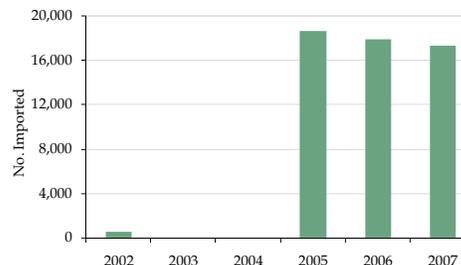


Figure 3.49. Wild-sourced Cape Fur Seal skins reported imported by Turkey, 2002-2007.

Birds

African Grey Parrot

(*Psittacus erithacus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase

Principal trade term: live

Percentage of global trade: <1% of live

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Guinea

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2007, Turkey imported 304 live, wild-sourced African Grey Parrots. The majority of birds came from Guinea (230 as direct exports and 20 re-exported from Togo). It is likely that all 250 live birds were the subspecies *P. e. timneh* since *P. e. erithacus* is not known to occur in Guinea. The

remaining birds originated in the Congo (50 birds), Cameroon (one bird re-exported by the EC) or were reported as 'unknown' origin (three birds re-exported by EC Member States). Turkey did not report any imports of grey parrots in 2006 (Figure 3.50).



Figure 3.50. Live African Grey Parrot reported imported by Turkey, 1998-2007, categorised by source.

Reptiles

Common Rat Snake

(*Ptyas mucosus*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 3% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: EC

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Turkey was the only candidate country to import this species in 2007, with 3,416 wild-sourced skins imported. All skins were re-exported via the EC with the majority (3,223 skins) originating in Indonesia and the remainder (193 skins) originating in Thailand.

Blood Python

(*Python brongersmai*)

Criteria met: sharp increase

Principal trade term: skins

Percentage of global trade: 2% of skins

Principal source: wild

Top importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: EC

CITES Appendix: II

EC Annex: B

IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Turkey was the only candidate country to report trade in Blood Python in 2007, importing 1,436 wild-sourced skins. All were re-exported via the EC, with 99% originating from Indonesia and the remainder originating from Malaysia. Turkey imported 1,144 wild-sourced skins in 2006.

4. Analysis of imports in selected groups

This section provides an overview of high profile or high volume trade across a range of related species. The thematic groups in this year's analysis are: mammal hunting trophies, caviar, corals, cacti,

4.1 Mammals- Hunting trophies

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 purposes used makes it difficult to accurately interpret the data in terms of the number of animals affected.

Bearing these factors in mind, EC import data were extracted for selected terms: trophies, bodies, skins, skulls, horns, 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 dataset. African Elephant skins were also excluded from the analysis, as they do not necessarily represent single animals: the skins are very thick, and they can be split several times.

Quantities of African Elephant tusks and Hippopotamus teeth were divided by 1.88¹⁰ and 12 (an approximation of the average number of teeth per hippo represented in trade), respectively, in order to estimate the number of individual animals.

The trophy analysis was based on direct trade only to avoid double-counting shipments that were subsequently re-exported.

European Community

As in previous years, EC imports of hunting trophies in 2007 were primarily animals taken from the wild, but a small number of captive born and bred individuals were also imported.

¹⁰ Parker, I.S.C and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16(3): 235-239.

orchids, and trees. All trade figures tabulated in this section have been derived from EC and candidate country reports.



Hartmann's Mountain Zebra © Trisha Shears

Wild-taken mammals

Over the period 2003-2007, EC Member States reported imports at volumes greater than 100 wild-sourced trophies for twenty-seven mammal species (Table 4.1). The most commonly imported species in 2007 were Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae* (930 trophies), Black Bear *Ursus americanus* (650), African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* (413), Leopard *Panthera pardus* (336), Blackbuck *Antelope cervicapra* (262) and Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* (257).

Imports of hunting trophies in 2007 (5,156 trophies) were roughly 9% higher than 2006 levels (4,727 trophies) (Figure 4.1).

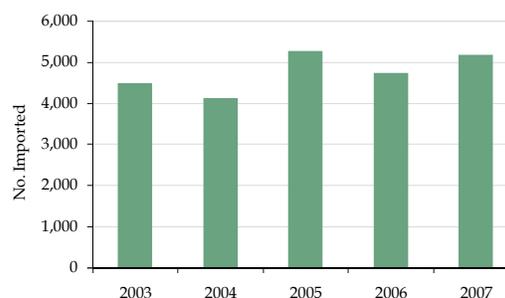


Figure 4.1. EC imports of wild-sourced mammal hunting trophies, 2003-2007.

Table 4.1. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced, mammal hunting trophies and personal items (for five-year totals exceeding 100), 2003-2007.

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	
Bovidae	Blackbuck <i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	NT	III/C	51	136	153	292	262	894	
	*Tsessebe <i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	LC	III/C	55	55	49	48	62	269	
	Blesbok <i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> (inc. ssp.)	NT	II/B	17	21	36	31	26	131	
	Lechwe <i>Kobus leche</i> (inc. ssp.)	LC	II/B	85	58	207	82	82	514	
	Blue Duiker <i>Philantomba monticola</i>	LC	II/B	35	28	35	25	35	158	
	Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamus <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	VU	II/B	148	250	273	279	250	1,200
	Canidae	Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	LC	II/A & B	88	84	145	151	152	620
Felidae	Cheetah <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU	I/A	87	72	87	94	97	437	
	Caracal <i>Caracal caracal</i>	LC	II/B	131	119	157	92	194	675	
	Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i> (inc. ssp.)	LC	II/A	43	42	36	33	37	191	
	Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	LC	II/B	65	52	63	21	45	246	
	African Lion <i>Panthera leo</i>	VU	II/B	102	83	106	102	92	485	
	Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>	NT	I/A	357	271	417	299	336	1,680	
	Puma <i>Puma concolor</i>	LC	II/B	115	95	128	143	117	598	
	Odobenidae	Walrus <i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	DD	III/B	29	149	190	79	91	538
	Ursidae	Black Bear <i>Ursus americanus</i>	LC	II/B	852	636	642	611	650	3,391
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>		LC	II/A	302	310	265	417	257	1,551	
Polar Bear <i>Ursus maritimus</i>		VU	II/B	99	92	131	123	88	533	

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Viverridae	African Civet <i>Civettictis civetta</i>	LC	III/C	28	32	19	45	34	158
	Monodontidae	**Narwhal <i>Monodon monoceros</i>	NT	II/A	108	101	49	58	111
Equidae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra <i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	VU	II/B	569	514	796	679	925	3,488
Rhinocerotidae	Southern White Rhinoceros <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i>	NT	I/A				1		1
			II/B	18	27	33	30	58	166
Cercopithecidae	Grivet Monkey <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	LC	II/B	73	87	66	42	89	357
	Anubis Baboon <i>Papio anubis</i>	LC	II/B	46	18	11	16	17	108
	Hamadryas Baboon <i>Papio hamadryas</i>	LC	II/B	180	192	253	168	193	986
	Chacma Baboon <i>Papio ursinus</i>	LC	II/B	165	80	130	158	234	767
	Elaphantidae	African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	NT	I/A	185	148	294	108	163
			II/B	267	219	243	276	250	1,255
Total				4,300	3,971	5,014	4,503	4,934	22,722

* Note that Tsessebe was removed from Appendix III (Ghana) in 2007 and the EC Annexes in 2009.

**In the case of Narwhal, only a small proportion of trade involves hunting trophies (reported as purpose code 'H'), but trade in teeth and tusks reported as personal possessions and commercial trade have also been included for completeness.

Notable increases in 2007 imports were apparent for Blackbuck, Chacma Baboon *Papio ursinus*, Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, and Caracal *Caracal caracal* hunting trophies (Figure 4.2). Trophies of Southern White Rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum simum* also increased over this period from an average of 28 between 2002 and 2006 to 58 trophies in 2007.

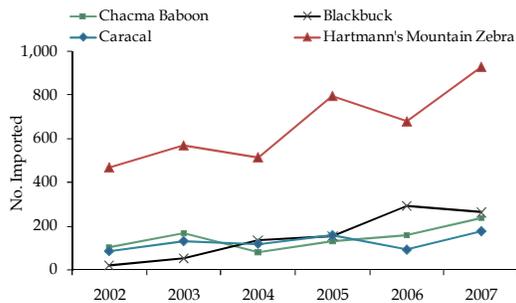


Figure 4.2. Trade in Chacma Baboon, Blackbuck, Caracal, and Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, the species showing notable increases in the number of EC imports of wild-sourced, trophies in 2007 compared to the five-year average of 2002-2006.

The main exporters of wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2007 were Namibia (28%), Canada (22%), South Africa (13%), Zimbabwe (8%), Argentina (7%) and Tanzania (6%) accounting collectively for 84% of all imports (Table 4.2).

The main species exported by each of these countries were as follows:

- Namibia: Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (64%) and Hamadryas Baboon (8%),
- Canada: Black Bear (55%), Grey Wolf (10%), and Narwhal (10%).
- South Africa: a variety of hunting trophies were exported, including Caracal (21%), Grivet Monkey (13%), Southern White Rhinoceros (9%) and Hamadryas Baboon (9%).
- Zimbabwe: African Elephant (30%), Chacma Baboon (21%), Hippopotamus (19%), and Leopard (17%).
- Argentina: Blackbuck (77%) and Puma (21%).
- Tanzania: Leopard (31%), Hippopotamus (25%) and African Elephant (22%)

Twenty-five of the twenty-seven EC Member States imported wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2007.

Table 4.2. Main trading partners of wild-sourced, mammal hunting trophies to the EC in 2007.

Exporter	No. of EC Imports
Argentina	336
Botswana	117
Canada	1,157
Mozambique	108
Namibia	1,441
Russian Federation	255
South Africa	660
Tanzania	330
Zambia	119
Zimbabwe	393
Total	4,916

Captive-born and bred hunting trophies

Hunting trophies from animals born or bred in captivity accounted for less than 3% of the EC's total imports of hunting trophies in 2007.

African Lion *Panthera leo* was the most common hunting trophy from captive-produced sources imported in 2007; the EC reported importing 108 trophies, six skins and two skulls. Other species imported, albeit in smaller quantities, included Scimitar-horned Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*, Lechwe *Kobus leche*, and Caracal, among others. Trophies from all these species, including African Lion, primarily originated in South Africa.

Candidate countries

Candidate countries did not report importing any mammal hunting trophies in 2007. However, based on exporters' reported data, 17 wild, mammal trophies were exported to candidate countries with six exported to Turkey, ten to Croatia and one trophy exported to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

4.2 Caviar

In 2006, the CITES Secretariat did not publish sturgeon export quotas for the majority of range States due to concerns that the proposed quotas did not fully reflect stock reductions or sufficiently allow for illegal fishing. However, export quotas were published for shared stocks in 2007.

The CITES Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2007/016 on the Export quotas for 2007 (Explanatory notes) stating that the “catch and export quotas for species of Acipenseriformes from stocks shared between different range States that are published on the Secretariat’s website were submitted in compliance with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP13)”. The Secretariat also reminded importing Parties not to accept the import of any specimen of Acipenseriformes species from shared stocks unless it has an established export quota published on the CITES website and “that they

should not import in 2007 caviar harvested or processed in 2006.”



Tin of caviar © Kelly Malsch

European Community

The majority of sturgeon and paddlefish imports in 2007 were in the form of wild-sourced caviar (eggs), although large quantities of live eggs born in captivity (source 'F') were also imported. In contrast to 2006 when the EC imported 20,374 kg of meat, no imports of meat were reported in 2007.

Imports of wild-sourced caviar totalled 20,687 kg in 2007 and comprised Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* (49% of imports) and four species of sturgeon: Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* (26%), Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* (10%), Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* (8%), and Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso* (6%). Paddlefish is considered Vulnerable, and all four sturgeon species are classified as Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species due to projected population declines as a result of “actual or potential levels of exploitation.”¹¹

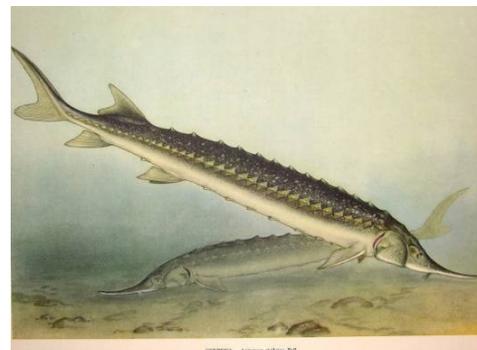
Smaller quantities were also reported imported at higher taxonomic levels, with 40 kg (<0.2%) reported as Acipenseridae spp. and 50 kg (<0.25%) reported as Acipenseriformes spp.

Trends in imports of wild-sourced and captive produced caviar

As in 2006, trade volumes of wild caviar in 2007 were noticeably lower than previous levels. Imports in 2007 represented only 28% of the average imports over the period 1998-2005 (Figure 4.3). The decline in 2006 can be attributed to the reduced quantities allowed for export under the published

export quotas in that year. Compared to 2006 levels, however, the quantity of wild-sourced caviar imported increased by 41% in 2007 (from 14,619 kg to 20,687 kg). This reflects quotas that were published in 2007 by Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation that were not approved in 2006.

Imports of captive-produced caviar decreased by 23% between 2006 and 2007 (from 5,086 kg to 3,891 kg). Despite the decrease in captive production, 16% of caviar originated from captive sources in 2007, representing a larger proportion of the market share than any other year with the exception of 2006. Captive production will be dealt with in more detail later on in this section.



Star Sturgeon ©Russian Federal Research Institute of Fishery and Oceanography (VNIRO);Artist:A.A.Zahvatkin

¹¹ www.iucnredlist.org

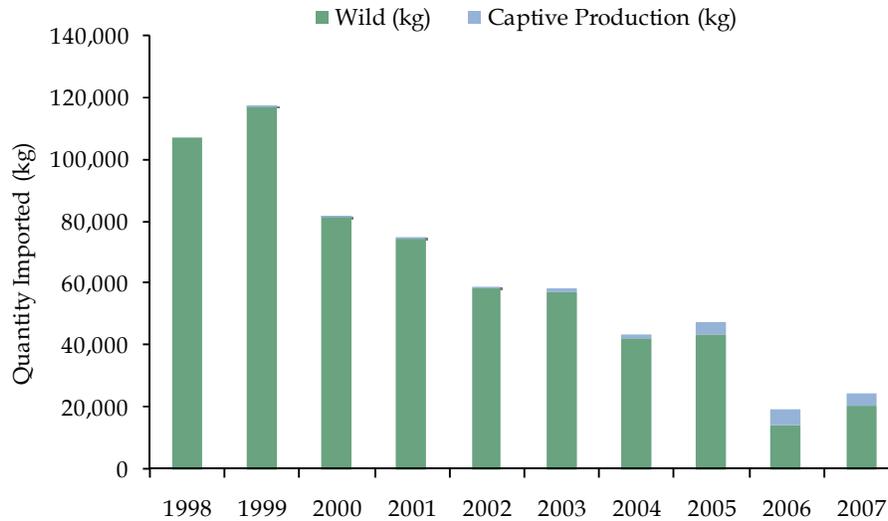


Figure 4.3. EC-reported imports of caviar (kg) from wild and captive ('C' and 'F') sources, 1998-2007.

When EC import trends are analysed by species, the most noticeable change is an increase of 180% in wild-sourced Paddlefish caviar from 3,574 kg in 2006 to 10,114 kg in 2007; the highest annual figure reported over the period 1998-2007 (Figure 4.4). Beluga also showed a moderate increase of 24% between 2006 and 2007 (from 996 kg to 1,235 kg), but this level was still 81% lower than the quantity imported in 2005. Danube Sturgeon, was not imported in 2006, but 2,168 kg was imported in

2007. Imports of Persian Sturgeon and Star Sturgeon caviar continued to decline to a lower level than any reported during 1998-2007.

