Wildlife Trade 2008

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

Prepared by

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PREPARED FOR

The European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
Directorate General Environment
ENV E.2 – Environmental Agreements & Trade
Under contract number:
070307/2008/497817/SER/E2

CITATION

UNEP-WCMC (2011). *Wildlife Trade 2008: An analysis of the European Union and candidate countries' annual reports to CITES*. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

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FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Marmoset *Callithrix jacchus* © Manfred Werner
Ariocarpus fissuratus © Michael Wolf
Apollo *Parnassius apollo* © Robert Kindermann
Afghan Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii* © Norbert Kaiser

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Glossary

Annex A/B/C/D species	Species listed in the Annexes to the EU 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
EU	European Union
Member States	The 27 countries that were Member States of the European Union in 2008.
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/all/12/E12-11R15.pdf.
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

Timber

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

Trade reported in kilograms was converted to m^3 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 Union[3] ('EU') and three candidate countries in their 2008 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 Annexes[4] to the EU 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 Union were also included in the analysis when trade was with EU 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 2008 trade figures.

Trade Analyses

i. Noteworthy patterns of trade

EU imports of wild and ranched animals and plants in 2008 were analysed to identify species with noteworthy patterns of trade (Chapter 3) according to five criteria:

- High volume of imports in 2008;
- High volume of imports for globally threatened species in 2008;
- Sharp increase in imports in 2008;
- Longer-term increases or decreases in imports;
- Longer-term variability in imports

In total, nine Annex A, eighty Annex B and one Annex C taxa were selected on the basis of high volume of trade, sharp increase and/or changing trends in trade. These taxa are presented as follows -- mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, invertebrates, and plants.

ii. Trade in particular groups

In-depth analyses are provided for groups of particular interest: mammal hunting trophies, corals, cacti, orchids, and trees (Chapter 4). The overall quantity of coral imported by the EU, which had been steadily increasing since 1999, appears to have decreased slightly in 2008, primarily due to a decrease in the import of live corals. Imports of wild-sourced timber, cacti and hunting trophies also showed a decrease compared with 2007 levels, whereas trade in wild-collected orchids increased in 2008.

iii. Changing patterns in trade

Chapter 5 explores the changing source for the trade in invertebrates (other than coral) over the ten-year period 1999-2008. A change in the source of specimens imported was detected for some invertebrates that were subject to EU trade restrictions. This was particularly the case for Giant Clams (family Tridacnidae), for example, which saw a shift in imports from wild-sourced individuals to captive-born or bred, shifts in the species imported to the EU, and apparent changes in the countries of export.

iv. Exports

High volume (re-)exports and exports of wild-collected species native to the EU and candidate countries are discussed in Chapter 6. EU exports and re-exports of 14 mammal, 13 bird, 21 reptile, six fish, five invertebrate and 19 plant taxa exceeded 1,000 units in 2008. Exports of wild-collected species originating in the EU (i.e. native species) were reported for seven Annex A mammals, five Annex A birds, three Annex A reptiles, two Annex B fish, and three Annex B plant species.

v. Trade in non-CITES species

Trade in species not listed in CITES but included in the EU Annexes is discussed in Chapter 7. The EU reported the import of two non-CITES Annex A species during 2008, both of which were previously listed in CITES Appendix III but were removed from the Appendices in 2007. EU imports of non-CITES Annex B species in 2008 consisted of specimens of Red-eared Slider, Painted Turtle, American Bullfrog, and Palu Swallowtail. Ten Member States reported imports of Annex D taxa and their derivatives during 2008, primarily plants or reptiles.

[3] Hereafter referred to as the 'EU' or 'EU Member States'.
[4] Throughout this report "Annex" refers to the Annexes of the EU 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 EU 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 2008. Eleven species imported by candidate countries met the criteria for high volume of trade or sharp increase in trade in 2008: African Elephant, South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Canada Lynx, Bobcat, North American Otter, Cape Fur Seal, Senegal Parrot, African Grey Parrot, Water Monitor and Beluga Sturgeon. 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 Union (EU) and three candidate countries in their 2008 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 EU.

During 2008, the relevant Wildlife Trade Regulations were Council Regulation (EU) No. 338/1997, Annexes Regulations 1332/2005 and 318/2008, and Implementing Regulation 865/2006 amended by Regulation 100/2008. The three candidate countries included in this analysis were Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

EU Member States and candidate countries
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2. Data included

2.1 Data included

The 2008 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database at the end of February 2010, following the submission of CITES annual reports by Member States and their key trading partners.

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 (m^3) 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 79 non-EU CITES Parties and dependent territories (including the candidate countries) that had submitted their annual reports for 2008 at the time of the analysis.

Table 2.1. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2008 available at the time of analysis.

Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports
Algeria	✓	✓
Armenia	✓	
Aruba (NL)	✓	✓
Australia	✓	✓
Bahamas	✓	✓
Barbados	✓	✓
Benin		✓
Brunei Darussalam		✓
Cambodia		✓
Chad		✓
Chile	✓	✓
China	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓
Croatia	✓	✓
Cuba	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo		✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓
Gabon	✓	✓
Gambia		✓
Georgia	✓	✓
Greenland (DK)		✓
Guatemala	✓	✓
Guinea		✓
Honduras		✓
Hong Kong, SAR	✓	✓
India	✓	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓
Japan	*ZZ	
Jordan	✓	✓
Kazakhstan	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✓
Lao People's Democratic Republic	✓	✓
Macao, SAR	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓
Mali		✓
Mauritania	(no trade reported)	
Mongolia		✓
Morocco	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓
Namibia	✓	✓
New Caledonia (FR)	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓	✓
Pakistan	✓	✓
Panama	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓
Qatar	✓	✓
Republic of Korea	✓	✓
Republic of Moldova	✓	✓
Russian Federation	✓	✓
Saint Kitts and Nevis		✓
Saint Lucia	✓	✓
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		✓
San Marino	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓
Serbia	✓	✓
Singapore	✓	✓
South Africa	✓	✓
Suriname	✓	✓
Swaziland	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓
Tanzania, United Republic of		✓
Thailand	✓	✓
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	✓	✓
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓
Turks and Caicos Islands		✓
Uganda	✓	✓
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓
United States	✓	✓
Uruguay	✓	✓
Uzbekistan	✓	✓
Vanuatu		✓
Venezuela	✓	✓
Zambia		✓

*ZZ: Introduction from the sea

3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

3.1 Criteria used to select species

Imports to the EU 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 2008
2. Globally threatened and near threatened species traded at relatively high volumes in 2008
3. Sharp increase in trade in 2008
4. General long term increases or decreases in trade between 1999 and 2008
5. Long term variability in trade between 1999 and 2008

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 2008 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 IUCN Red List. The 2010 IUCN Red List was accessed online in March 2010.[4]

Table 3.1. Minimum number of wild, unknown and ranched individuals imported in 2008 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 EU Regulations.

In total, 18 mammal, four bird, 18 reptile, one amphibian, nine fish, three invertebrate (other than corals), 23 coral, and 13 plants (including five 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 EU Member States or candidate countries, as appropriate. Data relating to trade within the EU, where reported, have been excluded from this analysis.

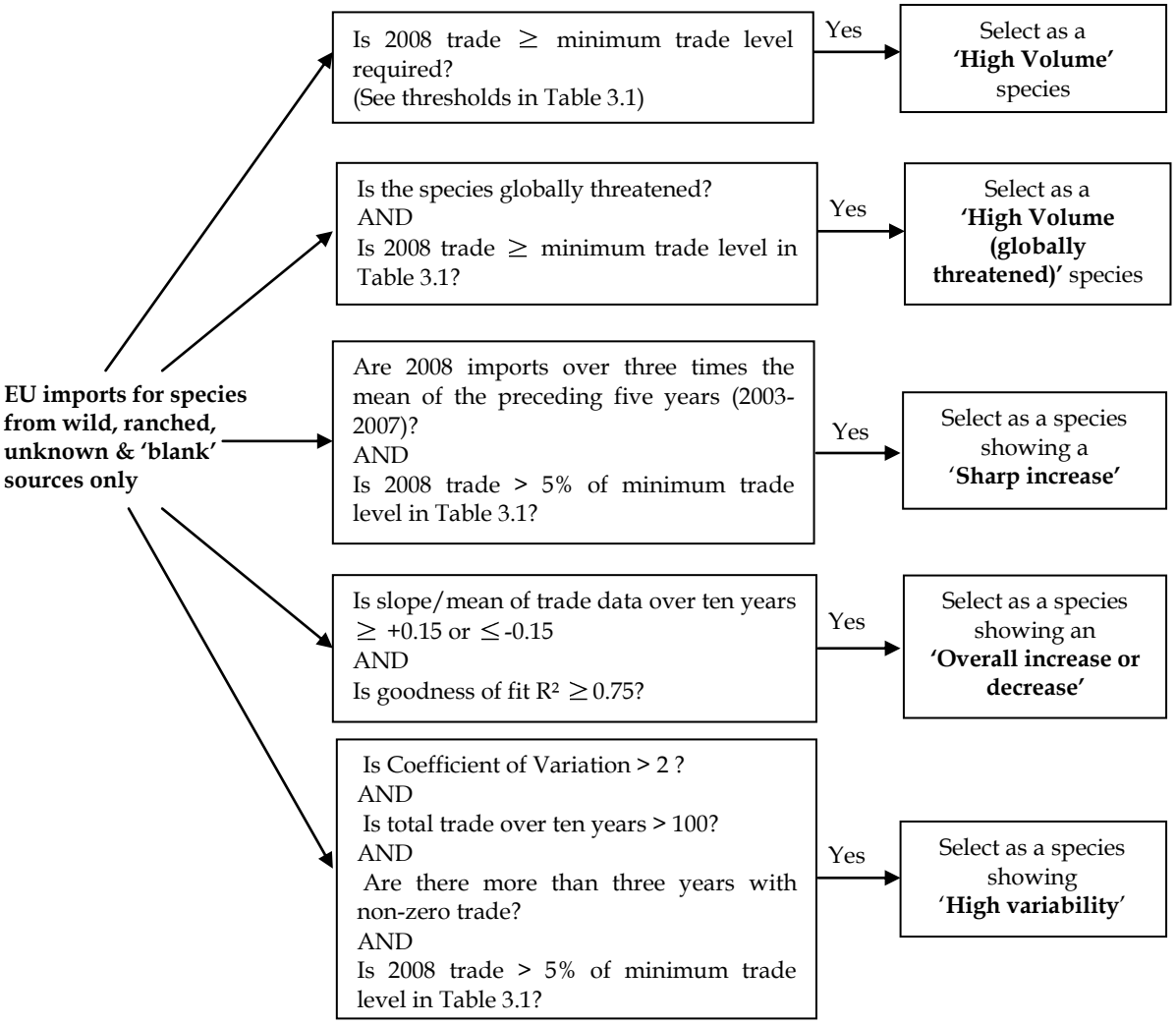
The summary information provided in each taxon account includes the selection criteria met, the principal trade terms imported by the EU (trophies, skins, etc.), the 'Percentage of global trade to the EU' (based on net imports by the EU and by the rest of the world), the principal source of imports (wild, captive-bred, etc), and the main trading partners.

[5] www.iucnredlist.org

The CITES Appendix, EU 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 EU 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 EU 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

Eighteen species of mammal were selected for review and are discussed in this section: six Annex A species and thirteen Annex B species (African Elephant met the criteria for both Annex A and B populations). Five of these (Hippopotamus, Cheetah, African Lion, Polar Bear and Slow Loris) are globally threatened and five 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								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[α]	2006	2007
Hippopotamidae										
Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Tayassuidae										
Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Canidae										
South American Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus*	•, ∗						B	LC	✓	✓
Pampas Fox *Lycalopex gymnocercus*	•, ∗						B	LC	✓	✓
Felidae										
Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*		•		•			A	VU	✓	✓
Canada Lynx *Lynx canadensis*	•		∗				B	LC		✓
Bobcat *Lynx rufus*	•		∗	•			B	LC	✓	✓
African lion *Panthera leo*		•					A/B*	VU	✓	✓
Leopard *Panthera pardus*		•			•		A	NT	✓	✓
Mustelidae										
North American Otter *Lontra canadensis*	•		•, ∗				B	LC		✓
Otariidae										
Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*	∗			∗			B	LC	✓	✓
Ursidae										
Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*					•		A	LC		
Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*		•					B	VU		
Monodontidae										
Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*		•					A	NT		✓
Manidae										
Three-cusped Pangolin *Manis tricuspis*		•	•				B	NT		
Lorisidae										
Slow Loris *Nycticebus coucang*			•				A	VU		
Elephantidae										
African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*		•	•, ∗				A/B	NT	✓	✓

α: VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern (2010 Red List). *Selected on the basis of Annex B population only.

Hippopotamus

(Hippopotamus amphibius)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: teeth & trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 23% of trophies (including skins and skulls), 64% of teeth
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region[6], Zambia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Imports of Hippopotamus were primarily wild-sourced trophies and teeth in 2008. In total, approximately 295 wild individuals were imported into the EU in the form of trophies (135), skins (25), skulls (15), feet (7), tails (4), tusks (12) and teeth (1301 teeth, equivalent to approximately 108 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 26 skin pieces skins and six small leather products. Imports were mainly reported as either a hunting trophy or for commercial trade.

The number of individuals imported in 2008 was 5% higher than the number imported in 2007 and 32% less than the nine-year average between 1999 and 2007 (Figure 3.2).

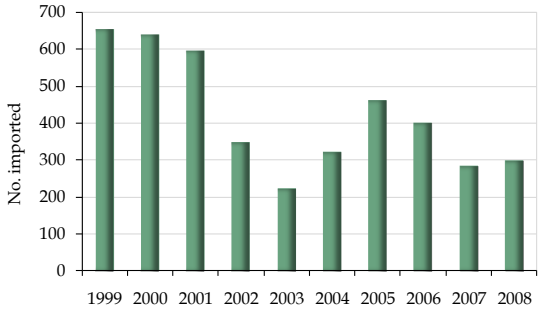


Figure 3.2. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Hippopotamus hunting trophies, 1999-2008.

Eighteen EU countries imported Hippopotamus parts and derivatives in 2008. The top exporters of wild-sourced items were the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter referred to as Tanzania), Zimbabwe and Zambia. Trophies, skins and teeth also originated in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, and Namibia. The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Tanzania on 29/2/2008 and for Zimbabwe on 29/10/2001, and formed a positive opinion for Zambia on 18/7/2001.

[6] Hereafter referred to as Hong Kong, SAR.

Hippopotamus © Patrick Gijsbers

Collared Peccary

(Pecari tajacu)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 93% 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)
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2008, all EU imports of Collared Peccary were from wild sources, predominantly for commercial trade. Imports to the EU in 2008 consisted of direct exports from Peru (41,128 skins, 3234 garments and 2,974 small leather products), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter referred to as Bolivia) (5,700 skins) and Argentina (five trophies and two skulls). Seven EU Member States reported imports in 2008.

The quantity of wild-sourced skins imported in 2008 (46,828) was greater than that imported in 2007 (42,749 skins), but 3% lower than the average for the nine year period 1999-2007 (Figure 3.3).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997.

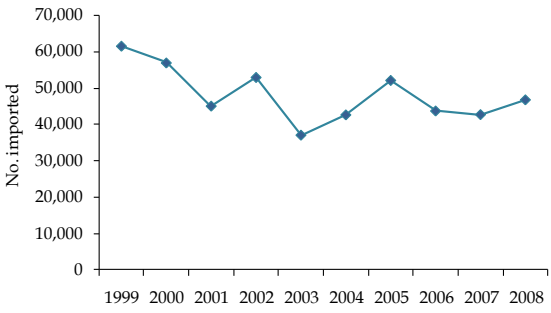


Figure 3.3. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Collared Peccary skins, 1999-2008.

White-lipped Peccary

(Tayassu pecari)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 99% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Peru
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All EU imports of White-lipped Peccary during 2008 were wild-sourced skins exported directly from Peru for commercial purposes. In total, 11,281 skins and 1,844 garments were imported by three EU Member States. The volume of wild-sourced skins imported in 2008 (11,281) was slightly less than that imported in 2007 (11,317 skins), and 22% lower than the average for the nine year period 1999-2007 (Figure 3.4). The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997, and reconfirmed the positive opinion for Peru on 16/02/2010.

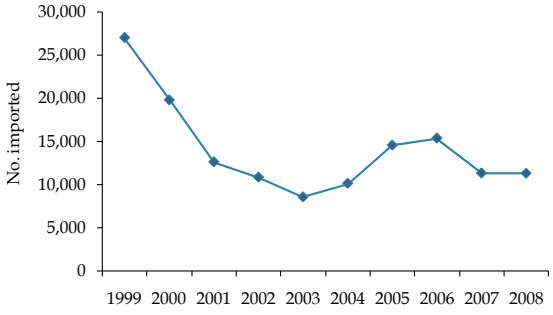


Figure 3.4. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced White-lipped Peccary skins, 1999-2008.

South American Grey Fox

(Lycalopex griseus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 20% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All EU imports of South American Grey Fox in 2008 were wild-sourced skins or skin derivatives. Imports included 38,740 skins, 114 plates, 23 kg of skin pieces, 17 garments and 11 small leather products. All imports originated in Argentina, with 1,100 skins re-exported via Turkey. Eight EU Member States reported the import of skins or skin derivatives. The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

South American Grey Fox © Gaston Cassus

The quantity of wild-sourced skins imported by the EU in 2008 (38,740 skins) was less than half the quantity imported in 2007 (80,000 skins), and 33% lower than the average for the nine-year period 1999-2007 (Figure 3.5).

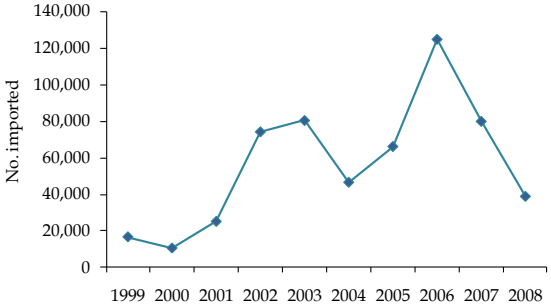


Figure 3.5. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced South American Grey Fox skins, 1999-2008.

Pampas Fox

(Lycalopex gymnocercus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 23% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2008, all EU imports of Pampas Fox were wild-sourced and, with the exception of one small leather product, originated entirely from Argentina. In total, five EU Member States reported the import of 14,842 skins, 21 garments, eight small leather products and five plates in 2008. The quantity of skins imported in 2008 (14,842) was 38% lower than that imported in 2007 (20,567 skins) and slightly lower than the quantity imported in 2006 (15,865). Prior to 2006, only 32 skins were imported by the EU 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), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 77% of trophies (including 'skins' and 'skulls')
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of wild-sourced Cheetah in 2008 consisted of 154 trophies, six skins, one skull and 0.5 kg of hair. This equates to approximately 161 wild-sourced hunting trophies, which is a 66% increase on the 97 hunting trophies imported in 2007 (Figure 3.6).

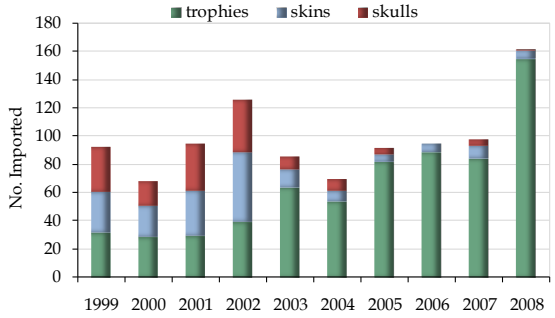


Figure 3.6. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Cheetah hunting trophies (trophies, skins and skulls), 1999-2008.

Three trophies originated in Zimbabwe and the remaining trophies, skins and skulls originated in Namibia. Twenty EU Member States reported the import of at least one Cheetah hunting trophy.

A total of 1,500 scientific specimens from wild-sourced cheetahs were also imported from Namibia in 2008. In addition, 22 live cheetahs were imported for the purposes of breeding or zoos; all were captive-born or captive-bred in either South Africa, the United Arab Emirates or the EU.

Canada Lynx

(Lynx canadensis)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 45% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Canada, United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU-reported imports of Canada Lynx consisted entirely of wild-sourced items, primarily skins in 2008. In total, 6,248 skins and two skin pieces, six skulls, eight trophies, three bodies and one plate were imported. In addition, the confiscation/seizure of 34 garments from the Russian Federation was reported by one Member State. The majority of the trade was imported for commercial purposes.

Imports primarily originated in Canada, although 38% of skins, 12% of trophies and all skin pieces originated in the United States of America (hereafter referred to as the United States). Eleven EU Member States reported imports of this species in 2008.

The total quantity of skins imported in 2008 (6,248) was 25% lower than the quantity imported in 2007 (8,381 skins) and 8% lower than the average for the nine-year period 1999-2007. The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for this species for both Canada and the United States on 27/3/2007.

Bobcat © Don DeBold

Bobcat

(Lynx rufus)

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

All Bobcat imports in 2008 were wild-sourced and the vast majority comprised skins. In total, 39,410 skins, six garments, four skulls and two trophies were imported by the EU. In addition, 22 garments from the Russian Federation were reported confiscated/seized by one Member State. Approximately 87% (34,121) of the skins originated in the United States, although 31% of these were re-exported via Canada, Hong Kong, SAR and San Marino. The remaining 13% of skins originated in Canada. Nine EU Member States reported the import of Bobcat in 2008. The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for Bobcat for both Canada and the United States on 27/3/2007.

Reported imports of Bobcat skins in 2008 were slightly lower than in 2007, but there has been an overall increase in skin imports over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.7).

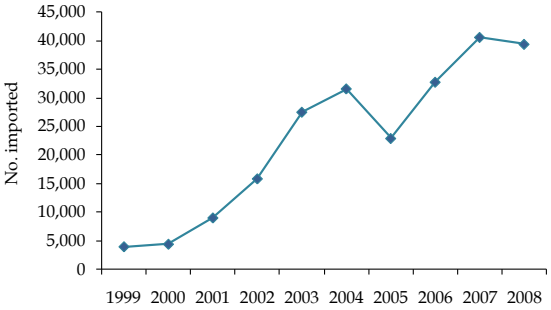


Figure 3.7. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Bobcat skins, 1999-2008.