Exporters and countries of origin

All wild-sourced caviar originated in three countries: Iran, Azerbaijan and the United States (Table. 4.3). Most was exported directly, but some was re-exported via Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates.

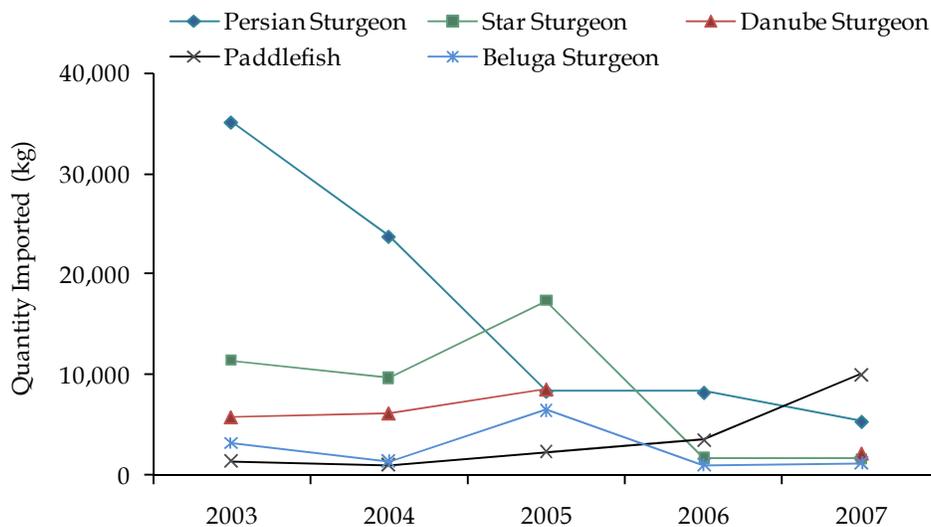


Figure 4.4. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced caviar from the five main species, 2003-2007.

Table 4.3. Summary of 2007 EC-reported imports (in kg) of wild-sourced caviar by species and country of origin (rounded to the nearest kg).

Taxon	Azerbaijan	Country of Origin		Total (%)
		Iran	United States	
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>		5,371		5,371 (26%)
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	1,897	271		2,168 (11%)
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	594	1,115		1,709 (8%)
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>	241	993		1,235 (6%)
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>			10,114	10,114 (49%)
Total	2,732 (13%)	7,750 (38%)	10,114 (49%)	20,597

Paddlefish caviar originated exclusively from the United States, with roughly 99% of imports (all sources) directly exported by the U.S. The remainder was imported via Switzerland. The vast majority of imports were wild-sourced with only 23 kg imported from aquaculture (source F).

The majority of sturgeon caviar (i.e. caviar from the Acipenseridae species) was imported to the EC directly from Iran (64% of total imports). The remainder was imported as re-exports via Switzerland (26%) and the United Arab Emirates (10%), and originated in either Iran or Azerbaijan. Mixed caviar, reported at the higher taxon levels ('Acipenseriformes spp.' and 'Acipenseridae spp.'), was exported directly from Iran.

EC imports of wild caviar from Iran comprised a large proportion of the country's 2007 export quota for several species. Direct imports from Iran to the EC represented 96% (957 kg) of Iran's export quota for Beluga, 34% (1098 kg) of the Star Sturgeon quota, 27% (271 kg) of the Danube Sturgeon quota, and 12% (4379 kg) of the Persian Sturgeon quota in 2007. These imports originated from shared sturgeon stocks. Iran has not yet submitted an annual report for their trade in 2007.

EC imports of wild caviar from shared sturgeon stocks also originated from Azerbaijan and were re-exported from the origin countries via a third party. Only species with a published export quota for 2007

were reported imported. If re-exports originating in Azerbaijan represented caviar from the 2007 export quotas, EC imports would represent 80% of Azerbaijan's quota for Beluga, 56% of the quota for Danube Sturgeon, and 20% of the quota for Star Sturgeon. However, despite imports being below 2007 quotas, it is not known whether this caviar was harvested or processed in 2006 when the restriction on exports from shared stocks was in place or in 2007. No quotas were published for Azerbaijan in 2006.

A noticeable shift in the origin of wild-sourced caviar can be seen when trends in the countries of origin are analysed over the five-year period 2003-2007 (Figure 4.5). Most notably, imports of wild-sourced caviar from the primary supplying nation, Iran, have decreased substantially over the five year period between 2003 and 2007, reaching lowest levels in 2007 (7,840 kg). Caviar imports to the EC which originated in the United States surpassed Iranian caviar for the first time in 2007. Despite caviar being imported from Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation in relatively high quantities historically (e.g., 19,808 kg of caviar originated in Kazakhstan in 2005; 4,136 kg of caviar originated in the Russian Federation in 2004), no caviar originating in these countries was reported imported by the EC in 2007.

Seven EC Member States reported the import of wild-sourced caviar in 2007.

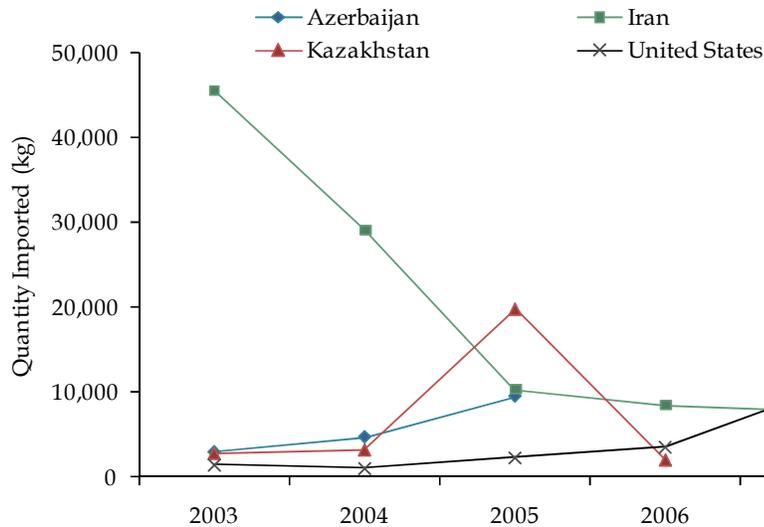


Figure 4.5. EC-reported wild-sourced caviar imports from the primary countries of origin, 1998-2007.

Captive production

Captive-born and captive-bred caviar represented 16% of the total caviar imports in 2007 (with the remainder of wild origin). Captive-produced caviar was imported at the highest ever level in 2006 (5,086 kg) and despite a decrease of nearly a quarter to 3,891 kg in 2007, imports still remained higher than historic levels over the period 1998-2005. The decrease in captive-produced caviar is likely to reflect the change in the composition of the EC with the accession of Bulgaria in 2007 rather than an actual decrease in imports. Approximately 1,800 kg of captive-produced caviar was imported from Bulgaria in 2006 (accounting for 36% of imports). EC imports from Bulgaria in 2007 were not considered as part of this analysis. Captive-produced caviar was imported by six EC Member States.

The main exporters of captive-produced caviar were the United States (74%) (primarily exporting caviar from White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*) and China (16%) (exporting caviar from Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Danube Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii*, and caviar from the hybrid *Huso dauricus x Acipenser schrenckii*). All the caviar from the United States (2,877 kg) was reported as source 'F' but the remainder of the captive-produced caviar (1,015 kg) from other exporters was reported as source 'C'.

In 2007, EC imports of live, captive-born or bred sturgeon and paddlefish eggs, generally used for aquaculture, were higher than in 2006 (98,000 live eggs compared to approximately 30,000 live eggs imported in 2006). Imports were, however, lower than historical levels (140,000 live eggs were imported per year on average between 2001 and 2005). In total, 70,000 live Paddlefish eggs from the United States, 26,000 live Atlantic Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus* eggs from Canada, and 2,000 live Danube Sturgeon eggs (originally from the EC but re-exported via Israel) were imported in 2007. Live eggs were imported by four EC Member States in 2007.

Candidate countries

Candidate countries did not report the import of any caviar in 2007. However, some exports to Turkey and Croatia were reported by trading partners. In particular, 358.6 kg of wild-sourced caviar (predominantly Beluga) was reported exported by Kazakhstan to Turkey and a small quantity of caviar (6 kg of wild-caught and <2 kg of captive-bred caviar) was reported exported by the EC to Croatia in 2007. Prior to 2007, Turkey had imported 4,683 kg of wild-sourced caviar in 2005 and 402 kg in 2006.

4.3 Corals

This section examines trade to the EC and candidate countries in live coral and raw coral recorded in both pieces and kilograms. When possible, conversion factors are used allow for annual comparisons of total trade volumes of coral imports. Details on coral taxa in trade and the main importers and exporters are included.



Acropora spp. © Giles Winstanley

European Community

In 2007, a total of 296,693 kg of coral and 1,006,822 coral pieces were imported by EC countries, the vast majority of which was wild-sourced.

Trends in imports of wild-sourced corals

EC imports in 2007 included both live and raw corals reported as both kilograms and number of pieces. To facilitate annual comparisons, approximate trend analysis can be made by converting pieces of corals into kilograms by applying conversion factors from Green and Shirley's (1999) research (see page ii). They

estimated the mean mass of traded pieces of live and raw corals to be 206.1 ± 13.1 g and 580 ± 121 g, respectively. Using this conversion factor to convert all of the EC-reported imports to kilograms, it can be estimated that over the ten year period 1998-2007, imports of wild-sourced corals into the EC increased threefold from approximately 200,000 kg in 1998 to a high of over 600,000 kg in 2007 (Figure 4.6).

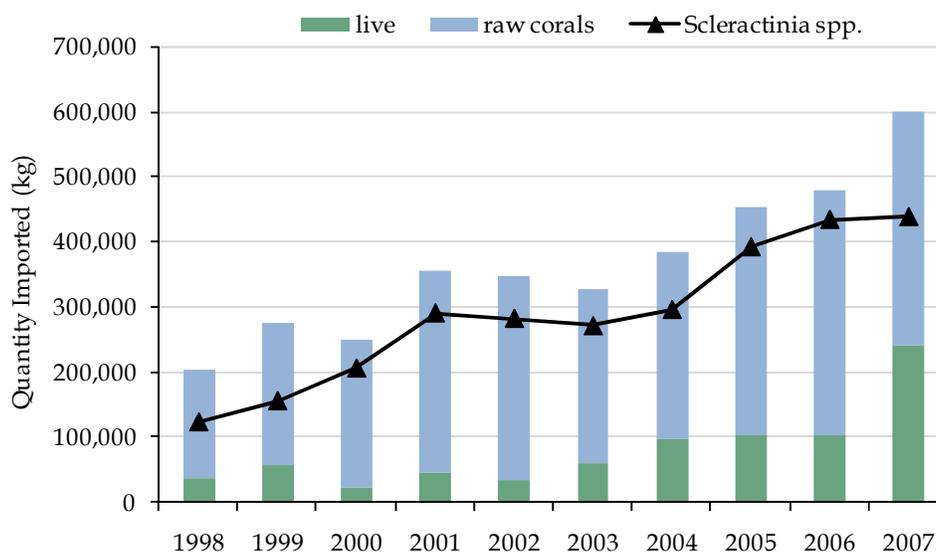


Figure 4.6. Estimate of all EC-reported imports of wild-sourced corals (with pieces converted to kg) during 1998-2007 with quantity of imports reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' also represented. (N.B. Figure may include some maricultured corals reported as wild by the EC).

When the trade in kilograms is analysed, imports of wild-sourced coral (reported as both live and raw corals) decreased by 22% between 2006 and 2007 from 378,118 kg to 296,693 kg. However, the level of imports in 2007 was still 31% higher than the average level of imports between 1998 and 2006 (Figure 4.7). The number of live corals reported imported to the EC (in kg) increased in 2007, whereas the quantity of raw corals (in kg) decreased.

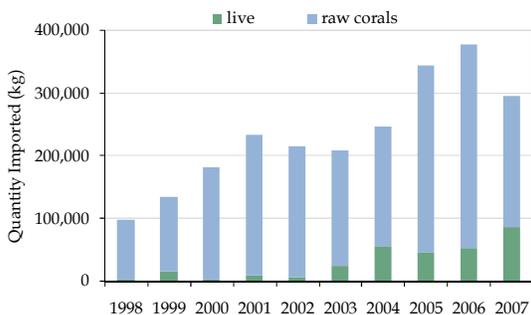


Figure 4.7. EC-reported imports (in kg) of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 1998-2007.

When the trade recorded in coral 'pieces' (reported as both live and raw corals) is analysed, a different trend emerges. Imports in 2007 (1,006,822 pieces) were the highest recorded over the ten-year period 1998-2007 (Figure 4.8). Over 99% of pieces imported in 2007 were reported by the EC as wild-sourced.

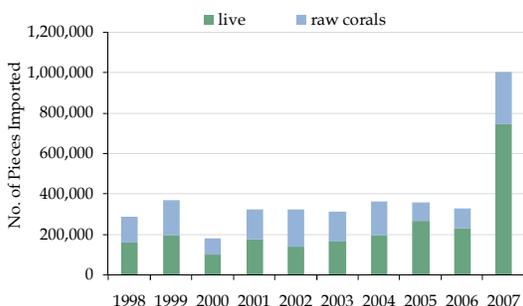


Figure 4.8. EC-reported imports of pieces of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 1998-2007.

Discrepancies in reporting

Discrepancies in reporting the source of live coral pieces by Indonesia and the EC are apparent, with some trade reported as wild by the EC but 'W*' (indicating maricultured) by Indonesia (Table 4.4). Corals from mariculture are typically those that have been grown from fragments of wild corals on artificial substrates within the sea. Indonesia now reports maricultured corals as source 'F'. In 2007, the trade in live corals produced by mariculture operations applied to 13 of the 17 coral families exported by Indonesia.

Table 4.4. Wild and maricultured (reported as W* by Indonesia and F by the EC) corals imported into the EC from Indonesia in 2007, as reported by both Parties.

Units	Source	Qty (Imp.)	Qty (Exp.)
kg	W	206,815	298,793
pieces	F/W*	2,645	127,870
	W	694,031	343,090
Total pieces		696,676	470,960

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

Qty (Exp.) = quantity reported by the exporter.

Coral species and genera represented in trade

In 2007, EC Member States reported the import of wild specimens from 159 coral species from 17 families, with a further 28 corals reported at the genus level. The wide variety of coral taxa in trade can be attributed to the trade in live coral (generally reported in pieces) rather than trade reported in kilograms. The trade in kilograms was primarily reported at the Order level ('Scleractinia spp.') (discussed *infra*).

Trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'

Coral rock and substrate are not easily identifiable to the level of species or genus and may be traded as 'Scleractinia spp.' in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP14). Virtually all EC imports of coral reported in kilograms in 2007 was *Scleractinia* spp. However, 258,813 pieces of raw and live coral were also imported at the Order level. It is possible that the raw corals recorded in pieces represent unidentifiable dead corals or more likely, coral substrate, which is no longer controlled by the EC. When pieces are converted to kilograms to allow for comparisons, the trade in *Scleractinia* spp. represented 73% of the total trade in wild-sourced corals (all units) in 2007. All trade in 'Scleractinia spp.' was reported as wild-sourced.