African Lion

(Panthera leo)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 25% of trophies (includes skins and skulls)
Principal source: captive-bred, wild
Top trading partners: South Africa, Tanzania
CITES Appendix: I/II*
EU Annex: A/B*
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

*Appendix I and Annex A applies to *P. leo persica* only

In 2008, EU imports of wild-taken African Lion from Annex B populations consisted mainly of captive-bred and wild-sourced hunting trophies and trophy parts (captive bred: 90 trophies, nine bodies, four skins, two bones, two skulls, wild-sourced: 76 trophies, eight skulls, six skins, four bodies), as well as 22 live animals (21 captive-bred, one source unknown), five claws, two bones, 1 kg of hair, 0.2 kg of specimens and 0.004 litres of specimens. The confiscation/seizure of one skin from South Africa was also reported by one Member State. EU-reported imports represented approximately 93 lions, slightly less than the 98 lions imported in 2007 (Figure 3.8).

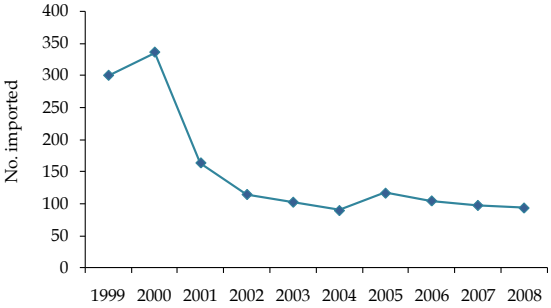


Figure 3.8. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Lion hunting trophies, 1999-2008.

Nineteen EU Member States imported wild-sourced trophies and skins in 2008. Six EU Member States reported the import of captive-bred live lions.

African Lion hunting trophies and trophy parts mainly originated in South Africa (115 trophies, 12 bodies, nine skulls and six skins), Tanzania (25 trophies) and Zambia (11 trophies). Smaller quantities of wild-sourced African Lion products also originated in Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The live animals were exported from Algeria (eight), South Africa (eight), Ukraine (four), Switzerland (one) and Turkey (one).

Leopard © Steve Garvie

Leopard

(Panthera pardus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: trophies, bones
Percentage of global trade to EU: 38% of trophies (including skins & skulls)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Tanzania, Namibia, Zimbabwe
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Leopard was selected due to the high volume of trade in 2008. It also met the 'overall decrease' criterion for skins and skulls (which may be indicative of improved reporting practises for imports of hunting trophies by Member States), whilst imports of hunting trophies (combined terms) have actually increased over the last three years (Figure 3.9).

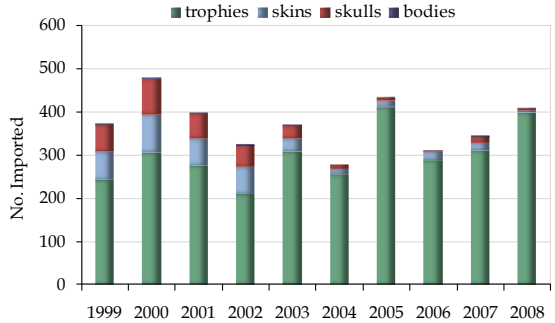


Figure 3.9. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Leopard hunting trophies (all terms), 1999-2008.

Leopard was imported into the EU almost exclusively as wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2008 with 399 trophies, five skulls, and five skins

imported. This equates to approximately 408 hunting trophies, a 19% increase on the 343 trophies imported in 2006. Twenty-two EU Member States reported importing at least one wild-sourced trophy in 2008.

The majority of the trophies imported originated in Tanzania (152 trophies), Namibia (94 trophies), and Zimbabwe (49 trophies). Trophies originating in the Central African Republic, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Botswana were also imported.

In addition to the trophies, wild-sourced Leopard derivatives consisting of 257 bones, 44 specimens and 0.5 kg of hair were imported for scientific purposes and four live, captive-bred Leopards were also imported for zoos.

North American Otter

(Lontra canadensis)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 33% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All EU imports of North American Otter in 2008 were wild-sourced (predominantly imported for commercial purposes), with trade comprising 13,555 skins, 30 tails, four skin pieces and one garment. The majority of skins originated in Canada (9,093 skins); the remainder originated in the United States and were imported predominantly via Canada.

Eight EU Member States reported imports of this species in 2008.

The quantity of wild-sourced otter skins imported by the EU increased over the five year period 2004-2008; with imports in 2008 almost five times greater than the quantity imported in 2007 (Figure 3.10). The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from all countries on 2/9/1997 and reconfirmed the positive opinion for Canada on 16/2/2010.

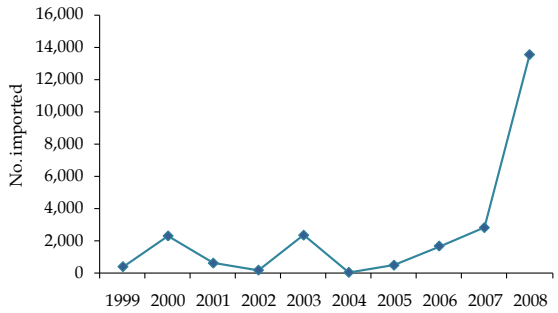


Figure 3.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced North American Otter skins, 1999-2008.

Brown Bear

(Ursus arctos)

Criteria met: overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 62% of trophies (including skins & skulls)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Russian Federation
CITES Appendix: I/II (Appendix I applied to the populations of Bhutan, China, Mongolia and Mexico only)
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Brown Bear met the 'overall decrease' criterion on the basis of a decline in imports of wild-sourced skins and skulls over the ten year period 1999-2008, but imports reported as 'trophies' have shown an overall, if variable, increase over the same period (Figure 3.11). This may be indicative of improved reporting practises for imports of hunting trophies by Member States rather than an actual change in the type of commodities being imported.

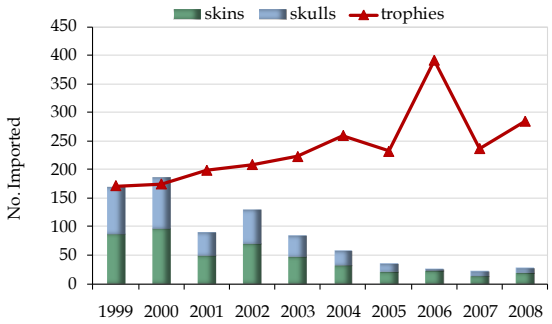


Figure 3.11. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Brown Bear hunting trophies (skins, skulls, trophies), 1999-2008.

EU imports in 2008 were predominantly wild-sourced, consisting of 285 trophies, 19 skins, nine claws, eight skulls, three live, two ears and one body. This indicates that approximately 313 wild-sourced hunting trophies were imported in 2008. In addition, 18 live, captive-bred specimens were imported for the purpose of zoos (two individuals) or circuses and travelling exhibitions (16 individuals). Nineteen Member States reported Brown Bear imports.

Wild-sourced imports mainly originated in the Russian Federation (85% of trophies and skins, 50% of skulls); the remaining imports originated in the United States, Canada, Croatia, Norway and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for hunting trophies from the Russian Federation on 11/11/1997, which was reconfirmed on 9/3/2006. On 30/11/2009, this changed to a negative opinion for hunting trophies from the Caucasian population with a positive opinion for all other populations.

The negative opinion for the Caucasian population was reconfirmed on 18/5/2010.

Polar Bear © Alan D. Wilson

Polar Bear

(*Ursus maritimus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: bones, skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 99% of bones, 48% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2008 were predominantly wild-sourced, consisting of 277 bones, 47 skins, 19 skulls, 18 claws, 17 trophies, ten carvings, three specimens, three skin pieces and one body. This equates to the import of approximately 84 wild-sourced hunting trophies. In addition, two live animals were also imported for the purposes of zoos: one captive-bred animal imported from Serbia and one captive-born animal imported from the Russian Federation.

The wild-sourced products mainly originated in Canada (277 bones, 40 skins, 13 skulls, 18 claws, 17 trophies, three skin pieces an one body) or Greenland (10 carvings, seven skins, six skulls and one scientific specimen), with two scientific specimens exported from Iceland.

Fourteen EU Member States reported the import of wild-sourced Polar Bear. EU imports of wild-sourced hunting trophies decreased over the period 2005-2008, with imports in 2008 being the lowest over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.12).

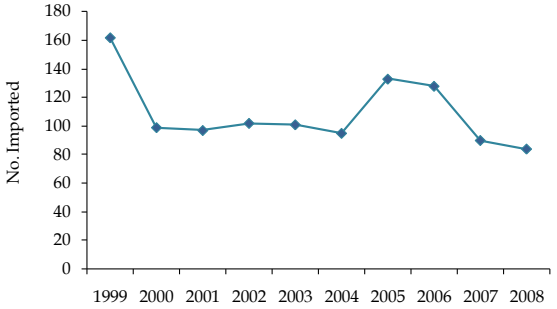


Figure 3.12. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Polar Bear hunting trophies (including trophies, skins, skulls and bodies), 1999-2008.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for all subpopulations of Polar Bear except those of Baffin Bay and Kane Basin (Canada), for which a negative opinion was formed on 30/11/2009. The negative opinion for the Baffin Bay and Kane Basin subpopulations was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Narwhal

(*Monodon monoceros*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: tusks, teeth
Percentage of global trade to EU: 97% of teeth, 92% of tusks
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All populations of Narwhal are listed in Annex A, however in accordance with EU Regulation 1332/2005 and EU Regulation (EC) No. 318/2008 (applicable from 31 March 2008), 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 the 250 specimens, 45 tusks and 11 carvings imported by the EU in 2008, 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 or as household effects.

The remaining trade in wild-sourced Narwhal in 2008 originated in Canada and consisted of 75 tusks, 44.7 kg of tusks, 30 teeth, 2 kg of teeth, three skulls, three trophies and one carving, all of which was wild-sourced. These were imported by eight EU Member States.

The majority of imports from Annex A populations were for personal purposes (with one tusk for educational purposes), however four tusks and two trophies were imported for commercial purposes by one Member State.

Excluding imports for scientific, exhibition or educational purposes, the total number of Annex A trophies, tusks and teeth imported in 2008 (107) was slightly lower than the amount imported in 2007 (116). 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 2004-2008, combined imports have increased each year since 2005 (Figure 3.13).

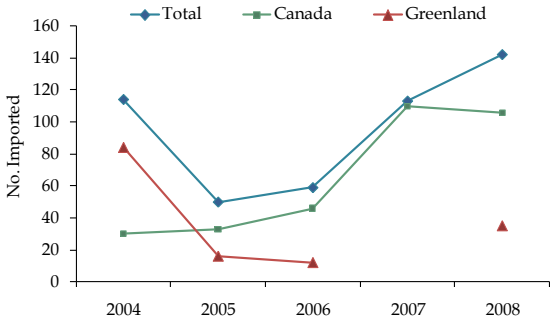


Figure 3.13. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Narwhal trophies, tusks and teeth between 2004 and 2008 (excluding those imported for scientific, exhibition or educational purposes).

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. Greenland introduced a ban on the export of Narwhal products in 2006; subsequently, the negative opinion was removed on 16/2/2010.

Three-cusped Pangolin

(Manis tricuspis)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partner: Togo
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near threatened

EU imports in 2008 consisted of 500 live, ranched pangolins originating in Togo imported for commercial purposes and two wild-sourced trophies from Cameroon imported as personal possessions.

The only other imports of this species by EU Member States 1999-2008 were two live, wild-sourced animals in 2006 for scientific purposes, two pre-Convention bodies in 2002, and six wild-sourced specimens imported in 1999 for biomedical purposes.

Slow Loris

(Nycticebus coucang)

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live
Principal source: Unknown
Top trading partner: Hong Kong, SAR
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Slow Loris met the sharp increase criterion due to the import of six live animals to the EU in 2008, compared with none the previous year, for breeding purposes. Five of the live animals were imported from Hong Kong, SAR (three source unknown, one source 'F' and one source 'I'), and the remaining animal was imported from Singapore (origin and source unknown). One pre-Convention skeleton was also imported in 2008 from Canada, for educational purposes.

Previous trade in this species over the period 1999-2007 consisted of 15 live animals confiscated/seized by one Member State in 2000 (exporter unknown) and the import of two live animals in 2006 for the purpose of breeding (one source 'I', one source unknown). A 4.6(b) import suspension for Slow Loris from Singapore and the Philippines was first formed on 22/12/1997 and was later confirmed on 21/11/1998, although was not included in subsequent updates to the suspensions regulation. The species was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I on 13/09/07.

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), sharp increase
Principal trade terms to EU: trophies, tusks, ivory carvings
Percentage of global trade to EU: 69% of trophies, 30% of tusks (no units), 4% of tusks (kg), 17% of ivory carvings
Principal sources: wild (trophies, tusks), pre-Convention (ivory carvings)
Top trading partners: Tanzania, Cameroon
CITES Appendix: I (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are listed in Appendix II for specific purposes)
EU 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

EU-reported imports of African Elephant from Annex A populations during 2008 originated mainly from the wild (predominantly trophies and tusks) or were pre-Convention ivory carvings and products.

Wild-sourced elephant products

Thirteen EU Member States reported imports of wild-sourced Annex A elephant products totalling 195 trophies, 76 tusks and 18 kg of tusks, 77 ivory carvings, 39 small leather products, two feet, two

tails and 1 kg of hair in 2008. This equates to approximately 239 individuals[7], an increase on the 170 elephants reported imported in 2007.

The principal exporters of trophies, tusks and ivory carvings were Tanzania (98 trophies, 14 tusks, 52 ivory carvings), Cameroon (59 trophies, 18 tusks, 18 kg tusks), and Mozambique (21 trophies, 26 tusks, two ivory carvings). All three countries set export quotas for tusks as trophies from a specified number of animals in 2008.

EU imports of Annex A tusks and trophies were both greater in 2008 (76 tusks, 195 trophies) than in the previous year (49 tusks, 139 trophies). Over the period 1999-2008, trade in Annex A tusks has remained relatively constant whilst imports of trophies have been more variable (Figure 3.14).

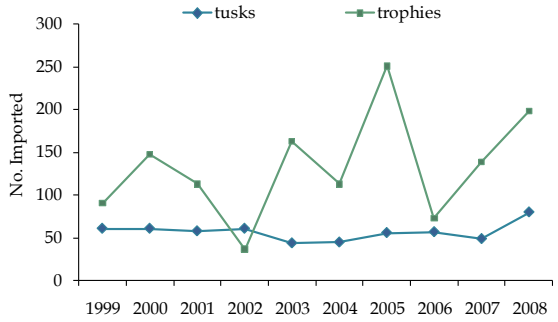


Figure 3.14. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex A African Elephant trophies and tusks, 1999-2008.

Pre-Convention

The trade in pre-Convention Annex A elephant products comprised 561 ivory carvings, 181.7 kg of ivory carvings, 15 tusks, 3.5 kg of tusks and four ivory pieces.

Exporters of pre-Convention tusks included the United States, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Bahrain and Sudan. Ivory carvings from pre-Convention sources were exported primarily by the United States and Switzerland, with the country of origin reported as unknown.

Elephant products imported with an 'unknown' source

Thirteen ivory carvings and one ivory piece reported with an 'unknown' source were imported in 2008, all of which were exported by the United States with 'unknown' origin. However, it is possible that these items were pre-Convention.

Elephant confiscations/seizures

Four EU Member States reported the confiscation/seizure of 210 ivory carvings, three tusks and one small leather product in 2008. The majority of carvings originated inAngola (93 carvings) and Mozambique (60 carvings), whilst the tusks originated in Ethiopia (two tusks) and Angola (one tusk).

African Elephant © Wikimedia Commons/Gorgo

African Elephant (Annex B)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: tusks, skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 36% of tusks, 4% of skins, <1% of skins (m^2)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa
CITES Appendix: II (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)
EU Annex: B (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU-reported imports of Appendix II/Annex B populations of *Loxodonta africana* (products originating in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe which meet specified annotations) during 2008 were mainly from wild sources, with the exception of one pre-Convention trophy and one pre-Convention ivory carving from Canada.

Wild-sourced elephant products

Wild-sourced imports consisted of 307 tusks, 173 skins and 7.127 m^2 of skins, 47 skin pieces and 232.38 m^2 of skin pieces, 68 feet, 47 trophies, 41 hairs, 35 small leather products, 25 ears, 13 ivory carvings, 13 teeth, 13 tails, nine live elephants, three bones and two skulls. Most parts and derivatives, including all the tusks and trophies, were reported as either personal possessions or hunting trophies. Most of the skins and skin pieces were imported for commercial purposes. All of the live elephants were imported for either breeding purposes (six) or circuses and travelling exhibitions (three).

A permit analysis revealed several trophy parts were reported on the same permit and were likely

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

to be the same animal. On this basis, it is estimated that this trade represented 256 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.

More than three times the number of wild-sourced tusks were imported into the EU in 2008 (303 tusks) compared with 2007 (86 tusks), but the number of trophies imported fell by 73% over the same period (Figure 3.15).

Fourteen EU Member States imported wild-sourced Annex B trophies and tusks.

Wild-sourced Annex B trophies and tusks mainly originated in Botswana (135 tusks and 22 trophies), Zimbabwe (126 tusks and 22 trophies) and Namibia (36 tusks and two trophies). South Africa was the main (re-)exporter of skins and skin pieces, although 99% of skins originated in Zimbabwe.

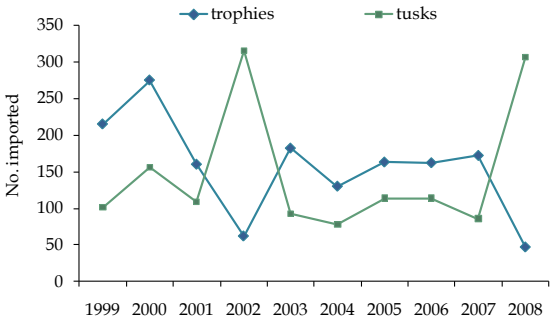


Figure 3.15. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex B African Elephant trophies and tusks, 1999-2008.

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 2008 (Table 3.3). African Grey Parrot and Senegal Parrot met the criteria solely on the basis of imports by candidate countries; these species will be discussed in the section on candidate trade at the end of this chapter.

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 EU due to animal health regulations, declines in imports of bird species into the EU 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	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2006	2007
Accipitridae									
White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*		•				A	LC		✓
Psittacidae									
Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*		∗				B	LC		
African Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*	∗	∗				B	NT		✓
[a] Timneh African Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus timneh*		∗				B	NT*		

Key: NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern; [a] *Psittacus erithacus timneh* assessed as *Psittacus erithacus*

White-tailed Eagle

(Haliaeetus albicilla)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 95% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Norway
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU imports of White-tailed Eagle in 2008 included 33 live, wild-sourced birds originating in Norway which were imported by the EU for re-introduction programs. In addition, four live, captive-bred birds originating in Kazakhstan were imported; two for breeding purposes and two for commercial purposes.

Over the ten-year period 1999-2008, the only other trade in live, wild-sourced White-tailed Eagles was the import of two birds in 2000 and one bird in 2002 for zoological purposes and 31 birds in 2007 (30 for reintroduction programmes and one for educational purposes). There have also been some imports of live, captive birds (53 birds, sources 'C' and 'F'), as well as small quantities of feathers, specimens, eggs and bodies for scientific or educational purposes.

3.2.3 Reptiles

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

Five species (Loggerhead Turtle, African Spurred Tortoise, Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle, Home's Hinge-back Tortoise and Afghan 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	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[α]	2006	2007
Alligatoridae										
American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*	•						B	LC (*C. crocodilus*)		✓
Yacare Caiman *Caiman yacare*	•						B	LC		✓
Crocodylidae										
Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*						•	A/B	LC	✓	
Teiidae										
Argentine Black & White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*	•						B		✓	✓
Varanidae										
Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*	•						B		✓	✓
Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*	•		∗				B		✓	✓
Colubridae										
Oriental Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus*	•						B		✓	✓
Pythonidae										
Blood Python *Python brongersmai*	•						B		✓	✓
Sumatran Short-tailed Python *Python curtus*					•		B			
Royal Python *Python regius*	•						B		✓	✓
Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*	•						B		✓	✓
Cheloniidae										
Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*		•	•				A	EN	✓	✓
Emydidae										
False Map Turtle *Graptemys pseudogeographica*	•						C* (USA)			✓
Pelomedusidae										
Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis*		•					B	VU		
Testudinidae										
African Spurred Tortoise *Geochelone sulcata*					•		B	VU		
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise *Kinixys homeana*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Afghan Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*		•					B	VU	✓	

[α]EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, LC: Least Concern. *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 EU 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 EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 50% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

American Alligator imports into the EU during 2008 were primarily whole skins (281,272), with the remaining trade mostly consisting of skin pieces (5,966) and small leather products (2,320). Ninety-nine percent of skins and skin pieces were wild-caught. Seventy-seven live alligators, ten skulls, four garments, two bodies and one trophy were also imported. In addition, the confiscation/seizure of 321 small leather products and six skins were reported.

American Alligator imports were reported by fourteen Member States in 2008. All skins and skin pieces originated in the United States, with 78% of skins imported directly, and the remaining skins and all skin pieces being re-exported via Singapore, Hong-Kong SAR and Switzerland.

Skin imports in 2008 were roughly equivalent to the quantity imported in 2007 (Figure 3.16). The apparent increase in the number of wild-sourced skins and decrease in skins from captive-bred and ranched sources since 2005 is likely to be due to changes in the way the United States reports source codes.

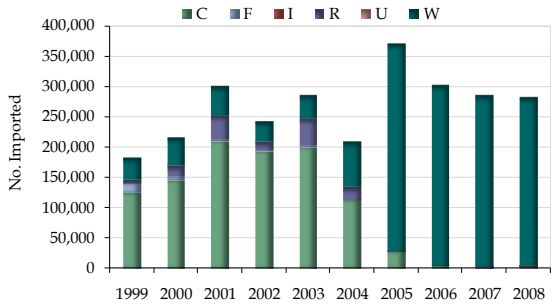


Figure 3.16. EU-reported imports of American Alligator skins by source: captive-bred (C), born in captivity (F), ranched (R), wild (W), seized/confiscated (I) and unknown (U), 1999-2008.

Of the 77 live alligators, 70 originated in the United States (68 of which were imported via Switzerland). The majority of alligators were imported for commercial purposes.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for American Alligator from the United States on 18/07/2001, which was reconfirmed on 14/09/2007.

American Alligator © USFWS

South American Spectacled Caiman

(Caiman crocodilus crocodilus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 57% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Switzerland, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern (*C. crocodilus*)

EU-reported imports of South American Spectacled Caiman during 2008 mainly consisted of commercial imports of wild-sourced skins (Figure 3.17). In total, 45,015 skins, 826 live caiman and six skin pieces were imported. In addition, the EU also reported the confiscation/seizure of four small leather items from Guyana. Five EU Member States reported wild-sourced imports of this sub-species.