Kilograms of 'Scleractinia spp.' imported decreased by 22% compared to 2006 levels and the number of pieces reported at the Order level increased by 120% in 2007 (Figure 4.9a; Figure 4.9b).

The majority of the trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' originated from Indonesia (70% of corals reported in kg; 64% of pieces) and Fiji (19% of kg; 31% of pieces), with the remaining imports coming from a variety of countries including Haiti and Viet Nam (Table 4.5). Imports reported in kilograms at the Order level from Indonesia increased by 16%, but decreases were seen in trade volumes imported from Fiji, Haiti and Viet Nam. Fiji, in particular, saw a substantial decrease in exports to the EC with 67% less exports in 2007 compared to 2006 levels as reported by the EC Member States.

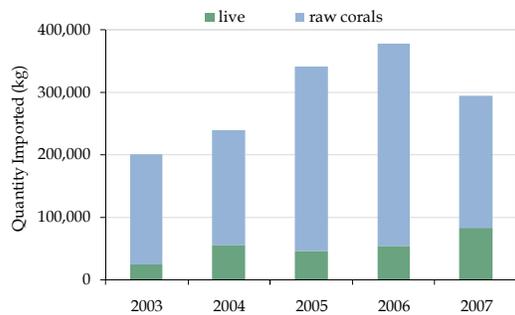


Figure 4.9a EC-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' in kilograms, 2003-2007.

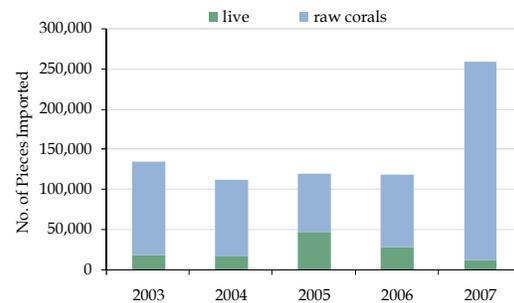


Figure 4.9b EC-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as pieces of 'Scleractinia spp.', 2003-2007.

Table 4.5. EC reported imports of wild-sourced Scleractinia spp. (reported in kg) by Exporter, 2003-2007 (totals > 100 kg).

Exporter	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total 2003-2007
Australia					322	322
Fiji		69,926	97,238	169,899	55,293	392,356
Fr. Polynesia					1,500	1,500
Ghana				1,542	1,000	2,542
Haiti			27,991	19,688	17,413	65,092
Indonesia	103,885	128,769	148,114	178,319	206,815	765,901
Singapore		325		100	1,200	1,625
Solomon Is.			8,820			8,820
Tonga			2,008	500	2,500	5,008
United States					3,000	3,000
Vanuatu	500					500
Viet Nam	95,646	39,099	56,994	7,560	4,623	203,922
Total	200,031	238,120	341,165	377,623	293,676	1,450,614

Exporters

The EC imported notable levels of corals (greater than 100 units) from 17 countries in 2007, with Indonesia remaining the largest exporter (Table 4.6).

In 2007, 74% of all corals recorded in trade as individual pieces were live corals, whilst the majority of the trade reported in kilograms (71%) was classified as raw corals. Seventy-one percent of EC imported live corals (in pieces) and 59% of raw corals (kg) originated in Indonesia. Live corals were

also exported by the United States (9%), Japan (8%), and Australia (6%), among others. In addition to Indonesia's trade, raw corals (kg) were also exported in relatively large quantities by Fiji (26% of EC reported-imports) and Haiti (8% of imports).

Importers

Twenty EC Member States reported the import of corals in 2007 with all reporting the import of wild-sourced corals. Nineteen EC Member States reported the import of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'

Table 4.6. EC-reported imports of corals (all sources) in 2007 (for totals >100 units).

Exporter	live		raw corals	
	kg	No. pieces	kg	No. pieces
Australia		42,373	322	
Fiji		26,729	55,293	79,171
Fr. Polynesia			1,500	28
Ghana	500		500	1,300
Haiti			17,413	
Indonesia	82,544	533,133	124,271	163,586

Exporter	live		raw corals	
	kg	No. pieces	kg	No. pieces
Israel		2,150		
Japan		60,000		
Malaysia		1,096		144
Singapore	200	638	1,000	2,000
Solomon Is.	3,000	4,052		2,996
Thailand				812
Tonga		4,743	2500	5,150
United States		70,648	3015	1,501
Vanuatu		1,733		150
Viet Nam			4623	1,495
Wallis/Futuna				192
Total	86,244	747,295	210,437	258,525

Candidate countries

Turkey was the only candidate countries to report coral imports in 2007. Turkey reported importing 979 live coral pieces and 355 raw coral pieces from wild sources. The preceding year (2006) was the only other year when Turkey reported the import of wild-sourced corals.

Indonesia reported exporting 401 live coral pieces and 590 kg of raw corals to Croatia in 2007 (all wild-sourced), but without an annual report from Croatia this cannot be confirmed. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had no reported trade (by either them or any trading partner) over the period 2003-2007.

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 2007, the EC reported the import of five live and 80 seeds from four Appendix-I cacti species (Star Cactus *Astrophytum asterias*, *Ariocarpus fissuratus*, *A. retusus*, and *Sclerocactus glaucus*). The live cacti (all Star Cactus) were directly exported by Thailand and the seeds were all directly exported by Monaco.

The level of trade in 2007 for both live specimens and seeds was lower than imports in 2006 when 271 live specimens and 220 seeds were reported. As in previous years, it would appear that either EC Member States underreported trade in Appendix-I live cacti or exporting Parties reported trade that did not occur.



Echinopsis chiloensis © Penarc, wikimedia commons

Rainsticks and flowers of wild-sourced cacti

Cacti rainsticks are reported under various terms including 'stems', 'dried plants', 'carvings' and 'timber pieces' with each term taken to represent one rainstick. The different terms have therefore been combined for the purpose of this analysis. In total, nine EC Member States reported the import of rainsticks in 2007. Considering both importer and exporter-reported trade, three cacti species as well as one cactus reported at the genus level were reported in trade in 2007 (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7. EC imports of wild-sourced cacti rainsticks in 2007.

Exporter	Taxon	Importers' Reported Quantity	Exporters' Reported Quantity
Chile	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i>	5,773	3,534 m
	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	29,796	13,587 m
Peru	<i>Corryocactus brevistylus</i>	1,250	1,100
	<i>Echinopsis</i> spp.	110	
Total		38,930	18,231

All of the rainsticks originated in either Chile or Peru and all taxa imported were listed in Appendix II.

The overall trend in imports of rainsticks by the EC over the ten-year period 1998-2007 was decreasing as reported by both importers and exporters (Figure 4.10). However, the EC-reported quantity in 2007 was twice the volume reported imported in 2006, and 32% higher than 2005 levels.

4.5 Orchids

European Community

Trade in the Family Orchidaceae can be split loosely into three categories:

- 1) artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (source 'A' and 'D');
- 2) wild-collected Appendix-II orchids; and
- 3) artificially propagated Appendix-II orchids.

The first two groups are discussed here. Discussion of trade in the third group was beyond the scope of this report.

Artificially propagated Appendix-I orchids

All trade in 2007 involved live specimens. In total, the EC imported 6,522 live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (sources A and D). Seventy-eight species/subspecies and two genera were reported imported in 2007, with eighteen species and two genera traded at levels >50 individuals in 2007 (Table 4.8).

Overall trade in artificially propagated Appendix I orchids in 2007 was lower than in 2006 (10,542 live orchids) and 2005 (13,395), but higher than levels 1998-2004 (Figure 4.11).

Slipper Orchids (*Paphiopedilum* species) dominated the trade with 84% (5,448 live orchids) of imports. Of those, 62% were imported at the genus level as '*Paphiopedilum* spp.'. A further 707 live orchids of the genus *Phragmipedium* were reported without specifying the orchid to species level.

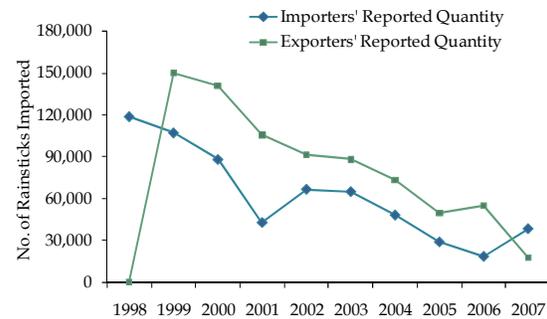


Figure 4.10. EC imports of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti rainsticks, 1998-2007.

Candidate countries

Candidate countries did not report any trade in Cactaceae species in 2007, although low level trade in Appendix-I artificially propagated cacti was reported by exporters to two of the candidate countries.



Slipper Orchid (*Paphiopedilum* spp.) © T. Allinson

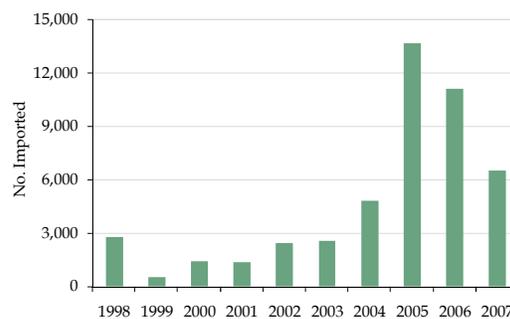


Figure 4.11. EC-reported imports of live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids, 1998-2007.

Eight EC members reported trade in live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids in 2007 with five EC members accounting for 94% of this trade.

The main trading partners in 2007 were Thailand (50%), Switzerland (18%), Jersey (11%), Taiwan, Province of China, (9%) and the United States (7%).

Table 4.8. EC-reported imports of live artificially propagated (source 'A' and 'D') Appendix-I listed orchids in 2007, for import quantities > 50.

Taxon	*Exported by:	BR	CN	EC	JE	MY	PE	CH	TW	TH	US	Total
Orchidaceae												
<i>Dendrobium cruentum</i>										170		170
<i>Laelia jongheana</i>		51										51
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.					305	22		516	563	1,867	88	3,361
<i>Paphiopedilum adductum</i>								5		50	2	57
<i>Paphiopedilum bellatulum</i>								11		56	16	83
<i>Paphiopedilum callosum</i>								5		49	1	55
<i>Paphiopedilum concolor</i>								1		47	6	54
<i>Paphiopedilum emersonii</i>								6		70	2	78
<i>Paphiopedilum godefroyae</i>								6		77	1	84
<i>Paphiopedilum henryanum</i>								5		90	3	98
<i>Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum</i>								10		41	2	53
<i>Paphiopedilum malipoense</i>								20		60	3	83
<i>Paphiopedilum micranthum</i>								21		71	11	103
<i>Paphiopedilum niveum</i>								16		148	3	167
<i>Paphiopedilum philippinense</i>			80					23		36	12	151
<i>Paphiopedilum purpuratum</i>								1		60		61
<i>Paphiopedilum rothschildianum</i>								6	26	13	100	145
<i>Paphiopedilum sukhakulii</i>								2		58	3	63
<i>Phragmipedium</i> spp.				42	420		48	184			13	707
<i>Phragmipedium caudatum</i>							45	10			3	58
Total		51	80	42	725	22	93	848	589	3,013	269	5,732

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

Imports were primarily direct trade except in the case of orchids exported by Switzerland which were entirely comprised of re-exports from the EC.

The purpose of the trade was primarily for commercial purposes (88% of the imports, 5,747 orchids), with the remaining trade reported for botanical gardens (3%), travelling exhibitions (5%) and personal possessions (4%).



Orchidaceae spp. © Claire McLardy

Wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids

EC imports of wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids primarily comprised live orchids in 2007, although scientific specimens and dried specimens were also imported. Imports of live orchids were the lowest over a ten year period in 2007 with only 256 live orchids imported, all for commercial purposes (Figure 4.12).

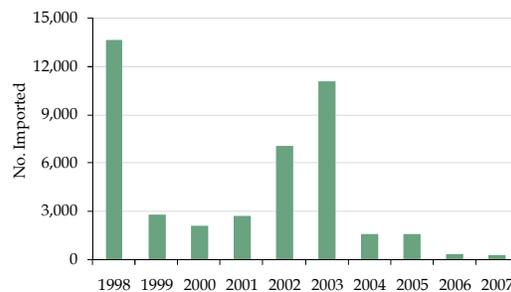


Figure 4.12. EC-reported imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids, 1998-2007.

Nine species and four taxa reported at the genus level were reported in trade; Lesser Yellow Lady's Slipper Orchid *Cypripedium parviflorum* was the

most highly traded taxon accounting for 24% of all imports. The orchids were exported directly from Madagascar (170) and the United States (86).

Trade in scientific and dried specimens was all reported at a higher taxonomic level (either at the genus level or at the family level). Fifty-nine wild-collected specimens from Vanuatu and eight dried plants from Peru and Suriname were imported for scientific purposes. In addition, 180 wild-collected specimens from Madagascar and 15 dried plants

from Cameroon were reported imported by the EC for botanical gardens (purpose 'G').

The EC confiscated or seized nine live orchids from Thailand (7) and the Maldives (2) in 2007.

Candidate countries

No candidate countries reported the import of any Orchidaceae species in 2007.

4.6 Trees

Four tree genera and 37 tree species are currently listed in the CITES Appendices. These include several high profile, commercially valuable timber species. Tree families considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.9 along with their primary use. This excludes cycads (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae), tree ferns (Cyatheaaceae and Dicksoniaceae), and palms (Palmae). Different terms and units 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.



Big-leaf Mahogany © Eduardo López

Table 4.9 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	Holywood, lignum-vitae	

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

European Community

In total, imports of twelve CITES-listed tree species and two genera were reported by the EC in 2007. Of these, three species were listed in Appendix I, one species was listed in Appendix III, and the remaining taxa were listed in Appendix II. Products imported for medicinal use were primarily reported as 'bark (kg)' or 'extract (kg)'. Timber was mainly reported as 'timber (kg)', 'live', 'veneer (m²)' or 'sawn wood (m³)' (Table 4.10).

Nearly all imports (>99%) were for the purpose of 'commercial/trade'. Most tree imports were of wild origin, however, over half a million tons (519,724 kg) artificially propagated *Taxus chinensis* roots were imported from the United States and 135,000 live artificially-propagated Monkey-puzzle trees *Araucaria araucana* were imported from Chile. Only wild-sourced trade is considered in the following section.

Table 4.10. EC-reported imports for terms and units with >100 imported in 2007 (all sources).

Use	Term & Units	Qty
Medicinal	bark (kg)	929,300
	roots (kg)	519,724
	extract (kg)	2,643
	fruit	200
Timber	sawn wood (m ³)	21,913
	timber (kg)	308,536
	timber pieces (kg)	480
	veneer (m ²)	77,650
	live	135,000

Trade for medicinal purposes

In 2007, three EC Member States reported the import of medicinal parts and derivatives from three species of tree: African Cherry *Prunus africana*, Agarwood *Aquilaria malaccensis* and Guatemalan Fir *Abies guatemalensis* (Table 4.11).

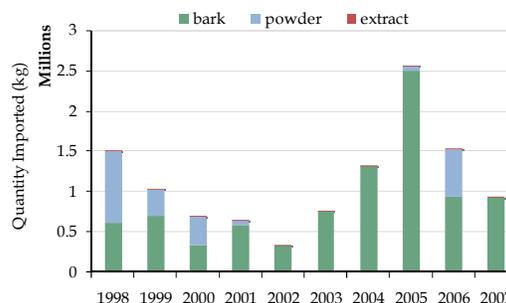
Over the decade 1998-2007, the predominant tree species imported into the EC for medicinal purposes was wild-sourced African Cherry, primarily in the form of bark (Figure 4.13).