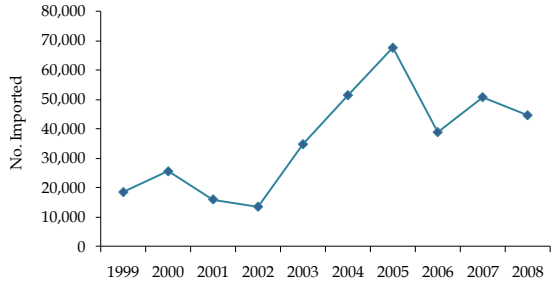


Figure 3.17. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced South American Spectacled Caiman skins, 1999-2008.

The majority of skins (99%) originated in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter referred to as Venezuela), although 61% of skins were imported to the EU indirectly (primarily via Switzerland). A small number of skins also originated in Guyana (452 skins) and Colombia (13 skins).

The live caiman were primarily wild-sourced and imported for commercial purposes, with two captive-bred caiman imported as part of a travelling exhibition. The majority (89%) of the live specimens

were imported directly from Guyana, with the remainder directly from Suriname.

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

Yacare Caiman

(Caiman yacare)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins, tails
Percentage of global trade to EU: 79% of skins, 79% of tails
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Bolivia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Six EU Member States reported imports of Yacare Caiman during 2008. EU imports consisted of 49,151 skins, 41,448 tails, 1,769.7 kg of skin pieces and 350 skin pieces and 691 small leather products (all primarily wild-sourced) and two live captive-bred caiman.

All of the wild-sourced imports originated in Bolivia, although 18.8 kg of the skin pieces were imported via Panama. EU-reported imports of skins directly from Bolivia accounted for virtually all (98%) of Bolivia's 2008 export quota (50000 skins). The ranched and captive-bred skins and small leather products originated in Argentina (154 skins) and Brazil (102 skins, 57 small leather products).

The number of wild-sourced skins imported in 2008 (48,895 skins) was 10% greater than that imported in 2007 (44,591 skins), and 30% higher than the average for the nine year period 1999-2007 (Figure 3.18). Imports of wild-sourced tails in 2008 (41,448 tails) were also greater than the number imported in 2007 (28,938) and more than twice the average imported 1999-2007.

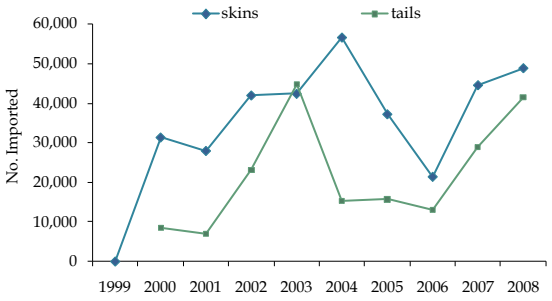


Figure 3.18. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Yacare Caiman skins and tails, 1999-2008.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Bolivia on 23/02/1999, which was reconfirmed on 12/06/2006.

Nile Crocodile

(Crocodylus niloticus)

Criteria met: high variability
Principal trade term to EU: skins, meat
Percentage of global trade to EU: 39% of skins, 27% of meat
Principal source: captive-bred, ranched
Top trading partner: Zimbabwe, South Africa
CITES Appendix: I/II
EU Annex: A/B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU-reported imports of Appendix II/Annex B Nile Crocodile (populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania [subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1600 wild specimens including hunting trophies, in addition to ranched specimens], Zambia and Zimbabwe) during 2008 consisted of 94,638 skins, 60,735 kg of meat, 17,011 skin pieces, 3,043 skulls, 920 small leather products, 87 trophies, 7 kg of oil, four bodies, one specimen and 0.4 kg of derivatives. Imports were primarily captive-bred or ranched (for example, skins: 87% captive bred, 13% ranched, <1% wild-sourced, meat: 73% captive bred, 27% ranched). One Member State also reported the confiscation/seizure of 24 small leather items (21 from Zimbabwe, three from South Africa).

In addition, the EU also reported the following imports from Appendix I/Annex A Nile Crocodile (all populations except those in Appendix II/Annex B) in 2008: 895 small leather products, 624 skins, 105 live and five specimens. The confiscation/seizure of one skin was also reported.

Nile Crocodile © Hans Hillewaert

Annex B populations:

The majority of skins (74%) and skin pieces (87%) originated in Zimbabwe, although roughly one quarter of these were imported to the EU indirectly. The meat was exported directly from South Africa (38%), Zimbabwe (35%) and Zambia (27%), whilst 99% of skulls and 69% of small leather products were exported directly from Madagascar. Smaller quantities of Nile Crocodile products originated in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and

Tanzania. Sixteen EU Member States reported imports of Nile Crocodile in 2008.

EU imports of Nile Crocodile skins have risen each year since 2004, with the majority coming from captive-bred or ranched populations (Figure 3.19a), whereas meat imports declined 2006-2008, with the majority coming from wild and captive-bred sources (Figure 3.19b).

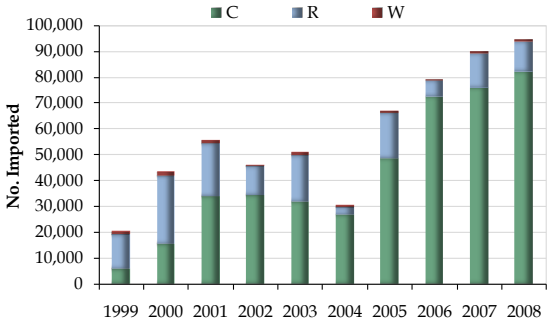


Figure 3.19a. EU-reported imports of Appendix II/ Annex B Nile Crocodile skins by the three main sources: captive-bred (C), ranched (R), and wild (W) 1999-2008.

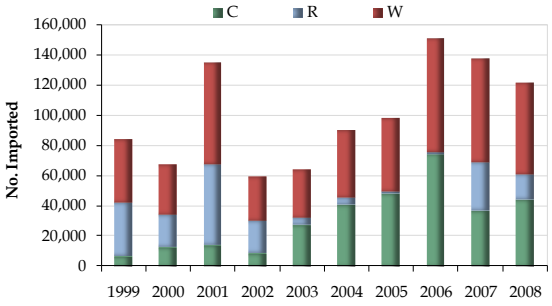


Figure 3.19b. EU-reported imports of Appendix II/ Annex B Nile Crocodile meat by the three main sources: captive-bred (C), ranched (R), and wild (W) 1999-2008.

An EU import suspension for wild-sourced Nile Crocodile from Madagascar was first formed on 29/10/2001 and last confirmed on 26/11/2010. Imports from Madagascar to the EU in 2008 consisted of captive-bred and ranched specimens only. The CITES Standing Committee recommended a suspension of trade in Nile Crocodile from Madagascar on 17/06/2010 on the basis that the country had failed to implement a list of priority actions which were agreed at the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee (CITES Notification No. 2010/015).

Argentine Black & White Tegu

(Tupinambis merianae)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 50% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU-imports in 2008 comprised mostly skins (54,567), with comparatively lower levels of trade in skin pieces (360), live animals (636) and small leather products (143). The skins, skin pieces and small leather products were all wild-sourced whereas the live animals were either captive-bred or captive-born (sources 'C' and 'F'). All imports were for commercial purposes.

Eight EU Member States reported imports of this species in 2008. Argentina was the top trading partner, exporting all of the skins (93% directly, 7% via Hong Kong SAR, Switzerland and Mexico), 84% of live individuals (47% directly and the remainder via the United States), all of the skin pieces (via Switzerland), and all of the small leather products.

Argentine Black and White Tegu © Trisha Shears

EU imports of wild-sourced skins in 2008 were 30% lower than that reported in 2007, with imports varying in number over the period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.20).

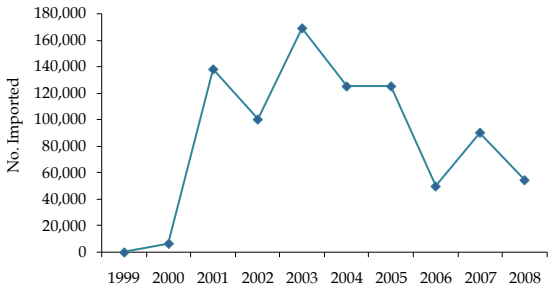


Figure 3.20. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Argentine Black & White Tegu skins, 1999-2008.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Argentina on 27/3/2007.

Nile Monitor

(Varanus niloticus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 61% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Mali, Chad, Sudan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU-reported imports of Nile Monitor in 2008 were all wild-sourced, dominated by skins (90,425), with smaller quantities of small leather products (1,415), live animals (842) and skin pieces (754). In addition, the confiscation/seizure of two small leather products from Angola was reported.

The majority of skins originated in Chad (43%, of which 3% were re-exports), Mali (34%), and Sudan (22%). EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins from Mali accounted for 17% of Mali's 2008 export quota (180,000 skins). The majority of skin pieces (98%) originated in Sudan, but were re-exported via Panama, the remainder originated in Cameroon but were re-exported via Switzerland. The majority of live animals were directly exported by Tanzania (with five exported by Chad via Switzerland) and the small leather products were all direct exports from Senegal.

Ten EU Member States imported wild-sourced Nile Monitor in 2008. The quantity of wild-sourced skins imported to the EU has varied over the period 1999-2008, decreasing since 2006 (Figure 3.21).

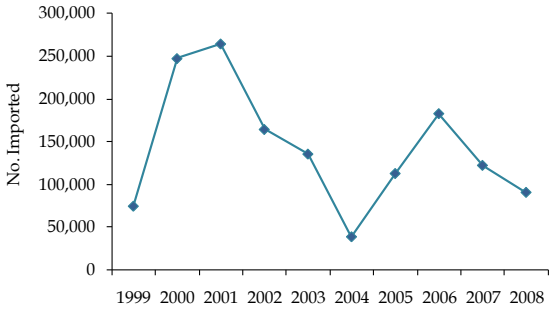


Figure 3.21. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Nile Monitor skins, 1999-2008.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for the Tanzania on 29/02/2008 and for Chad, Mali and Sudan on 26/05/2008.

Water Monitor © Nur Hussein

Water Monitor

(Varanus salvator)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 13% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Singapore, Hong Kong, SAR, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Seven EU Member States reported Water Monitor imports in 2008. Imports were predominantly wild-sourced, dominated by commercial imports of skins (104,741). Smaller quantities of live animals (1,038), small leather products (131), specimens (nine) and skin pieces (five) were also imported. The confiscation/seizure of four small leather products from Mexico was also reported.

Skins originated in either Indonesia (63%) or Malaysia (37%), although 76% of skins were imported to the EU as re-exports (mainly via Singapore and Hong Kong, SAR). All small leather products and the majority of live animals (95%) were direct exports from Indonesia.

The quantity of wild-sourced skins varied greatly over the period 1999-2008; imports in 2008 were slightly lower than the average for the preceding nine years (Figure 3.22).

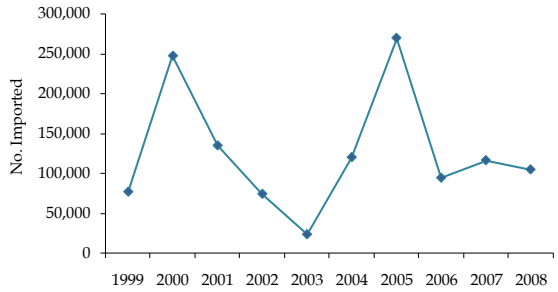


Figure 3.22. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Water Monitor skins, 1999-2008.

The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for *Varanus salvator* from Malaysia on 07/12/2007 and Indonesia on 29/02/2008.

Oriental Rat Snake

(Ptyas mucosus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 30% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, five EU Member States reported the import of Oriental Rat Snake. Imports consisted of 32,208 skins and 27 live animals, all wild-sourced, imported for commercial purposes.

All skins originated in Indonesia (27,108 skins) or Thailand (5,100 skins), although 32% of skins were re-exports (mainly via Singapore). All live animals were exported directly from Indonesia.

Quantities of wild-sourced Oriental Rat Snake skins imported to the EU 1999-2008 have been highly variable (Figure 3.23). Trade from Indonesia to the EU 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 (which was first applied on 19/09/1999). Wild-sourced skin imports originating in Indonesia increased between 2005 and 2006, but decreased in the following two years; imports from Thailand showed an overall decrease between 2005 and 2008.

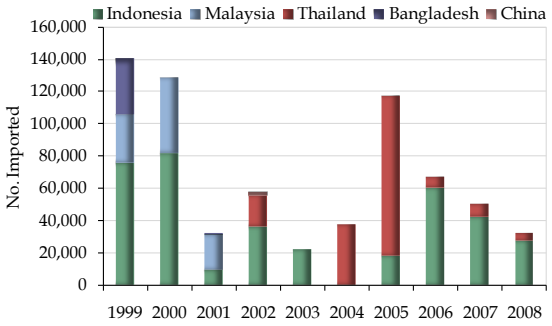


Figure 3.23. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Oriental Rat Snake skins by country of origin, 1999-2008.

Blood Python

(Python brongersmai)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 66% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, EU imports of Blood Python were dominated by wild-sourced skins (40,048 skins). The import of 880 live animals (725 source 'W', 90 source 'C', 65 source 'F') and three wild-sourced skin pieces was also reported. In addition, the confiscation/seizure of five live animals from Indonesia was reported. Eleven EU Member States reported the import of Blood Python in 2008.

All skins originated in either Indonesia (30,040) or Malaysia (10,080), with about 40% of the skins from Indonesia imported via Singapore. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins directly from Indonesia accounted for 47% of Indonesia's export quota for 2008 (36,936 skins and skin products). The majority of live animals originated in Indonesia, with the exception of 70 individuals captive-bred in the United States.

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced live animals and skins were both slightly lower in 2008, compared with 2007 (Figure 3.24).

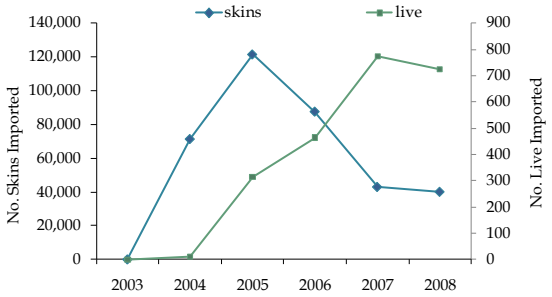


Figure 3.24. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Blood Python live animals and skins, 2003-2008.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for specimens from Indonesia on 27/03/2007 and confirmed a negative opinion for specimens from Malaysia on 14/09/2007.

Sumatran Short-tailed Python

(Python curtus)

Criteria met: gradual decrease
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 35% of skins
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports in 2008 consisted of 793 wild-sourced skins, 136 live animals (105 source 'W', 16 source 'C', 15 source 'F'), ten small leather products and one scientific specimen. Nine Member States reported the import of this species in 2008.

The majority (>99%) of skins and live animals (85%), and all small leather products were imported directly from Indonesia. Four skins originated in Malaysia but were imported via Switzerland, and

21 live animals were imported directly from the United States. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins accounted for 41% of Indonesia's 2008 export quota (1944 skins and skin products).

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins have decreased each year since 2002 (Figure 3.25). This is likely to be a result of the nomenclature changes adopted at CoP12 (2002) that elevated subspecies of the Sumatran Short-tailed Python *Python curtus* (e.g. *Python curtus brongersmai*) to separate species (e.g. *Python brongersmai*), as opposed to an actual decrease in trade volumes of python.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for specimens from Indonesia on 01/07/2004, subject to the use of species-specific quotas.

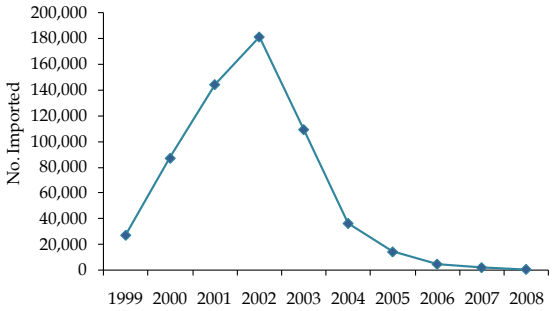


Figure 3.25. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Sumatran Short-tailed Python skins, 1999-2008.

Royal Python

(Python regius)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 34% of live
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partners: Ghana, Togo, Benin
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports of Royal Python in 2008 comprised 63,597 live animals (90% ranched, 8% captive-bred, 2% wild-sourced), mainly for commercial purposes, and one specimen (source unknown) imported for scientific purposes. In addition, eight live animals and one skin were reported seized/confiscated.

Sixteen EU Member States reported imports in 2008. Live animals primarily originated in Ghana (44%), Togo (37%), Benin (12%) and the United States (7%).

EU-reported imports of live Royal Python have increased over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.26). This can be attributed to an increase in imports of ranched and captive-bred animals, whilst imports of wild-sourced animals decreased over the same period.

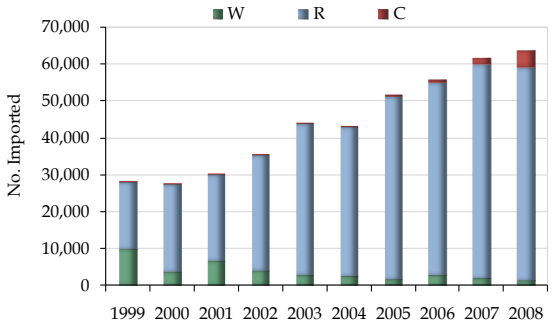


Figure 3.26. EU-reported imports of live Royal Python from the three main sources: wild (W), ranched (R) and captive-bred (C), 1999-2008.

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 15/09/2008. A positive opinion for wild specimens from Ghana was formed on 12/03/2009. A suspension for wild specimens from Benin was formalised on 03/09/2008 and is still in place.

Reticulated Python

(Python reticulatus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 26% of skins
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partners: Singapore, Indonesia, Viet Nam
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, eight EU Member States reported imports of Reticulated Python, which in total consisted of 232,939 skins, 1,726 small leather products, 1,361 live animals, 280 skin pieces, 60 specimens, one body and one garment. Of the skins, 53% were wild-sourced, 47% were captive-bred, and of the live animals, 73% were wild-sourced, 22% were captive-bred and 5% were captive-born. All the small leather products were wild-sourced. The confiscation/seizure of 325 small leather products, five live animals, and one skull were also reported.

The top exporters of skins were Singapore (72%), Indonesia (16%) and Viet Nam (9%). However, all trade from Singapore were re-exports, primarily from wild sources in Indonesia (50%) and captive-bred sources in Viet Nam (50%). Of the 122,352 wild-sourced skins imported in 2008, 99% originated in Indonesia. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins directly from Indonesia accounted for 24% of Indonesia's 2008 export quota (157,500 skins and skin products).

The number of skins imported to the EU has varied over the ten-year period 1999-2008, with the proportion of captive-bred skins showing an overall increase (Figure 3.27).

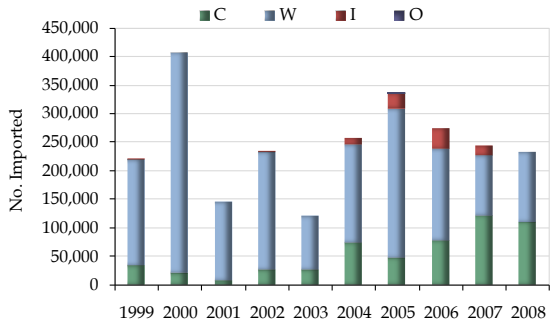


Figure 3.27. EU-reported imports of Reticulated Python skins from the four main sources: wild (W), captive-bred (C), seized/confiscated (I) and pre-Convention (O), 1999-2008.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 29/02/2008 and a suspension is currently in place for wild specimens from India, Peninsular Malaysia, and Singapore.

Loggerhead Turtle © Mike Gonzalez

Loggerhead Turtle

(Caretta caretta)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: eggs (live)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of eggs (live)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Cape Verde
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

This species was selected due to the import of 1,400 wild-sourced live eggs from Cape Verde, for the purpose of reintroduction to the wild in one Member State. This is the third EU-reported import of wild-sourced live eggs over the period 1999-2008, following the import of 600 live eggs in 2006 and 1,000 eggs in 2007. Eight pre-Convention scales and two pre-Convention carvings from Japan were also imported in 2008 as part of a travelling exhibition.

False Map Turtle

(Graptemys pseudogeographica)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 93% of live
Principal sources: wild and 'blank' (no source reported)
Top trading partners: United States
CITES Appendix: III (United States)
EU Annex: C (United States)
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports of False Map Turtle in 2008 consisted of 107,925 live individuals from the United States. Of these, 87% (93,600 individuals) were wild-sourced and 13% (2,325) were reported without a source provided. Overall, the live imports represent a 12% decrease compared to 2007 levels, although there was an increase in the proportion and quantity of turtles reported as wild-sourced (Figure 3.28). This species was first listed in CITES Appendix III in June 2006 and was not listed in the EU Annexes until April 2008. Six EU Member States reported importing wild-sourced False Map Turtle.

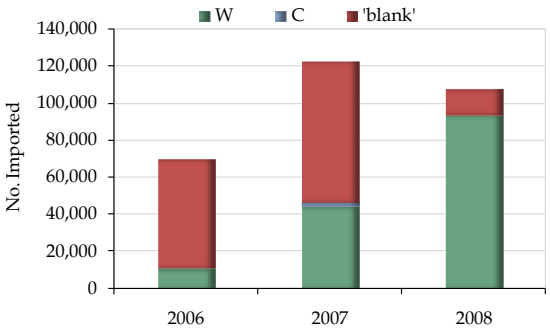


Figure 3.28. EU-reported imports of live False Map Turtle by source: wild (W), captive-bred (C) and 'blank', 2006-2008.

Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle

(Podocnemis unifilis)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 5% of live
Principal sources: ranched, captive-born
Top trading partner: Venezuela, Peru
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle in 2008 consisted of 550 live, ranched animals from Venezuela and 200 live, captive-born (source 'F') animals from Peru, all imported for commercial purposes. Four EU Member States reported the import of this species in 2008.

In 2008, the EU imported 37% less live animals of this species than in 2007 (Figure 3.29). Ranched turtles from Venezuela were reported for the first

time in 2008; previously imports from Venezuela were reported as captive-bred.