Table 4.11. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees (in kg) imported for medicinal purposes in 2007, by exporter.

Taxon	Exporter (Origin)	2007 Term
Guatemalan fir <i>Abies guatemalensis</i>	Guatemala	90 seeds
		90 stems
Agarwood	United Arab Emirates (Indonesia)	5 oil (l)
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	Japan (Indonesia)	0.06 chips (kg)
African Cherry <i>Prunus africana</i>	Cameroon	700,500 bark (kg)
	Uganda	118,800 bark (kg)
	Congo Dem. Rep.	90,000 bark (kg)
	Tanzania, United Rep. of	20,000 bark (kg)
	Morocco (Cameroon)	1,824 extract (kg)
	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	417 extract (kg)
	Madagascar (Unknown)	316 extract (kg)
	Madagascar	47 extract (kg)
	Switzerland (Cameroon)	40 extract (kg)

Timber Species

The main timber species imported by the EC in 2007 were African Teak *Pericopsis elata*, Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*, Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*, and Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*, *G. miquelianus*, and trade reported at the genus level) (Table 4.12). Figure 4.14 shows the import trends in these four taxa between 1998 and 2007. The volume of sawn wood imported in 2007 was the highest over that period for African Teak and Spanish Cedar. Both Spanish Cedar and Ramin were first listed in the CITES Appendices in 2001.

**Figure 4.13. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry parts and derivatives by weight (millions of kg), 1998-2007.**

Trade in African Cherry represented 75% of all CITES trees imported by the EC in 2007 in kilograms. In 2007, EC Member States imported 929,300 kg of bark and 2,643 kg of extract, representing a 39% decrease on 2006 levels. Most of the African Cherry bark originated in Cameroon (75%), with the remainder exported by Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. The Democratic Republic of the Congo exported 9% of its 2007 quota to the EC and Cameroon exported 35% of its quota to the EC.

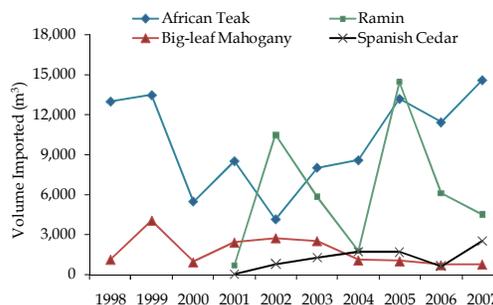
**Figure 4.14. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced sawn wood (m³) for the four main taxa, 1998-2007.**

Table 4.12. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported for timber in 2007.

Family	Taxon (*App.)	Quantity Imported	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	African teak	14,559	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (II)	53	sawn wood
		48,250	veneer (m ²)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar	2,504	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i> (III)	14,500	veneer (m ²)
	Big-leaf Mahogany	741	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (II)	14,900	veneer (m ²)
Thymelaeaceae	Ramin		
	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (II)	1,479	sawn wood (m ³)
	Ramin	2,541	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (II)	72	timber pieces (m ³)
	Ramin	308,536	timber (kg)
	<i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i> (II)	23	timber (m ³)
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiacum coulteri</i> (II)	18	timber (m ³)
	Hollywood lignum vitae	88	sawn wood (m ³)
	<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (II)	480	timber pieces (kg)
		13	timber pieces (m ³)

*App.: CITES Appendix. N.B. Trade in quantities less than ten were excluded.

The overall trend in EC-reported imports of CITES-listed timber species (in m³) is shown in Figure 4.15. The apparent increase since the year 2000 is due primarily to trade in African Teak and Ramin. Again, however, this trend should be looked at in the context that Ramin (along with Spanish Cedar) was newly listed in the CITES Appendices in 2001.

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

The EC reported imports of wild-sourced timber from fourteen exporting countries at levels greater than ten units in 2007 (Table 4.13).

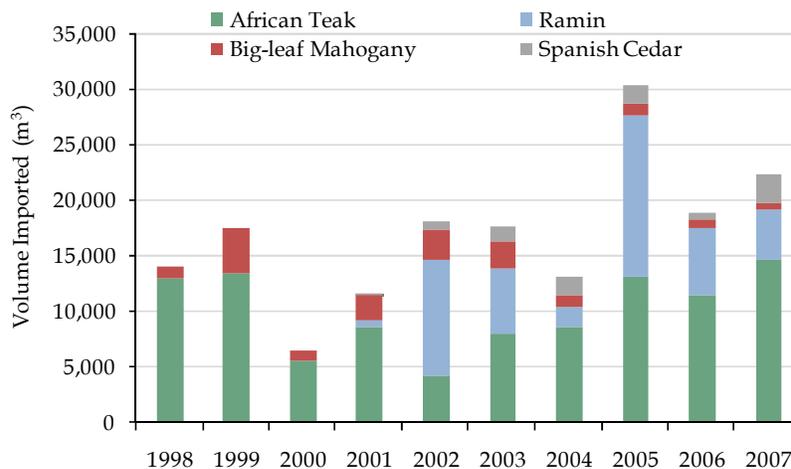


Figure 4.15. Total EC imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed timber species (m³), 1998-2007.

Table 4.13. EC-reported imports of timber from wild-sourced trees in 2007, by exporter and origin.

Family	Taxon (App.*)	Exp. (Origin)	2007	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	African Teak <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (II)	Cameroon	6,824	sawn wood (m ³)
		Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,736	sawn wood (m ³)
		Cote d'Ivoire	53	sawn wood
		Turkey (Dem.Republic of the Congo)	3,953	veneer (m ²)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar <i>Cedrela odorata</i> (III)	Bolivia	44,297	veneer (m ²)
		Brazil	54	sawn wood (m ³)
		Peru	904	sawn wood (m ³)
	Big-leaf Mahogany <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (II)	Peru	1,545	sawn wood (m ³)
		Bolivia	14,500	veneer (m ²)
		Bolivia	85	sawn wood (m ³)
		Brazil	14,900	veneer (m ²)
		Guatemala	79	sawn wood (m ³)
		Mexico	239	sawn wood (m ³)
		Peru	205	sawn wood (m ³)
United States (Peru)	31	sawn wood (m ³)		
Thymelaeaceae	Ramin <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (II)	Indonesia	152	sawn wood (m ³)
		Malaysia	1,327	sawn wood (m ³)
	Ramin <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (II)	Indonesia	966	sawn wood (m ³)
		Malaysia	72	timber pieces (m ³)
		Malaysia	1,576	sawn wood (m ³)
Ramin <i>Gonystylus miquelianus</i> (II)	China (Malaysia)	308,536	timber (kg)	
	Malaysia	23	timber (m ³)	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Guaiacum coulteri</i> (II) Holywood lignum vitae <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (II)	Mexico	18	timber (m ³)
		Mexico	88	sawn wood (m ³)
			13	timber pieces (m ³)
		Switzerland (Mexico)	480	timber pieces (kg)

*'App.': CITES Appendix. N.B. Trade in quantities less than ten were excluded.

Candidate countries

No candidate countries reported the import of CITES-listed tree species or their parts or derivatives in 2007.



Logging in Indonesia © Tristram Allinson

5. Changing patterns in trade

This section examines changing patterns of trade in CITES-listed species. Based on a preliminary analysis of EC imports, amphibians and fish species (other than those traded for caviar) were identified as groups showing noticeable shifts in the source of specimens in trade and were therefore chosen for further analysis in this section.

The following sections provide an overview of the general trends in EC-reported imports of these groups over the ten-year period 1998-2007.



Black-eared Mantella *M. milotympanum* © F. Andreone

5.1. Trade in Amphibians

Representatives of 21 genera of amphibian from eight families are listed in the CITES Appendices (Table 5.1). In total, sixteen species are listed in Appendix I and a further 98 species are listed in Appendix II of CITES. In addition, two species

(Goliath Frog *Conraua goliath* and American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*) are listed in the EC Annexes, but are not listed in the CITES Appendices.

Table 5.1. Amphibian taxa listed in the CITES Appendices and EC Annexes as of 2007.

Order	Family	Taxon	App/Annex	
ANURA	True Toads (Bufonidae)	<i>Altiphrynoides</i> spp.	I/A	
		Golden Arrow Poison Frog <i>Atelopus zeteki</i>	I/A	
		Golden Toad <i>Bufo periglenes</i>	I/A	
		Cameroon Toad <i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	I/A	
		<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	I/A	
		<i>Nimbaphrynoides</i> spp.	I/A	
		<i>Spinophrynoides</i> spp.	I/A	
		Poison frogs (Dendrobatidae)	Brilliant-thighed Poison Frog <i>Allobates femoralis</i>	II/B
			Zaparo's Poison Frog <i>Allobates zaparo</i>	II/B
			Sky-blue Poison Frog <i>Cryptophyllobates azureiventris</i>	II/B
	<i>Dendrobates</i> spp.		II/B	
	<i>Epipedobates</i> spp.		II/B	
	<i>Phyllobates</i> spp.		II/B	
	Mantellas (Mantellidae)		<i>Mantella</i> spp.	II/B
	Narrow-mouthed Frogs (Microhylidae)	Tomato Frog <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	I/A	
		Red Rain Frog <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	II/B	
		Gastric-brooding frogs (Rheobatrachidae)	<i>Rheobatrachus</i> spp.	II/B
	Southern Platypus Frog <i>Rheobatrachus silus</i>		II/A	
	Frogs (Ranidae)	Goliath Frog <i>Conraua goliath</i>	B	
		Indian Green Frog <i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	II/B	

Order	Family	Taxon	App./Annex
		Tiger Frog <i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	II/B
		American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	B
CAUDATA	Axolotls (Ambystomatidae)	Achoque <i>Ambystoma dumerilii</i> Axolotl <i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	II/B II/B
	Cryptobranchidae (Giant salamanders)	<i>Andrias</i> spp.	I/A

Over the period 1998-2007, imports of thirty-nine amphibian species and two taxa reported at the genus level were reported by the EC. A further fourteen species and two taxa reported at the genus

level were reported as exports to the EC by trading partners, but not reported by the EC. The following sections will discuss the EC-reported imports in both Annex A and Annex B amphibians.

5.1.1 Annex A Amphibians

Annex A amphibian species were imported in small quantities by the EC as wild-taken scientific specimens over the period 1998-2007 (Table 5.2). Only two species were reported in trade: Tomato Frog *Dyscophus antongilii*, considered 'Near Threatened' by the IUCN, and Western Nimba Toad *Nimbaphrynoidea occidentalis*, considered 'Critically Endangered' by the IUCN. Tomato Frog

was directly exported by Madagascar and Western Nimba Toad was directly exported by Guinea.

Only one EC Member State reported imports of Annex A specimens.

No candidate countries reported imports of Annex A amphibians between 1998 and 2007.

Table 5.2. EC-reported imports of Annex A listed amphibians, *1998-2007. (*No trade was reported prior to 2003).

Taxon	Source	Purpose	Term	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Tomato Frog <i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>	W	S	bodies	1					1
	W	S	specimens		100	150	100		350
Western Nimba Toad <i>Nimbaphrynoidea occidentalis</i>	W	S	bodies					18	18
	W	S	specimens					350	350

5.1.2 Annex B Amphibians

EC Member States reported imports of Annex B amphibians under a variety of terms between 1998 and 2007, but primarily as meat (kg) and live animals from both captive and wild sources (Table 5.3). Ranched live specimens were also imported in smaller quantities. The majority of

trade in bodies, eggs, live eggs, and specimens was reported for scientific purposes. Live amphibians were primarily imported for commercial purposes; however, 16,715 live individuals of captive-bred or born Axolotl *Ambystoma mexicanum* were imported for scientific purposes over this period.

Table 5.3. EC-reported trade in Annex B amphibians by term and source (for terms traded at quantities > 10), 1998-2007.

Term & Units	C	F	I	R	U	W	Total
bodies	74			39		515	628
egg (live)	2,000						2,000
eggs	1,600		200				1,800
live	36,609	537	828	1,625		23,111	62,710
meat (kg)	1,151,061	91,658				51,390	1,294,109
meat			1,290				1,290
skins	124		4		3	50	181
specimens	1,105					3,098	4,203

Trade in Meat

Of all amphibian products traded, meat was imported by the EC in the largest volumes with approximately 1,300 tonnes imported over the period 1998-2007. Meat imports were exclusively Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* imported directly from Viet Nam. Five EC Member States reported importing amphibian meat.

The vast majority (96%) of meat imported between 1998 and 2007 was captive-produced (source 'C' and 'F'), with only 4% of imports originating in the wild (Figure 5.1). Imports peaked in 2003 when approximately 350,000 kg of meat was imported, but decreased notably between 2004 and 2007. No imports of meat were reported in 2007.



Tiger Frog ©Sandilya Theuerkauf

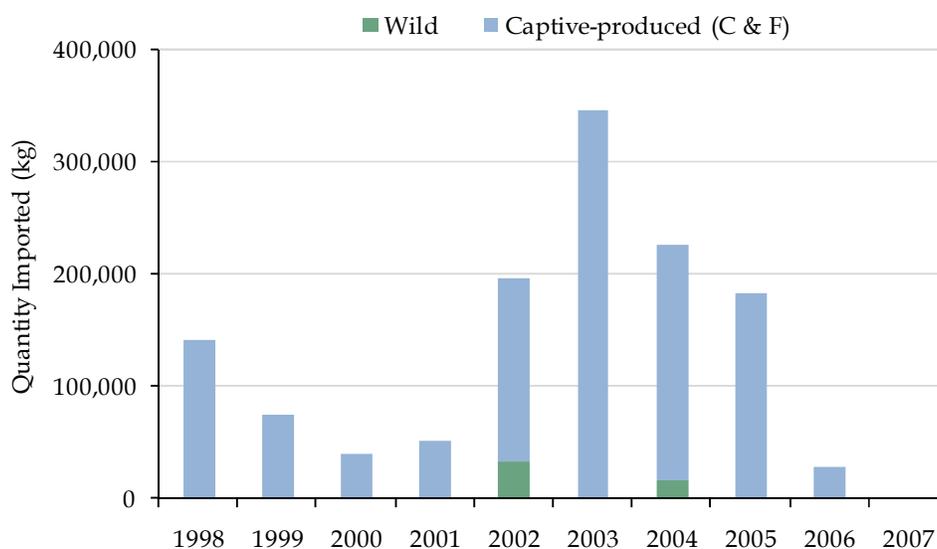


Figure 5.1. EC-reported imports of Tiger Frog meat (kg) by source, 1998-2007.

Trade in Live

The source of live specimens imported by the EC changed dramatically from 1998 to 2007 from being primarily wild to primarily captive-bred (Figure 5.2).

Wild-taken imports decreased considerably after 1999, coinciding with a series of import restrictions. Whilst trade in captive-produced specimens (both source 'C' and 'F') has been variable over the ten year period, since 2000 captive sources have represented the majority share of live specimens imported. Nearly 63,000 live amphibians were imported by the EC over the period 1998-2007. The majority of those (58%) were captive-bred specimens, with wild-taken specimens representing 37% of the total over this period.

Wild and ranched

Nineteen species and one taxon reported at the genus level were reported imported from the wild between 1998 and 2007. Of those, 90% of live, wild-sourced individuals belonged to the genus *Mantella*, of which all species are endemic to Madagascar (Table 5.5). Ten of the fifteen *Mantella* species recognised by CITES are considered globally threatened (classified as either Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable by the IUCN). The majority of live *Mantella* species (85%) were imported in 1998 and 1999.