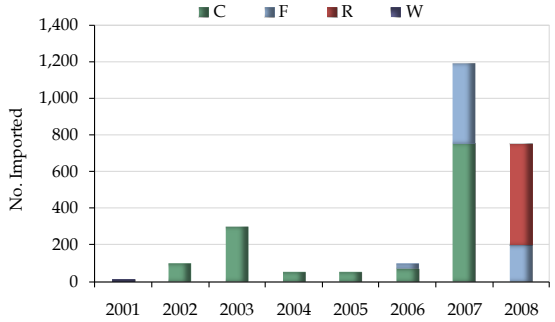


Figure 3.29. EU-reported imports of Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle by source: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F), ranched (R) and wild (W), 2001-2008.

African Spurred Tortoise

(Geochelone sulcata)

Criteria met: Overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 20% of live
Principal sources: captive-bred
Top trading partner: United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

African Spurred Tortoise was selected due to an overall decrease in imports of wild-sourced and ranched specimens over the period 1999-2008. Imports of this species were captive-bred or captive-born specimens, with no reported imports of wild specimens since 2002 or ranched specimens since 2005 (Figure 3.30). In 2008, EU imports consisted of 1,853 live tortoises (74% source 'C' and 26% source 'F'), all imported for commercial purposes. In addition, the EU reported the confiscation/seizure of 12 live tortoises from the United States.

The tortoises were direct exports from the United States (60%), Mali (24%) and Togo (15%) and were imported by five EU Member States.

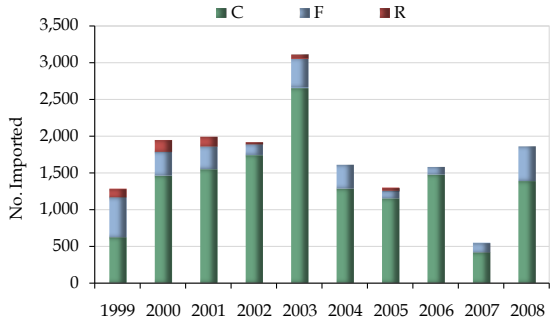


Figure 3.30. EU-reported imports of live African Spurred Tortoise from the three main sources: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F) and ranched (R), 1999-2008.

Home's Hinge-back Tortoise

(Kinixys homeana)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 28% of live
Principal sources: ranched, wild
Top trading partners: Togo, Ghana
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EU-reported imports of Home's Hinge-back Tortoise in 2008 involved live animals: 250 ranched individuals from Togo (20 via the United States) and 210 wild-sourced individuals from Ghana. The confiscation/seizure of 22 live tortoises from Ghana was also reported. Three EU Member States imported wild-sourced tortoises, whilst six Member States imported ranched individuals.

Total imports in 2008 (482 live individuals from all sources) were lower than in 2007 (565 live individuals), but the number of wild-sourced animals imported increased compared to 2006 levels (Figure 3.31).

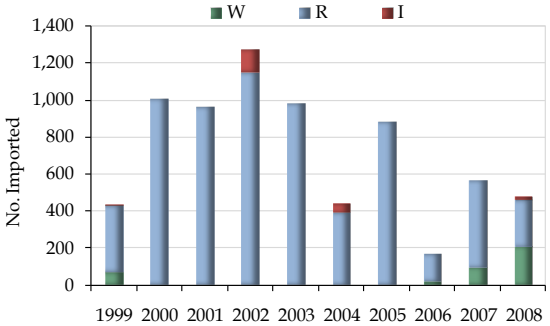


Figure 3.31. EU-reported imports of live Home's Hinge-back Tortoise by source: wild (W), ranched (R) and seized/confiscated (I), 1999-2008.

A long-standing EU 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. However, a negative opinion for Ghana, the only country which exported wild specimens to the EU between 2006-2008, was formed on 15/9/2008 and reconfirmed on 12/03/2009. A negative opinion for ranched specimens from Togo has been in place since 20/12/2005, but was amended on 15/09/2008 to only apply to ranched specimens with a snout-vent length greater than 8 cm.

Afghan Tortoise © Norbert Kaiser

Afghan Tortoise

(Testudo horsfieldii)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 63% of live
Principal sources: ranched, wild
Top trading partner: Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of Afghan Tortoise in 2008 consisted of 37,903 live animals and eight scientific specimens. Live animals were 38% wild-sourced, 38% ranched, 24% captive-born and <1% captive-bred. In addition, 31 live animals from the Ukraine and 14 from Norway (originating in Kazakhstan) were reported seized/confiscated in 2008.

The majority of wild animals originated in Tajikistan (8,720 live animals in total, with 8,670 animals imported as re-exports via the Ukraine and the United States) or were exported directly from Uzbekistan (5,700 live animals). Prior to 2008, there had been no EU-reported imports of Afghan Tortoise originating in Tajikistan (which is not a Party to CITES) since 1999.

All 14,501 ranched animals were exported directly from Uzbekistan, whilst >99% of captive-born animals originated in the Ukraine.

Ten EU Member States imported live Afghan Tortoise in 2008. Live imports have increased over the period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.32).

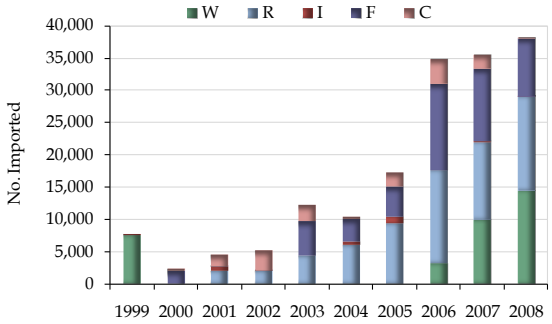


Figure 3.32. EU-reported imports of live Afghan Tortoise from the five main sources: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F), ranched (R), wild (W) and seized/confiscated(I), 1999-2008.

3.2.4 Amphibians

One Annex A amphibian species met the criteria for inclusion in this section: the Critically Endangered Liberia Nimba Toad *Nimbaphrynoides liberiensis*. This species was selected due to a sharp increase in trade in 2008.

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

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2006	2007
Bufonidae										
Liberia Nimba Toad *Nimbaphrynoides liberiensis*			•				A	CR		

Liberia Nimba Toad

(Nimbaphrynoides liberiensis)

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: specimens
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of specimens
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Liberia
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

Liberia Nimba Toad met the criteria for sharp increase as 2008 was the first year in which the EU reported imports of the species since its listing in CITES on 01/07/1975. Trade reported by the EU in 2008 consisted of 50 wild-sourced specimens and 18 wild-sourced bodies, imported directly from Liberia for scientific purposes.

3.2.5 Fish

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

All species met the selection criteria on the basis of high trade volumes in 2008 for globally threatened species. Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* and Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* also qualified on the basis of an overall decrease in trade 1999-2008.

All are classified as globally threatened. Six species were also selected in the 2007 analyses, with Great Siberian Sturgeon *Huso dauricus,* Tiger-tail Seahorse *Hippocampus comes* and Longnose Seahorse *H. trimaculatus* newly selected.

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

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2006	2007
Acipenseridae										
Russian Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*		•					B	CR		✓
Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus*		•			•		B	CR	✓	✓
Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*		•			•		B	CR	✓	✓
Great Siberian Sturgeon *Huso dauricus*		•					B	CR		
Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*		•, ∗					B	CR	✓	✓
Polyodontidae										
Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Syngnathidae										
Tiger-tail Seahorse *Hippocampus comes*		•					B	VU		
Northern Seahorse *Hippocampus erectus*		•					B	VU		✓
Longnose Seahorse *Hippocampus trimaculatus*		•					B	VU		

[a]CR: Critically Endangered, VU: Vulnerable

Russian Sturgeon

(Acipenser gueldenstaedtii)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 38% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU-reported imports of Russian Sturgeon in 2008 comprised 1,930.36 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 1,055.86 kg of captive-bred caviar, all for commercial purposes. Six EU Member States reported imports of caviar from this species.

Russian Sturgeon © Daniel Döhne

Wild-sourced caviar primarily originated in Azerbaijan (49%) or Kazakhstan (47%), although 45% was imported via other countries, primarily Switzerland and United Arab Emirates.

All captive-bred caviar originated in Israel or China, with 611.92 kg imported directly from Israel and 443.94 kg originating in China (340.1 kg imported directly, the remainder being re-exports, mainly from the United Arab Emirates).

EU imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2008 (1,930.36 kg) were slightly lower than in 2007 (2,167.90 kg), whilst captive-bred caviar increased from 150.97 kg in 2007 to 1,055.86 kg in 2008 (Figure 3.33).

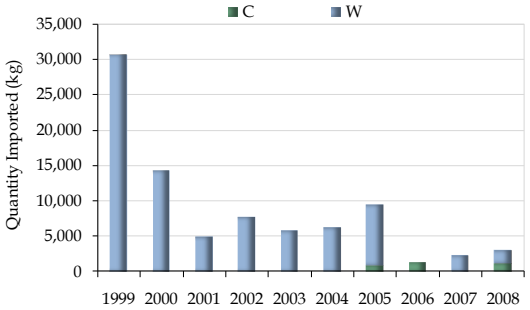


Figure 3.33. EU-reported imports of Russian Sturgeon caviar from the two main sources: wild (W) and captive-bred (C), 1999-2008.

Persian Sturgeon

(Acipenser persicus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 43% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Iran
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2008, three EU Member States imported a total of 1,319.57 kg of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar, all originating in the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter referred to as Iran). The majority (97%) was imported directly from Iran, the remainder via Switzerland. The quantity of caviar imported in 2008 was 75% lower than the quantity imported in 2007, with EU imports of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar falling since 2003 (Figure 3.34).

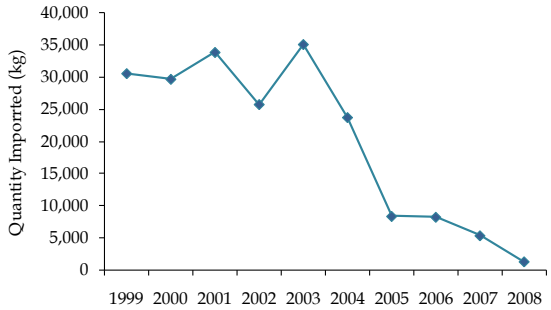


Figure 3.34. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar, 1999-2008.

Star Sturgeon

(Acipenser stellatus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 58% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Iran
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU imports of Star Sturgeon in 2008 comprised 2,544.49 kg of wild-sourced caviar, imported for commercial purposes. Caviar imports originated in Kazakhstan (54%), Azerbaijan (37%) and Iran (9%), although 45% of caviar was imported indirectly (mainly via United Arab Emirates and Switzerland). Four EU Member States imported wild-sourced caviar in 2008.

Wild-sourced caviar imports in 2008 were 48% higher than in 2007, but over the ten-year period 1999-2008 there was an overall decrease in trade (Figure 3.35).

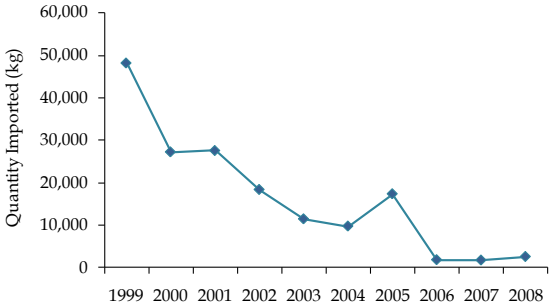


Figure 3.35. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Star Sturgeon caviar, 1999-2008.

Great Siberian Sturgeon

(Huso dauricus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 13% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: China
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU imports of Great Siberian Sturgeon in 2008 comprised 90.33 kg of wild-sourced caviar, imported from China for commercial purposes.