The sharp decline in wild-sourced imports of amphibians must be discussed in conjunction with EC import restrictions. Twenty-four amphibian taxa were subject to negative opinions or import suspensions over the period 1998-2007 (Table 5.4).

As might be expected, a decline in imports of live, wild-sourced *Mantella* species appears to correspond with import suspensions (Figure 5.3). Specifically, import suspensions under Article 4.6(b) were formed for thirteen *Mantella* species from Madagascar on 2/2/2001 and a fourteenth, Golden *Mantella aurantiaca*, was subject to some form of import restriction from 20/5/1999

onwards, after a negative opinion was formed by the SRG. The only *Mantella* species traded relatively consistently from Madagascar after 1999 was Brown *Mantella betsileo*; the SRG formed a positive opinion on 10/11/1999. EC opinions and import suspensions for *Mantella* species will be re-evaluated by the SRG in 2009.

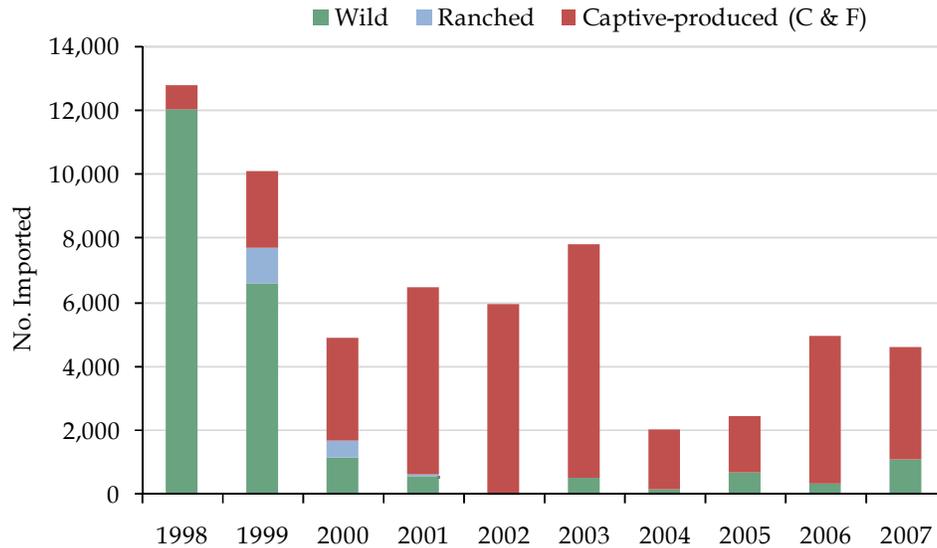


Figure 5.2. EC-reported imports of live Annex B amphibians by source, 1998-2007.

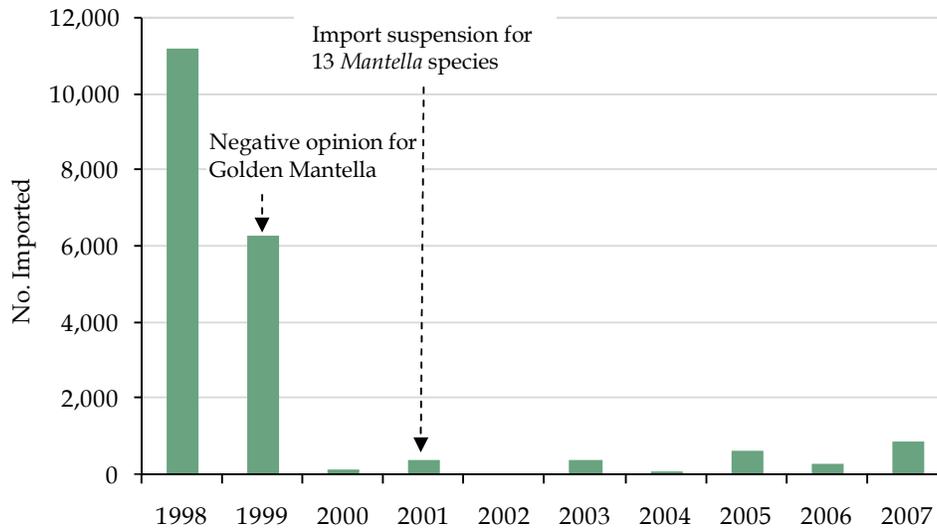


Figure 5.3. EC-reported exports of live, wild *Mantella* spp., 1998-2007.

Of the remaining Annex B species traded as live, Dyeing Poison Frog *Dendrobates tinctorius* was imported in the highest quantities, with 1,464 wild specimens imported from Suriname during 1998 and 2001. However, EC imports ceased following the formation of a negative opinion for this species/country combination on 18/7/2001 (Figure 5.4). This was later formalised as a suspension for wild specimens on 1/3/2003. Two other

Dendrobates species were also imported by the EC in small numbers in 1999, 2000 and 2001, but from ranched sources in Nicaragua: Green Poison Frog *Dendrobates auratus* and Flaming Poison Frog *D. pumilio*. Trade in these species also effectively ceased after the SRG formed a negative opinion for ranched Green Poison Frog on 18/7/2001 and for ranched specimens of Flaming Poison Frog on 11/7/2000 (Figure 5.4). Ranched specimens

represented only 3% of the total trade in live specimens between 1998 and 2007.

Live, wild specimens of Three-striped Poison Frog *Epipedobates trivittatus* were also imported at variable levels exclusively from Suriname during 1998-2007. A positive opinion formed on 22/7/1997 remains in place.

Import restrictions for amphibian species which pose an ecological threat to wild species within the Community were established on 31/8/2001 for Goliath Frog *Conraua goliath* and on 22/12/1997 for American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*. Fifty live wild specimens of American Bullfrog were imported by the EC from the United States for scientific purposes in 1999.

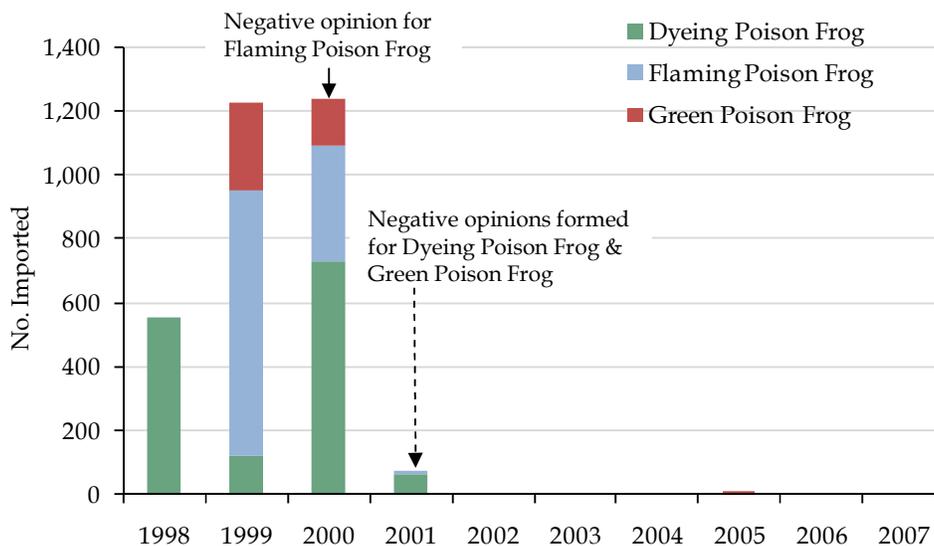


Figure 5.4. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Dyeing Poison Frog from Suriname and live, ranged Green Poison Frog and Flaming Poison Frog from Nicaragua, 1998-2007.



Green Poison Frog © Wildfeuer, Wikimedia commons

Table 5.4. Amphibian taxa subject to suspensions and/or SRG negative opinions over the period 1998-2007.

Taxon	Country	Negative Opinion and Suspension Notes
Dendrobatidae		
Sky-blue Poison Frog <i>Cryptophyllobates azureiventris</i>	Peru	Opinion formed for wild specimens on 12/6/2006.
Green Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates auratus</i>	Nicaragua	Opinion formed on 18/7/2001. It was replaced by a suspension for all wild specimens on 01/3/2003.
Flaming Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates pumilio</i>	Nicaragua	Opinion formed for ranched specimens on 11/7/2000, followed by a negative opinion for all specimens on 05/2/2002. A suspension for all wild specimens was formalised on 30/4/2004 and a suspension for ranched was formalised on 10/5/2006.
Dyeing Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>	Suriname	Opinion formed on 18/7/2001. It was replaced by a suspension for all wild specimens on 01/3/2003.
Zimmermann's Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates variabilis</i>	Peru	Opinion formed for wild specimens on 12/6/2006.
Amazonian Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates ventrimaculatus</i>	Peru	Opinion formed for wild specimens on 12/6/2006.
Mantellidae		
Golden Mantella <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i> <i>Mantella</i> spp. (<i>Mantella baroni</i> , <i>M. bernhardi</i> , <i>M. cowanii</i> , <i>M. crocea</i> , <i>M. expectata</i> , <i>M. haraldmeieri</i> , <i>M. laevigata</i> , <i>M. madagascariensis</i> , <i>M. manery</i> , <i>M. milotympanum</i> , <i>M. nigricans</i> , <i>M. pulchra</i> , <i>M. viridis</i>)	Madagascar	A series of negative opinions and suspensions have been in place since 20/5/1999.
	Madagascar	All wild specimens suspended since 02/2/2001.
Microhylidae		
Red Rain Frog <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>	Madagascar	Opinion formed on 19/4/2004 and confirmed on 13/12/2004. It was replaced by an import suspension for all wild specimens on 10/5/2006.
Ranidae		
Goliath Frog <i>Conraua goliath</i>	Cameroon	Opinion formed on 31/8/2001. It was replaced by a suspension for all wild specimens on 01/3/2003.
American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	All countries	Import suspension for all live specimens has been in place since 22/12/1997.

Table 5.5. EC-reported imports of live amphibians from the wild by taxon, 1998-2007.

Family	Taxon	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total by Taxon	
Dendrobatidae	Green Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates auratus</i>			5					12			17	
	Harlequin Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates histrionicus</i>			25								25	
	Yellow-banded Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>			25					8		10	43	
	Dyeing Poison Frog <i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>	552	122	728	62	34						1,498	
	Phantasmal Poison Frog <i>Epipedobates tricolor</i>			25								25	
	Three-striped Poison Frog <i>Epipedobates trivittatus</i>	254	79	197	108	22	50					146	856
	Dendrobatidae Total	806	201	1,005	170	56	50			20		156	2,464
	Microhylidae	Red Rain Frog <i>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</i>							35				35
		Microhylidae Total							35				35
		Ranidae											
Ranidae	Goliath Frog <i>Conraua goliath</i>	6	59									65	
	American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>		50									50	
	Ranidae Total	6	109									115	
	Mantellidae												
Mantellidae	<i>Mantella spp.</i>	838	260									1,098	
	Golden Mantella <i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>	4,754	2,075		12		299					7,140	
	Bernhard's Mantella <i>Mantella bernhardi</i>		30									30	
	Brown Mantella <i>Mantella betsileo</i>	435	175	150	405		125	95	675	330	910	3,300	
	Cowan's Mantella <i>Mantella cowani</i>	52	150									202	
	Yellow Mantella <i>Mantella crocea</i>	395	250									645	
	Blue-legged Mantella <i>Mantella expectata</i>	624	105									729	
	Climbing Mantella <i>Mantella laevigata</i>	435	415									850	

Madagascan Mantella <i>Mantella madagascariensis</i>	2,192	1,547									3,739
Beautiful Mantella <i>Mantella pulchra</i>	784	905									1,689
Green Mantella <i>Mantella viridis</i>	690	385									1,075
Mantellidae Total	11,199	6,297	150	417	56	474	95	675	330	910	20,497
Total by Year	12,011	6,607	1,155	587	56	474	130	695	330	1,066	23,111



Mantella laevigata © Franco Andreone;



Golden Mantella © Franco Andreone



Blue-legged Mantella © Franco Andreone

Captive-produced

Twenty-four species from four families were imported as live captive born or bred specimens between 1998 and 2007. Sixty-five percent of the trade over this period was in the species Axolotl *Ambystoma mexicanum*, primarily from the United States and from within the EC. EC imports of Axolotl appear to have decreased after 2003; however, increased intra-Community trade in this species may now take place following the accession of ten countries to the EC in 2004.

Green Poison Frog, representing 22% of the imports between 1998 and 2007, was the second most highly imported species from captive sources. Prior to

2004, 48% of these imports were captive-bred in countries that acceded to the EC in 2004. After EC expansion in 2004, the majority (92%) of EC imports originated in Panama.

Imports of live, captive-bred *Dendrobates* species increased in 2005 and 2006 after an initial decline in 2004. As discussed *infra*, this increase coincides with a decline in wild imports following EC import restrictions put in place in 2000 and 2001.

Imports of captive-produced *Mantella* species were low between 1998 and 2006 (84 live imported total), but in 2007 the EC imported 327 captive-bred frogs from Canada for commercial trade.

5.2. Trade in Fish (excluding caviar)

Of the approximately thirty thousand described fish species, 86 species are currently listed in the appendices of CITES (15 in Appendix I and 71 in Appendix II) (Table 5.6). As trade in species of the Class Acipenseriformes is covered in detail in the section on caviar in Chapter 4, this section will deal only in trade in other fish species.

Excluding Acipenseriformes (sturgeons and paddlefish), 35 species and one taxon reported at the genus level were imported by the EC over the period 1998-2007; all but seven of those were seahorses (genus *Hippocampus*). No imports from the orders Lamniformes, Orectolobiformes, Anguilliformes, or Cypriniformes were reported.

Table 5.6. Fish taxa listed in the Appendices of CITES and the EC Annexes.

Order	Family	Taxon	App/Annex
LAMNIFORMES	Cetorhinidae	Basking Shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)	II/B
	Lamnidae	Great White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)	II/B
ORECTOLOBIFORMES	Rhincodontidae	Whale Shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	II/B
RAJIFORMES	Pristidae	Sawfishes (*Pristidae spp.)	I/A
		Freshwater Sawfish (<i>Pristis microdon</i>)	II/B
ACIPENSERIFORMES	**Sturgeons and Paddlefish (ACIPENSERIFORMES spp.)		II/B
	Acipenseridae	Shortnose Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)	I/A
		Atlantic Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser sturio</i>)	I/A
ANGUILLIFORMES	Anguillidae	Common Eel ^a (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	II/B
CYPRINIFORMES	Catostomidae	Cui-ui (<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>)	I/A
	Cyprinidae	Congo Blind Barb (<i>Caecobarbus geertsi</i>)	II/B
		Isok Barb (<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>)	I/A
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES	Osteoglossidae	Arapaima (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>)	II/B
		Asian Arowana (<i>Scleropages formosus</i>)	I/A
PERCIFORMES	Apogonidae	Banggai Cardinalfish ^b (<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>)	D
	Labridae	Humphead wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>)	II/B
	Sciaenidae	Totoaba (<i>Totoaba macdonaldi</i>)	I/A
SILURIFORMES	Pangasiidae	Giant Catfish (<i>Pangasianodon gigas</i>)	I/A
SYNGNATHIFORMES	Syngnathidae	Seahorses (<i>Hippocampus</i> spp.)	II/B
CERATODONTIFORMES	Ceratodontidae	Australian Lungfish (<i>Neoceratodus forsteri</i>)	II/B
COELACANTHIFORMES	Latimeriidae	Coelacanths (<i>Latimeria</i> spp.)	I/A

Key: * Except the species included in Appendix II and Annex B. **Except the species included in Appendix I and Annex A. ^a Common Eel was listed in Appendix II and Annex B on 13/3/2009, so was not listed during 2007.

^bBanggai Cardinalfish was listed in Annex D on 11/4/2008, so was not listed during 2007.

5.2.1 Annex A Fish

Three Annex A fish species (Coelacanth *Latimeria chalumnae*, Giant Catfish *Pangasianodon gigas* and Asian Arowana *Scleropages formosus*) were reported by the EC as imports between 1998 and 2007. The only trade in Coelacanth was one body imported from the wild for educational purposes in 1998, and imports of Giant Catfish were limited to 17 fish seized or confiscated in 2004. All trade in Asian Arowana was in live individuals that were bred in captivity (sources 'C' and 'D'). In total, 1,094 live

captive-bred Asian Arowana were imported by the EC. The trade in captive-bred arowanas has increased noticeably since 2002 (Figure 5.5). This coincides with an increase in the number of registered captive breeding operations that breed Appendix-I Asian Arowana for commercial purposes since 1998. There are currently 84 (June 2009) registered facilities breeding the species in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

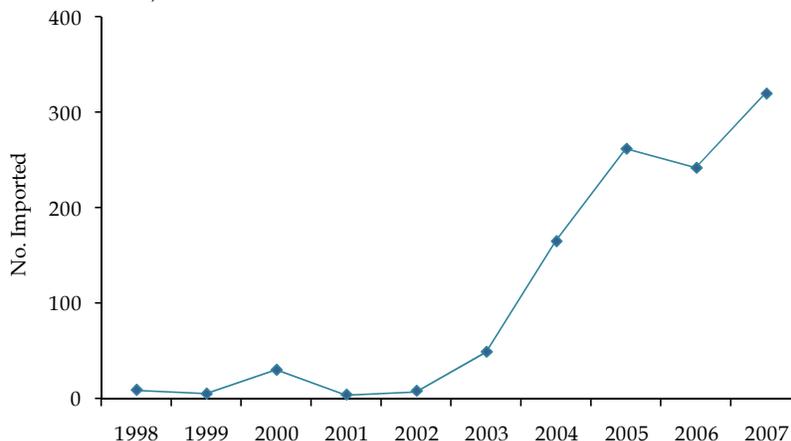


Figure 5.5. EC-reported imports of live, captive-bred (source 'C' and 'D') Asian Arowana, 1998-2007.

5.2.2 Annex B Fish

The EC reported trade in Annex B fish comprised almost exclusively of trade in seahorses (genus *Hippocampus*). Low level imports of Freshwater Sawfish *Pristis microdon*, Australian Lungfish *Neoceratodus forsteri*, Humphead Wrasse *Cheilinus undulatus*, and Arapaima *Arapaima gigas* were also reported. Trade in Australian Lungfish and Arapaima was primarily in live, captive-bred specimens and, in the case of Arapaima, ranched meat. Arapaima originated predominantly in Peru and Brazil and Australian Lungfish was exported directly by Australia. Two live, wild sawfishes for educational purposes and one live, wild Humphead Wrasse for a zoo were imported from Australia. The rest of this section focuses on trade in seahorses.

EC imports of seahorses

The EC imported 28 species of seahorse between 1998 and 2007 and also reported relatively large quantities of imports at the genus level ('*Hippocampus* spp.'). Eight seahorse species are considered globally threatened by the IUCN, with the remaining considered 'Data Deficient'. Aside from a large number of confiscated or seized derivatives, seahorses were primarily imported as live specimens (Table 5.7).

Fourteen EC Member States reported the import of live seahorses between 1998 and 2007. Spotted Seahorse *Hippocampus kuda*, considered Vulnerable by the IUCN, was the species imported at the largest volume with 80,148 live individuals imported, representing 44% of EC imports. Northern Seahorse *Hippocampus erectus* (16%), Longsnout Seahorse *H. reidi* (16%), and specimens reported at the genus level ('*Hippocampus* spp.')(13%) were also traded in relatively large volumes.

The source of live seahorses imported shifted markedly from wild-taken to captive-produced since the genus' listing in CITES Appendix II and EC Annex B in 2004 (Figure 5.6) (prior to 2004, the genus was listed in Annex D since 1997). Declining catch of wild seahorses has been cited as a contributing factor in the increased interest in commercial aquaculture of seahorses.¹²

¹² Olivotto, I., et al. 2008. Breeding and rearing the longsnout seahorse *Hippocampus reidi*: Rearing and feeding studies. *Aquaculture* 283, 92-96.

Table 5.7. EC-reported imports of *Hippocampus* spp. by term and source, 1998-2007 (for terms traded at quantities >100).

Term	C	F	I	W	(blank)	Total
bodies			7,676	6,696	32,423	46,795
derivatives			849,542			849,542
live	36,403	10,300	475	89,541	45,428	182,147
skeletons					214	214
unspecified				20,000		20,000

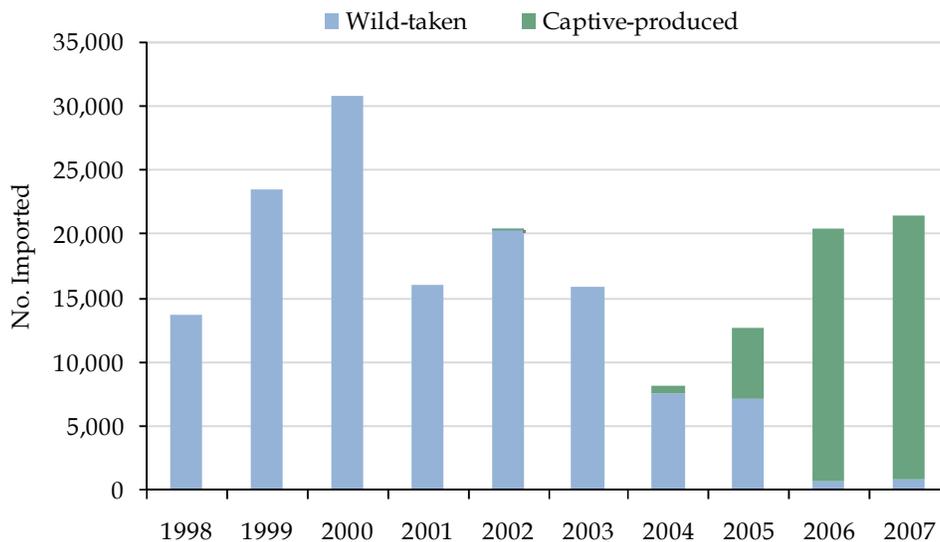


Figure 5.6. EC-reported imports of live seahorses by source, 1998-2007. (N.B. Captive-produced includes source 'C' and 'F'; wild-taken includes source 'W', 'U' and 'blank')

Concurrently, as the source of live seahorses changed, a noticeable shift in the exporting countries also occurred. Prior to 2006, 90% of live seahorses imported were wild-sourced specimens directly exported by five key countries: Indonesia (32%), Sri Lanka (18%), Philippines (16%), Brazil (16%), and Singapore (7%). In 2006 and 2007, however, imports were predominantly captive-produced specimens directly exported by Sri Lanka (43%) and Viet Nam (53%).

Sri Lanka is the only country of the previous key exporters to continue to export seahorses to the EC in relatively high volumes after 2004; the shift in source is most visible with this exporter (Figure 5.7).

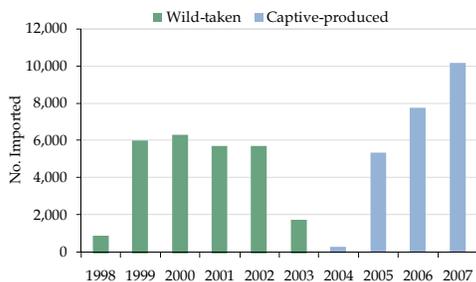


Figure 5.7. EC-reported direct imports of live seahorses from Sri Lanka, 1998-2007.

The main species previously imported into the EC from Sri Lanka were wild Spotted Seahorse, Short-snouted Seahorse *H. hippocampus* and Northern Seahorse and some trade reported at the genus-level. However, all exports from Sri Lanka since 2004 were live captive-bred seahorses (23316 individuals between 2004-2007) of the species Longsnout Seahorse, and to a much lesser extent Short-snouted Seahorse (200 specimens in 2005). Longsnout Seahorse is popular in aquaria due to a large body size and attractive colouration; it occurs in North, Central and South America and is not native to Sri Lanka.

All imports from Viet Nam, the other key exporter accounting for 22,300 captive-born or bred seahorses to the EC during 2004-2007, were exclusively Spotted Seahorse. Prior to 2006, live seahorses from Viet Nam were imported at much smaller quantities and were exclusively from the wild or were reported without a source specified. In total, 406 live seahorses (primarily Spotted Seahorse or imports reported at the genus level) were imported by the EC between 1998 and 2005. The SRG formed a negative opinion for imports of wild Spotted Seahorse from Viet Nam in January 2006

that remained in place throughout 2007. Following this negative opinion, the EC did not report any imports of wild-sourced Spotted Seahorse.

Australia and New Zealand were the only other two countries to export live captive-born or bred seahorses to the EC in 2006 or 2007. The low number of exporting countries of captive-produced seahorses may reflect that seahorse aquaculture has been developed relatively recently and there are known difficulties in rearing the species in captive conditions.¹²

Despite the apparent popularity of its native species Longsnout Seahorse, imports from Brazil, have also declined over this period (Figure 5.8).

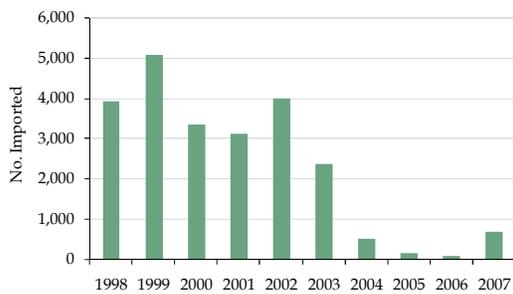


Figure 5.8. EC-reported imports of live, wild-sourced (including unspecified) *Hippocampus* spp. from Brazil, 1998-2007.

Exports from Indonesia, previously accounting for the highest percentage of EC imports, decreased substantially after 2005 (Figure 5.9). EC imports from Indonesia were exclusively from wild, unknown or unspecified sources between 1998-2007.

Table 5.8. SRG import restrictions for *Hippocampus* species.

Taxon	Country	Description	SRG Negative Opinion Date	Current restrictions
Barbour's Seahorse <i>Hippocampus barbouri</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	15/11/2005	Opinion replaced by a suspension on 01/10/2007.
Tiger-tail Seahorse <i>Hippocampus comes</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	15/11/2005	Opinion replaced by a suspension on 01/10/2007.
Thorny Seahorse <i>Hippocampus histrix</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	15/11/2005	Opinion replaced by a suspension on 01/10/2007.
Great Seahorse <i>Hippocampus kelloggi</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	26/9/2006	
Spotted Seahorse <i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	15/11/2005	
Spotted Seahorse <i>Hippocampus kuda</i>	Viet Nam	All wild specimens	13/1/2006	Negative opinion confirmed on 09/3/2006.
Hedgehog Seahorse <i>Hippocampus spinosissimus</i>	Indonesia	All wild specimens	21/10/2005	Opinion replaced by a suspension on 01/10/2007.

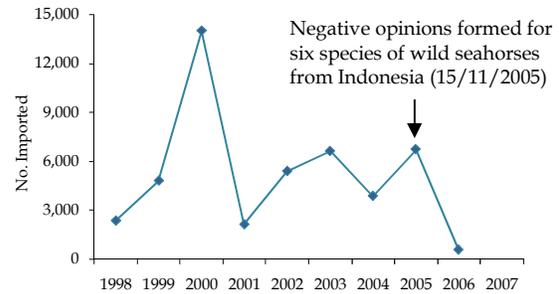


Figure 5.9. EC-reported direct imports of live seahorses from Indonesia, 1998-2007.

The SRG formed negative opinions for six *Hippocampus* species from Indonesia in 2005 and 2006 which roughly correlate to this decline (Table 5.8). The relatively high level of trade in 2005 can be attributed to imports of Spotted Seahorse, Barbour's Seahorse *Hippocampus barbouri* and Thorny Seahorse *H. histrix* prior to SRG negative opinions being formed for all of these species on 15/11/2005.

The only imports reported by candidate countries were five live seahorses seized or confiscated by Turkey.

¹³ Olivotto, I., et al. 2008. Breeding and rearing the longsnout seahorse *Hippocampus reidi*: Rearing and feeding studies. *Aquaculture* 283, 92-96.

6. Exports and re-exports

This chapter focuses on exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species by EC and candidate countries.

In 2007, EC Member States exported both captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species and a small number of wild-collected 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.

EC candidate country Turkey exported wild-collected native species in 2007. Candidate countries also exported live captive-bred specimens tortoises at high volumes in 2007.

6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2007, direct exports by EC countries of wild-collected native species were exported for a variety of purposes using a variety of terms (Table 6.1). Direct exports were primarily for scientific purposes.

Exports by candidate countries of wild native species were primarily for commercial purposes.

An overview of 2007 exports of wild-collected native species reported by the EC and by 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, candidate States in 2007 as reported by the exporters.

	Education	Hunting Trophies	Circus or Travelling Exhibition		Scientific	Commercial Trade
			Personal			
*European Community	Mammals	1 body 1 skin 23 skulls	2 skins 8 trophies	1 body 1 skin 1 trophy	100 hair 502 specimens 1271 teeth	581 meat 1 skin
	Birds			3 bodies 2 live	4 specimens	1 body 4 live
	Fish				100 specimens	10.289 kg of caviar
	Inverts.				10 live corals	
	Plants				400 leaves	2 kg extract
Candidates	Mammals		1 trophy		3 live	
	Inverts				50 live	1441 kg live
	Plants					9,250,000 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

Wild-collected native CITES-listed species were exported by the EC for seven mammal, nine bird, two fish, one invertebrate, and three plant species in 2007, with the majority of exports traded for scientific purposes. As in 2006, the quantities exported in 2007 were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species (Table 8.2).

Two species listed in CITES Appendix-I and Annex A, Iberian Lynx *Lynx pardinus* and European Otter *Lutra lutra*, were exported in 2007 for scientific or educational purposes. The rest of the mammals and birds exported were all CITES Appendix-II species listed in Annex A. The fish, invertebrate and plant species were all listed in CITES Appendix II and Annex B.

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

Taxon	App/Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
MAMMALS				
Canidae				
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	Norway	1 skin	T
		Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		United States	118 specimens	S
		United States	96 teeth	S
Felidae				
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Norway	1 body	P
		Norway	1 trophy	P
		Norway	4 specimens	S
		United States	335 teeth	S
Iberian Lynx <i>Lynx pardinus</i>	I/A	Switzerland	79 specimens	S
Mustelidae				
European Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	I/A	Switzerland	1 body	E
		Switzerland	1 skin	E
		Switzerland	23 skulls	E
Ursidae				
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Moldova	2 trophies	H
		Norway	581 meat	T
		Norway	2 skins	H
		Switzerland	1 skin	P
		Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		Ukraine	1 trophy	H
		United States	100 hair	S
		United States	260 specimens	S
		United States	3 trophies	H
		United States	768 teeth	S
Brown bear © www.fapas.es				
Delphinidae				
Common Dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	II/A	United States	1 specimen	S
Phocoenidae				
Common Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	Canada	39 specimens	S
		Liechtenstein	1 specimen	S
		Norway	72 teeth	S
BIRDS				
Ciconiidae				
Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	II/A	Brazil	3 specimens	S
Accipitridae				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II/A	United States	2 bodies	P
Otididae				
Little Bustard <i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	II/A	United States	1 specimen	S
Strigidae				
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II/A	United States	1 body	P
Tytonidae				
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II/A	Norway	1 body	T

Taxon	App/Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
FISH				
Acipenseridae				
Sterlet Sturgeon <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	II/B	Serbia	100 specimens	S
Beluga Sturgeon <i>Huso huso</i>	II/B	China	9.86 eggs (kg)	T
		Philippines	0.4 eggs (kg)	T
		Singapore	0.03 eggs (kg)	T
INVERTEBRATES				
Dendrophylliidae				
<i>Balanophyllia europaea</i>	II/B	United States	10 live	S
PLANTS				
Orchidaceae				
Lesser Butterfly Orchid <i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	II/B	Republic of Korea	200 leaves	S
Butterfly Orchid <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	II/B	Republic of Korea	200 leaves	S
Ranunculaceae				
Sping Pheasant's Eye <i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II/B	India	2 extract (kg)	T

*Purpose Code E= Educational, 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 Candidate-reported exports of wild-collected species

Eight CITES-listed species were exported as wild-sourced by Turkey in 2007 (Table 6.3). All of the trade was in CITES Appendix II-listed species, but Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus* and Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* are listed in Annex A of the EC Wildlife regulations. While the two mammal species were exported as a hunting trophy or for the purpose of a 'circus or travelling exhibition', the remaining species (one invertebrate and five plant species) were mainly traded for commercial purposes.

As in 2006, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, *Galanthus* spp. and *Cyclamen* spp. were exported in large quantities in 2007.

Importers also reported 18 wild-sourced Brown Bear trophies from Croatia, but this trade could not be corroborated as Croatia had not submitted an annual report to CITES for 2007.

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

Taxon	App/Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
MAMMALS					
Delphinidae					
Bottlenose Dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	II/A	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	3 live	Q
Ursidae					
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Turkey	United States	1 trophy	H
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	1,440 kg live	T
		Turkey	EC	50 kg live	S
		Turkey	EC	2,882 kg bodies	T
		Turkey	Israel	1 kg live	T

Taxon	App/Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
Greater Snowdrop					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	Turkey	EC	5,700,000 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	800,000 live	T

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 ten mammal, 12 bird, 19 reptile, eight fish, two invertebrate, and 16 plant taxa. Most 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 6.5 lists species for which the (re-)exports reported by the EC in 2007 exceeded 1,000 units, together with the corresponding (re-)exports reported in 2005 and 2006.

Table 6.4. Summary of EC-reported (re-)exports for terms > 1,000 units from all sources in 2007.

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2007	Term & Units
Mammals	73,386	specimens
	49,681	skins
	20,253	hair
	6,834	ivory carvings
	2,341	cloth (m)
	1,429	teeth
	1,010	ivory products (kg)
	1,116	live
Birds	51,039	live
	31,055	feathers (kg)
	10,665	feathers
	1,147	specimens
Reptiles	700,058	skin pieces
	4,661	skin pieces (kg)
	226,636	skins
	24,034	extract
	11,411	live
Fish	1,102	small leather products
	3,300,000	eggs (live)
	51,175	live
	20,000	live (kg)
	60,025	bodies (kg)
	57,092	eggs (kg)
	26,387	meat (kg)
1,598	extract (kg)	
Inverts	108,862	live
	4,607	raw corals (kg)

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2007	Term & Units
	1,064	raw corals
Plants	2,567,796	live
	43,191	extract (kg)
	11,794	seeds
	6,030	leaves (kg)
	4,444	powder (kg)
	3,000	sawn wood
	2,850	wax (kg)
Trees	70,750	bark (kg)
	27,389	veneer (kg)
	15,422	veneer (m2)
	17,100	powder (kg)
	1,628	extract (kg)
	1,450	sawn wood (m3)

Mammals

Most mammal parts and derivatives exported from the EC originated outside the EC (i.e. they were re-exports). Mammals were mainly (re-)exported as scientific 'specimens' or commercially as 'skins' and 'hair'. In total, 33 families of mammal were (re-)exported by the EC in 2007; this included 146 species and seven mammals reported at a higher taxon level. The majority of 'specimens' (96%) were samples of the species Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis* for scientific purposes. Of those, 95% were from captive-born or bred sources (source 'C' and 'F'). One species also dominated the trade in 'hair' with over 99% of the trade comprised of re-exported wild-sourced Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica* hair from China.

Thirty-three species of mammal (and two reported at a higher taxonomic level) were exported as skins or skin derivatives with 49,681 skins, 28.5 kg of skins, 2,341 m. cloth, 937 plates exported in 2007. Approximately 99% of skins originated from wild sources outside of the EC and were re-exported for commercial purposes. South American Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus* and Pampas Fox *L. gymnocercus* accounted for 82% of all EC mammal skin exports and were predominantly wildtaken in Argentina.

Live mammals exceeded the 1,000 unit threshold for the first time since 2003, with 1,116 live mammals (re-)exported in 2007. Live mammals were exported for a variety of purposes, but mainly for scientific (40%), zoological (22%), circuses and travelling exhibitions (13%) and commercial trade (19%). One hundred and one species of mammal and two groups reported at the genus level from a total of 22 families were (re-)exported. Families most commonly exported as live animals were Cebidae (29%), Cercopithecidae (27%) and Felidae (16%), and trade in these families was primarily in

captive-born or bred individuals. In fact, the vast majority of live mammals (re-)exported (93%) originated from captive-born or bred sources, and 69% of those originating from captive-breeding facilities within the EC. Twenty-three live mammals (2%) originating from the wild were re-exported in 2007.

Birds

Birds were predominantly traded as live animals or for their feathers in 2007. Over 280 bird taxa from 34 different families were exported from the EC. Of these, 240 species of birds from 23 families were exported as live birds representing over 51,000 individual birds. This is more than double the number exported in 2006 (24,000), but less than the 63,000 birds exported in 2005. The vast majority (98%) of the live birds were captive-born or bred in the EC; only 35 individuals originating from the wild were re-exported by the EC in 2007. As in 2006, the family Psittacidae (parrots) represented the bulk of the live bird trade with 45,264 birds exported from this family alone in 2007. The most highly traded Psittacidae species were Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus* (13,912 birds), Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* (9,309 birds) and Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* (2,564 birds). Falcons (Family Falconidae) represented the family with the second highest level of trade with 2,243 birds exported (primarily *Falco* hybrids).

The EC also exported large quantities of feathers from captive-bred and ranches Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* and captive-bred Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*.

Reptiles

EC exports of reptiles included 124 taxa from twenty families in 2007. Reptiles were mainly exported for commercial purposes as skins or skin

derivatives, although trade in extract, live animals and small leather products was also notable. With the exception of live reptiles, the majority of reptile derivatives originated outside the EC and were traded as re-exports. Twenty-seven taxa from nine families were traded for their skins. Of the 226,636 skins exported, 76% originated from wild sources outside the EC (predominantly the United States) with the majority of the remaining skins originating from captive-bred sources (source C). Similarly, approximately 70% of skin pieces re-exported originated from the wild.

Exports of live reptiles comprised 11,421 individuals in 2007. One hundred species of reptile and two groups reported at a higher taxon level were (re-)exported as live animals, the main three species being Veiled Chameleon *Chamaeleo calypttratus*, False Map Turtle *Graptemys pseudogeographica*, and Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*. Live reptiles were mainly captive-produced within the EC (74% of live); only 1% of live reptiles (re-)exported originated from the wild. The EC also exported 10 kg of live ranched Boa constrictor to Canada in 2007.

Amphibians

In 2007, no amphibian species met the 1,000 unit high volume threshold. Exports of amphibians consisted entirely of 630 live amphibians originating from captive-breeding facilities within the EC. Seventeen taxa from two families (Dendrobatidae and Ranidae) were represented in trade. Axolotl *Ambystoma mexicanum*, the species exported in the highest volumes in previous years, was not exported in 2007. Amphibians were primarily exported for commercial trade.

Fish

Acipenseriformes (sturgeons and paddlefish) were the principal fish exports in 2007, representing over 99% of the EC exports. Sturgeons and paddlefish were mainly traded for their eggs as caviar, meat for food or as 'live' and 'live eggs' for aquaculture. Seven fish species and one group reported at the genus level were traded in volumes exceeding a thousand units by the EC: Sturgeons *Acipenser* spp., Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Danube Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii*, Beluga *Huso huso*, White Sturgeon *A. transmontanus*, Star Sturgeon *A. stellatus*, Persian Sturgeon *A. persicus*, and Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*. The species most highly traded was Danube Sturgeon, for both 'live' exports (69%) and as caviar (56% of caviar). Siberian Sturgeon comprised the majority of the trade in live eggs (99% by volume, 88% by weight) and in meat (79%). Most of trade in Acipenseriformes was exported for

commercial purposes and originated from captive production, although 13% of the caviar (7,441 kg) originated from the wild. Of the wild-sourced caviar, 59% was Paddlefish, 32% was Persian Sturgeon, and the remaining was comprised of Star Sturgeon, Danube Sturgeon and Beluga. Re-exports of Paddlefish caviar were solely wildtaken in the United States, and Persian Sturgeon, Star Sturgeon and Beluga caviar mainly originated from wild stocks in Iran.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates were traded at high volumes as 'live' and 'raw corals'. Despite 140 taxa from 23 invertebrate families (re-)exported in 2007, the majority (95% by volume) of invertebrates exported by the EC were live Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. Exports of Medicinal Leech were comprised primarily of captive-bred specimens originating in the EC (92%) and re-exports of wild specimens from Turkey (7%). Scleractinia spp. was the only other taxa to be traded at levels above 1,000, with 4,607 kg and 967 raw corals and 900 kg and 487 live corals exported in 2007. Most of the 'Scleractinia spp.' raw and live coral by volume originated from the wild in Fiji, whereas live coral by weight primarily originated from wild sources in Indonesia. Aside from 'Scleractinia spp.', one hundred other taxa from the Order Scleractinia were also (re-)exported in 2007, with a combined total of 2,566 live corals and 82 raw corals (re-)exported. No other invertebrate taxa were traded at levels over 1,000 units in 2007.

Plants

Eleven plant species and one group traded at the genus level were exported by the EC in excess of one thousand units in 2007. Of those, four taxa were artificially-propagated Appendix-I species: Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp. exported as 'live', Costus *Saussurea costus* re-exported as 'powder (kg)', and *Encephalartos munchii* and *Ariocarpus fissuratus* (re-)exported as seeds. While trade in seeds was exclusively in Appendix I species, the bulk of plant exports were in Appendix-II species.

Eight Appendix II plant species were highly traded: *Galanthus elwesii*, *Galanthus woronowii*, *Cyclamn hederifolium*, *Cyclamen cilicium*, *Cyclamen coum*, Cape Aloe *Aloe ferox*, Candelilla *Euphorbia antisiphilitic*, and *Hoodia gordonii*. Exports originated in the wild and were predominantly live plants.

The trade in *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* species originated from the wild in Turkey and, to a lesser

extent, Georgia. The main destinations for these re-exports were Japan (60%), the United States (24%), Switzerland (9%) and Canada (7%). Cape Aloe was re-exported as extract and leaves by three EC countries and originated from wild sources in South Africa. *Hoodia gordonii* also originated in South Africa, but was re-exported as powder and extract by two EC countries. Candelilla originated in Mexico and was re-exported as wax to Belarus and Switzerland.

Trees

One Appendix-I listed tree (Brazilian rosewood *Dalbergia nigra*) and three Appendix-II listed trees (African Cherry *Prunus africana*, Big-leaf Mahogany

Swietenia macrophylla, and *Caesalpinia echinata*) were (re-)exported in volumes greater than 1,000 units in 2007. Trade in all four species was reported as re-exports with origin outside the EC predominantly for commercial purposes. Re-exports of Brazilian rosewood comprised entirely pre-Convention veneer originating in Brazil. Sawn wood of pre-Convention *Caesalpinia echinata* of unknown country of origin was also exported to China. Big-leaf Mahogany originated from wild sources in Mexico and was traded in large quantities as veneer (both in m² and kg). Wild-sourced African Cherry was traded at high volumes as bark and powder and originated in Cameroon.

Table 6.5. Species for which EC (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2007.

Taxon	App./Annex ¹⁴	2005	2006	2007	Term & Units
MAMMALS					
Camelidae					
Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	I/ A & II/B	1,167	2,767	2,273	cloth (m)
Tayassuidae					
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	II/B	9,506	7,073	2,813	skins
Canidae					
South American Grey Fox <i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	II/B	6,136	17,431	27,829	skins
Pampas Fox <i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i>	II/B		3,840	12,842	skins
Felidae					
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i>	II/B	1,409	1,422	2,322	skins
Mustelidae					
Siberian Weasel <i>Mustela sibirica</i>	III/D	43,108	42,853	20,127	hair
Otariidae					
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II/B	10,761	2,190	1,843	skins
Cercopithecidae					
Crab-eating Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II/B	45,110	58,219	70,525	specimens
Elephantidae					
Elephantidae spp.	I/ A & II/B	2,314	401	2,221	ivory carvings
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I/ A & II/B	6,892 3	4,973	4,024 1,010	ivory carvings ivory products (kg)
BIRDS					
Anatidae					
Muscovy Duck <i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	625,280	95,705	31,055	feathers (kg)
Falconidae					
<i>Falco</i> hybrid	I/ A	1,544	1,732	1,752	live
Phasianidae					
Grey Junglefowl <i>Gallus sommeratii</i>	II/B	10,206	458	10,600	feathers

¹⁴ '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 ¹⁴	2005	2006	2007	Term & Units
Estrildidae					
Java Sparrow <i>Lonchura oryziivora</i>	II/B	373	369	1,010	live
Psittacidae					
Fischer's Lovebird <i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II/B	507	123	2,022	live
Masked Lovebird <i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II/B	973	1,273	2,564	live
Barred Parakeet <i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	II/B	2,811	885	2,346	live
Pacific Parrotlet <i>Forpus coelestis</i>	II/B	2,850	799	3,519	live
Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II/B	1,179	471	1,086	live
Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II/B	1,978	1,056	1,880	live
Eastern Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II/B	6,496	4,050	9,309	live
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II/B	7,959	5,637	13,912	live
REPTILES					
Alligatoridae					
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	392,223	510,808	461,350	skin pieces
S. American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II/B	5,304	1,565	1,415	skins
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II/B	81,949	207,011	159,453	skin pieces
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	II/B	2,270	3,089	3,314	skin pieces
Crocodylidae					
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/B	782	2,936	15,639	skin pieces
Chamaeleonidae					
Veiled Chameleon <i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i>	II/B	9,371	5,073	5,475	live
Teiidae					
Argentine Black & White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II/B	9,588	22,023	6,569	skins
Red Tegu <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II/B	13,427	4,105	5,493	skins
Banded Tegu <i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	II/B	1,896	271	16,319	skins
Varanidae					
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II/B	92,043	94,668	41,916	skins
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	II/B	56,495	17,380	19,411	skins
Boidae					
Yellow Anaconda <i>Eunectes notaeus</i>	II/B	123	3,943	1,289	skins
Colubridae					
Common Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	II/C	39,598	222	15,212	skins
Pythonidae					
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	II/C	14,116	13,705	6,081	skins
Burmese Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	II/C	5,141	11,205	17,889	skins

Taxon	App/Annex ¹⁴	2005	2006	2007	Term & Units
Reticulated Python	II/B	17,882	30,290	33,556	skin pieces
<i>Python reticulatus</i>		50,508	29,610	24,692	skins
Viperidae					
Russell's Viper					
<i>Daboia russelii</i>	III/C			24,034	extract
Emydidae					
False Map Turtle					
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	III/C		2	1,272	live
Testudinidae					
Hermann's Tortoise					
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	2,008	1,932	1,191	live
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Sturgeons	I/A & II/B			20,000	live (kg)
<i>Acipenser</i> spp.				10,000	bodies (kg)
Siberian Sturgeon	II/B	8,420,030	6,900,000	3,275,000	egg (live)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>				50,025	bodies (kg)
		2,215	2,373	20,822	meat (kg)
		9,974	9,429	8,644	eggs (kg)
		710	3,770	4,050	live
		349	1,059	1,527	extract (kg)
Danube Sturgeon	II/B	210	450	35,390	live
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>		2,882	800	31,855	eggs (kg)
		20,000		5,000	egg (live)
Persian Sturgeon	II/B	3,989	3,290	2,431	eggs (kg)
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>					
Star Sturgeon	II/B	30	500	10,550	live
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>					
White Sturgeon	II/B	7,369	9,035	8,867	eggs (kg)
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>		1,307	3,716	4,797	meat (kg)
Beluga Sturgeon	II/B			20,000	egg (live)
<i>Huso huso</i>					
Polyodontidae					
Paddlefish	II/B	1,136	1,636	4,361	eggs (kg)
<i>Polyodon spathula</i>					
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech	II/B	93,479	123,869	104,844	live
<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>					
SCLERACTINIA					
Stony Corals	II/B	35	13,420	4,607	raw corals (kg)
(traded at Order level)					
PLANTS Non-trees					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	875,695	1,357,600	2,063,477	live
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	273,719	305,689	246,512	live
Apocynaceae					
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>	II/B		130	3,750	extract (kg)
			3,170	1,950	powder (kg)
Cactaceae					
<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i>	I/A	3,453	1,342	1,055	seeds
Compositae					
Costus	I/A		251	2,494	powder (kg)
<i>Saussurea costus</i>					
Euphorbiaceae					
Candelilla	II/B				
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>		302	2,125	2,850	wax (kg)
Liliaceae					
Cape Aloe	II/B	37,070	55,589	39,153	extract (kg)

Taxon	App/Annex ¹⁴	2005	2006	2007	Term & Units
<i>Aloe ferox</i>				6,030	leaves (kg)
Orchidaceae					
Slipper Orchids					
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	I/A	2,107	3,138	4,177	live
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	64,321	61,631	43,650	live
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	14,090	37,576	42,145	live
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	97,558	112,970	164,137	live
<i>Encephalartos munchii</i>	I/A	1,000		2,490	seeds
TREES					
Leguminosae					
<i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	II/B			3,000	sawn wood
Brazilian rosewood					
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	I/A	11,859		6,540	veneer (m ²)
Meliaceae					
Big-leaf Mahogany				26,482	veneer (kg)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II/B		5,908	8,882	veneer (m ²)
Rosaceae					
African Cherry		5,000	550	70,750	bark (kg)
<i>Prunus africana</i>	II/B	5,000	18,800	17,100	powder (kg)
		2,819	7,256	1,577	extract (kg)

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

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

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

With one exception, Turkey accounted for all of the high volume (re-)exports from candidate countries. Hermann's Tortoise, however, was primarily exported by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3,458 live), with smaller quantities exported by Turkey (300 live). Export data was not submitted by Croatia, but importer-reported trade from Croatia was low (111 specimens in total).

High volumes of Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus* skins were re-exported by Turkey. These skins originated from wild sources in Namibia and were re-exported to India, Hong Kong, SAR and Norway.

Two species of tortoise were traded over 1,000 units as live animals from captive-bred sources: Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* and Hermann's Tortoise *T. hermanni*. Greek Tortoise was exported to the EC and Switzerland, and Hermann's Tortoise was exported to the EC and Ukraine.

Wild-sourced Medicinal Leech was exported by Turkey at high volumes primarily to the EC in the form of bodies (kg) and live (kg).

All five plant species that met the 1,000 threshold originated in the wild and were exported 'live' (as bulbs) by Turkey to the EC. The majority of the plant exports originated in Turkey, but a large portion of *Galanthus woronowii* (88%) re-exported by Turkey originated in Georgia.

Table 6.6. Summary of candidate countries' (re-)exports for terms >1,000 units in 2007.

Group	Total	Term & Units
Mammals	2,520	skins
Reptiles	8,638	live
Inverts	2,882	bodies (kg)
	1,491	live (kg)
Plants	24,250,000	live
	44,297	veneer (m ²)

Table 6.7. Species for which candidate countries' (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2007.

Group	Taxon	App/ Annex	*Source	2005	2006	2007
Mammals	Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II/B	W	3,800	3,197	2,520
	Greek Tortoise <i>Testudo graeca</i>	II/A	C	1,250	4,563	4,705
Reptiles	Hermann's Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	C		1,001	3,758
	Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	W	4,007	2,965	2,882
Inverts.				1,993	1,877	1,491
	Greater Snowdrop <i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	W	5,700,000	5,600,000	5,700,000
Plants	Green Snowdrop <i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	W	17,879,750	15,000,000	17,000,000
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	W	250,075	250,000	250,000
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	W	400,000	500,000	500,000
	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	W	1,000,000	700,200	800,000

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 uniquely and specifically to allow monitoring, as opposed to control, 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 for the effective protection of the endangered taxa (Article 3 paragraph 1 (b) (ii)).

In 2007, the European Community reported no imports of non-CITES species listed in Annex A. In

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 2003-2007, the EC reported imports of two bird, three reptile, and one amphibian non-CITES Annex B species (Table 11.1). Apart from Peach-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis* and Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*, trade in these species has remained low over this period, and particularly so

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, candidate country trade is not included in this section and only EC imports are analysed.

fact, the European Community has not reported any imports of non-CITES species listed in Annex A to date. The EC did, however, report the export of 116 live captive-bred Garganey *Anas querquedula* and eight Common Pigeon *Columba livia* feathers (source C). The live birds were exported by the EC to the United Arab Emirates (90 birds), South Africa (10), the United States (10) and Canada (6).

in 2007 when only two carapaces and 169 live Red-eared Slider were imported.



Red-eared Slider© Yvonne Ricard

Red-eared Slider has been listed on Annex B since 1997 and live specimens have been subject to an import restriction under Article 4.6 (d) since listing. Over the five years between 2003 and 2007, most live imports were for scientific purposes, and were hence exempt from the import suspension as outlined in Article 71(4). However, nine live specimens were imported for a personal purpose and eleven were imported for a circus or travelling exhibition. Of the 169 live individuals imported in 2007, 160 were imported from the United States for scientific purposes and the remaining nine were seized or confiscated by 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 mammals, invertebrates or plants were reported by the EC during this period.

Table 7.1. EC-reported imports of Annex B non-CITES species between 2003-2007.

Taxon	Term (units)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
BIRDS							
Psittacidae							
Peach-faced Lovebird * <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	live			5,357	1		5,358
Estrildidae		256					256
Timor Sparrow ** <i>Lonchura fuscata</i>	live			5,357	1		5,358
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>	carapace					2	2
	egg (live)				350		350
	eggs		310	500			810
	live	248	153	60	103	169	733
AMPHIBIANS							
Ranidae							
American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	bodies	65					65
	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 EU Annexes following its removal from CITES Appendix II.

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

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.

Ten EC Member States reported imports of non-CITES Annex D species and their derivatives in 2007, amounting to 187,000 kg and approximately 690,000 live 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 2007, while Section 7.3.2 and Table 7.3 summarises EC imports of all other trade in Annex D non-CITES species.

7.3.1. Live Annex D specimens

EC imports included 11 kg and 1,829 live reptiles and 65 live plants. Thirteen reptile species from seven Families and one plant species (*Adenia glauca*) were represented in trade, mainly imported from

Indonesia (36%), China (23%), Pakistan (21%) and the United States (9%). Volumes of trade in species imported in quantities greater than ten specimens in 2007 are provided in Table 7.2. The number of

individuals imported in 2007 was 21% less than the number imported in 2006 (2325 reptiles).

Preferred units of quantity or mass are not specified for Annex D species, however no live reptiles were reported by weight over the period 2003-2006. The

Seven EC Member States imported live reptiles in 2007. Most of the trade in individuals was in two species: *Teratoscincus scincus* (35%) and *Tribolonotus gracilis* (33%). One species, the Malayan

Pit Viper *Calloselasma rhodostoma*, was imported by weight as opposed to number of individuals: 11 kg of live vipers imported in 2007.

Only one Annex D non-CITES plant species was reported imported as live at by the EC in 2007. Sixty-five live plants of the species *Adenia glauca* were exported from the United States. This species was not imported in 2006, when Annex D imports comprised 5,000 kg of *Lycopodium clavatum* and 1,000 live specimens of *Trillium sessile*.

7.3.2. Parts and derivatives of Annex D specimens imported

Parts and derivatives of fourteen Annex D reptile and plant taxa were imported to the EC in 2007; 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 2007, although imports predominantly involved one species, Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata*, which accounted for 70% of imports. In total, 569,386 skins were imported in

2007, approximately 10% less than the number imported in 2006.

Skin imports primarily originated in Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, and Viet Nam. In addition, approximately 103,000 small leather products were imported into the EC in 2007 with 99% made from the species Radiated Rat Snake *Elaphe radiata* and originating in China (most via Hong Kong, SAR). The number of small leather products imported in 2007 was approximately 37% less than in 2006.

Table 7.2. Summary of EC-reported imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2007.

Taxon	China	Indonesia	Madagascar	Malaysia	Pakistan	U.S.	Total
REPTILES							
Gekkonidae							
Guichenot's Giant Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus ciliatus</i>						130	130
Small-scaled Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus microlepis</i>					120		120
Common Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>	370				261		631
Gerrhosauridae							
Four-lined Girdled Lizard <i>Zonosaurus quadrilineatus</i>			75				75
Scincidae							
Crocodile Skink <i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>		609					609
Colubridae							
Radiated Rat Snake <i>Elaphe radiata</i>		39		4		4	47
Striped Trinket Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	43			9			52
Viperidae							
Malayan Pit Viper <i>Calloselasma rhodostoma</i>				120			120
PLANTS							
Passifloraceae							
Desert Rose <i>Adenia glauca</i>						65	65

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 50 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 2007.

Taxon	Term	AL ¹⁵	BA	BW	CN	HK	ID	MK	MY	NA	RU	RS	SG	TH	TR	US	VN	ZA	Total
REPTILES																			
Colubridae																			
Taiwan Stink Snake	skins				8,925														8,925
<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	sm. leather products				432												64		496
Radiated Rat Snake	plates (m ²)					102	150												252
<i>Elaphe radiata</i>	plates				1,285	8,434	802						36						10,557
	skin pieces				198		395												593
	skins				37,357	76,114	100						8,845						122,416
	sm. leather products (kg)				253														253
	sm. leather products				10,044	91,410													101,454
Bocourt's Water Snake	skins													5,669					5,669
<i>Enhydryis bocourti</i>																			
Masked Water Snake	plates (m ²)					104													104
<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	plates				22	292								6					320
	skins				2,040	4,247	26,346						219,217	123,111	8,267	18,089			401,317
	sm. leather products						332							97	284				713
Hydrophiidae																			
Shaw's Sea Snake	plates (m ²)													50					50
<i>Lapemis curtus</i>	plates								4,140					215					4,355
	skins								6,200					24,188					30,388

¹⁵ Country Codes:

AL	Albania	RU	Russian Federation
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	RS	Serbia
BW	Botswana	SG	Singapore
CN	China	TH	Thailand
HK	Hong Kong, SAR	TR	Turkey
ID	Indonesia	US	United States
MK	FYR Macedonia	VN	Viet Nam
MY	Malaysia	ZA	South Africa
NA	Namibia		

Taxon	Term	AL ¹⁵	BA	BW	CN	HK	ID	MK	MY	NA	RU	RS	SG	TH	TR	US	VN	ZA	Total
PLANTS																			
Compositae																			
Mountain Tobacco <i>Arnica montana</i>	dried plants (kg)		256																256
Ericaceae																			
Bearberry <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	dried plants (kg)										5,950								5,950
Gentianaceae																			
Yellow Gentian <i>Gentiana lutea</i>	dried plants (kg)		6,000																6,000
	roots (kg)		15,420																15,420
Lycopodiaceae																			
Common Club Moss <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	dried plants (kg)				5,000														5,000
	powder (kg)				2,500														2,500
Parmeliaceae																			
Icelandic Moss <i>Cetraria islandica</i>	dried plants (kg)	2,570	35,760					15,083			14,510								67,923
Pedaliaceae																			
<i>Harpagophytum</i> spp.	dried plants (kg)			18,168														9,000	27,168
	roots (kg)									56,683									56,683

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 of five species and one plant reported at the genus level were imported into the EC in 2007. In total, the EC imported 112,297 kg of dried plants, 72,103 kg of roots and 2,500 kg of powder from Annex D plants (Table 7.4). EC imports of roots in 2007 were roughly equivalent to imports in 2006, whereas imports of dried plants were 50% higher than in 2006 (Figure 11.1). Three EC Member States reported imports of dried plants and derivatives in 2007.

Imports of dried plants primarily involved the species Icelandic Moss *Cetraria islandica* (60%) and the genus *Harpagophytum* spp. (24%). The main exporters were Bosnia & Herzegovina (37%), Botswana (16%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (13%), and Serbia (13%), among others.

Of all EC imports of roots, 79% were *Harpagophytum* spp. (56,683 kg) from Namibia and 21% were Yellow Gentian *Gentiana lutea* (15,420 kg) from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, 2,500 kg of Common Club Moss *Lycopodium clavatum* powder from China was also imported in 2007.

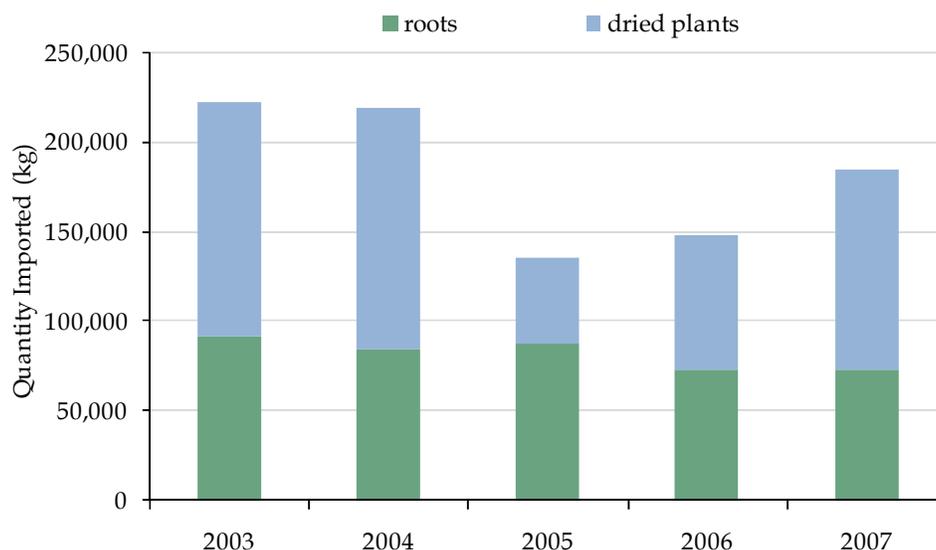


Figure 7.1. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex D non-CITES medicinal plant species (in kg) between 2003 and 2007.

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 (must be justified)
W	Specimens taken from the wild