Great Siberian Sturgeon was first listed in the CITES Appendices on 01/04/1998. Wild-sourced caviar imports to the EU have decreased over the period 2000-2008, and there have been no imports of captive-bred caviar (Figure 3.36).

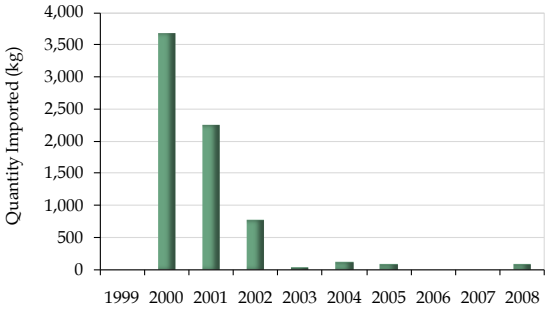


Figure 3.36. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Great Siberian Sturgeon caviar (kg), 1999-2008.

Beluga Sturgeon

(Huso huso)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg), meat (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 55% of caviar (kg); 100% of meat
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan, Iran, United Arab Emirates
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2008, five EU Member States imported a total of 2,286.28 kg of wild-sourced Beluga caviar and 1,500 kg of wild-sourced meat.

The majority of caviar originated in Kazakhstan (1,707.25 kg), although 64% of this was imported indirectly, via United Arab Emirates and Turkey. The remaining caviar was imported from Iran (450 kg), all directly, and from Azerbaijan (91.93 kg directly and 37.1 kg via Switzerland). All of the meat was imported directly from Iran.

Imports of wild-sourced caviar and meat have varied over the period 1999-2008, with caviar imports increasing by 85% between 2007 and 2008, although remaining lower than the average over the period 1999-2007 (Figure 3.37). Reported imports of wild-sourced meat have decreased substantially over the period 1999-2008.

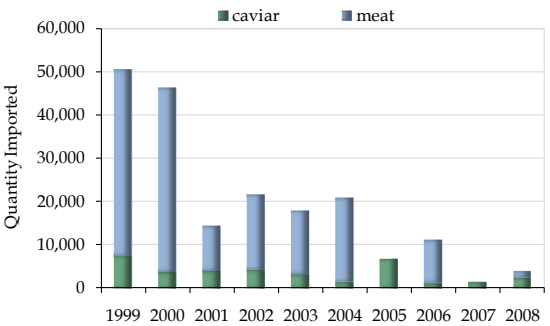


Figure 3.37. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Beluga caviar (kg) and meat (kg), 1999-2008.

Paddlefish

(Polyodon spathula)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: eggs (live), caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 51% of caviar (kg), 7% of eggs (live)
Principal sources: wild, captive-born
Top trading partner: United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Paddlefish in 2008 consisted of 20,000 live eggs (source 'F') 0.5 kg of live eggs (source 'C'), 8555.42 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 2000 live individuals (source 'F'). Five EU Member States reported the import of Paddlefish in 2008. The majority of imports of Paddlefish were exported directly from the United States, although the 0.5 kg of captive-bred live eggs were exported directly from the Russian Federation. All imports were for commercial purposes.

Wild-sourced caviar imports fell by 16% between 2007 and 2008, although there had been a sharp increase between 2006 and 2007 (Figure 3.38). The SRG reaffirmed the positive opinion for Paddlefish from the United States on 12/3/2009.

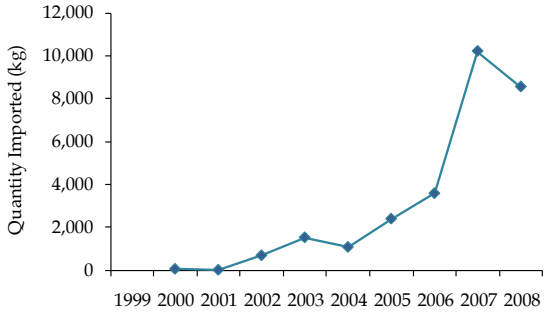


Figure 3.38. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Paddlefish caviar (kg), 1999-2008.

Tiger-tail Seahorse

(Hippocampus comes)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 7% of live
Principal sources: captive-born, wild
Top trading partner: Viet Nam, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Two EU Member States reported the import of 300 live individuals in 2008: 200 captive-born individuals imported from Viet Nam and 100 wild-sourced individuals imported from Indonesia. All imports were for commercial purposes.

All seahorses (genus *Hippocampus*) were listed in Annex D of the EU Regulations in 1997 and in Annex B in 2004. Previous EU imports 1999-2008 consisted of live wild-sourced individuals in 2004, 2005 and 2006 (95, 100 and 15 live individuals, respectively).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens from Indonesia on 15/11/2005, which was formalised as a 4.6(b) import suspension on 01/10/2007. The suspension was in place throughout 2008 and was renewed on 21/05/2009.

Northern Seahorse

(Hippocampus erectus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 71% of live
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Brazil, United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports in 2008 consisted of 796 live Northern Seahorse: 660 wild-sourced individuals from Brazil and 106 wild-sourced individuals and 30 captive-bred individuals from the United States. Four EU countries reported imports.

Previous EU imports were reported in 2005 (152 live, wild-sourced individuals) and 2007 (320 live, wild-sourced individuals). The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Brazil on 16/02/2010.

Longnose Seahorse

(Hippocampus trimaculatus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2008, EU imports of Longnose Seahorse consisted of 50 live wild-sourced individuals imported from Australia for commercial purposes. The only previous trade reported for this species 1999-2008 was the seizure of three bodies from Indonesia in 2004.

3.2.6 Invertebrates (excluding corals)

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

Three non-coral invertebrate species listed in Annex B met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Emperor Scorpion *Pandinus imperator,* Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis,* and Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*) (Table 3.6). All qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2008, with Medicinal Leech qualifying on the basis of high volume trade for a globally threatened species.

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	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2006	2007
Scorpionidae										
Emperor Scorpion *Pandinus imperator*	•						B			✓
Hirudinidae										
Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Strombidae										
Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*	•						B		✓	✓

[a]NT: Near Threatened

Emperor Scorpion

(Pandinus imperator)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 23% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Ghana, Togo
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, thirteen EU Member States imported 30,498 live Emperor Scorpions. The scorpions were predominantly wild-sourced (25,798), with the remainder ranched (4,680) and captive-bred (20). Trade was primarily for commercial purposes, with two individuals forming part of a travelling exhibition. The vast majority of wild scorpions (>99%) were exported directly from Ghana. A further 50 individuals originated in Ghana but were imported via the United States, 19 individuals were imported directly from Togo and four individuals originated in Togo but were imported via Switzerland. The ranched individuals originated in Togo, with 95% imported directly and 5% via the United States. The captive-bred individuals were imported directly from the United States.

EU-reported imports of live scorpions in 2008 (30,498 individuals) were lower than in 2007 (25,395 individuals), but imports have generally increased over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.39).

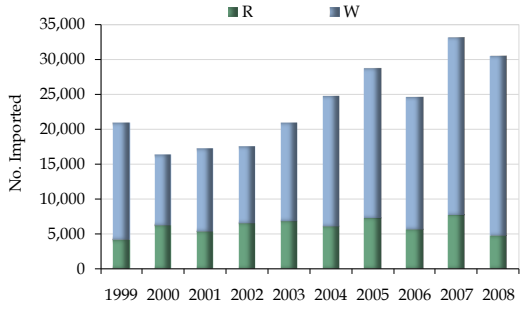


Figure 3.39. EU-reported imports of live Emperor Scorpion from the two main sources: wild (W) and ranched (R), 1999-2008.

Trade patterns for Emperor Scorpion are further considered in Chapter 5. The species was included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade in April 2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Ghana on 30/06/2009.

Medicinal Leech

(Hirudo medicinalis)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: <1% live, 99% live (kg)
Principal source: captive bred, wild
Top trading partners: Russian Federation (source 'C'), Turkey (source 'W')
CITES Appendix: II
EU 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.

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced leeches in 2008 comprised 1,398.5 kg of live and 659 kg of bodies. With the exception of 205 kg of live leeches imported from Serbia, all wild-sourced imports originated in Turkey. In addition, 105,000 live captive-bred leeches and 25,580 captive-bred derivatives (no unit) were imported from the Russian Federation. Trade was predominantly for commercial purposes, although 100 kg of live leeches were imported for scientific purposes.

Imports of live, wild-sourced leeches by weight increased by 11% in 2008 compared with imports in 2007, whilst wild-sourced bodies decreased by 82% compared with 2007 levels (Figure 3.40a). Imports of live, captive-bred leeches in 2008 were identical to the number reported in 2007 (105,000 individuals) and higher than the number imported in the previous eight years (Figure 3.40b).

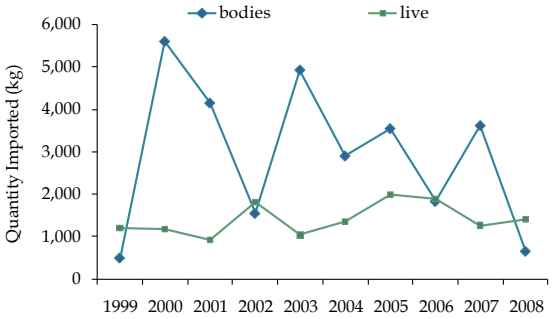


Figure 3.40a. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Medicinal Leech live animals and bodies (in kg), 1999-2008.

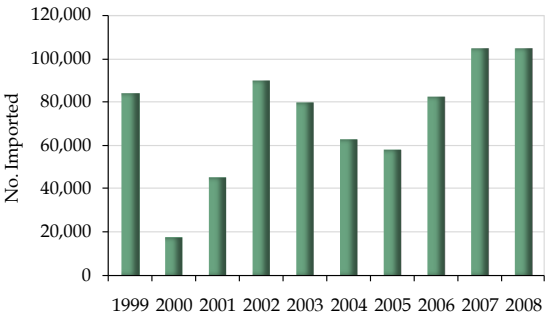


Figure 3.40b. EU-reported imports of live, captive-bred Medicinal Leech (number of individuals), 1999-2008.

Trade patterns for Medicinal Leech are further considered in Chapter 5. The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from all countries on 22/07/1997, and confirmed the positive opinion for Turkey on 16/02/2010.

Queen Conch

(Strombus gigas)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: meat (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 29% of meat (kg)
Principal source: wild
T**op trading partners:** Jamaica
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, EU imports of Queen Conch comprised 394,634 kg wild-sourced meat, imported for commercial purposes and 195 wild-sourced shells, imported for both commercial and personal purposes. The confiscation of 90 shells, predominantly from Panama and the Dominican Republic was also reported. Three Member States reported the import of conch in 2008.

Almost all of the meat (>99%) was directly imported from Jamaica, with the remainder from Cuba. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced meat from Jamaica accounted for 98% of Jamaica's 2008 export quota of 400,000 kg. The legally-imported shells originated in Belize (78 shells), the Netherlands Antilles (72 shells) and Colombia (44 shells).

Queen Conch © Christine and David Schmitt

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced meat have increased overall since 2001, wheras imports of wild-sourced shells have decreased since 2000 (Figure 3.41). The reduction in shell imports can be attributed to the decline in exports from Haiti. Trade patterns for Queen Conch are further considered in Chapter 5.

Queen Conch from Jamaica was reviewed by the SRG on 30/06/09, and the existing positive opinion for this species/country combination confirmed..

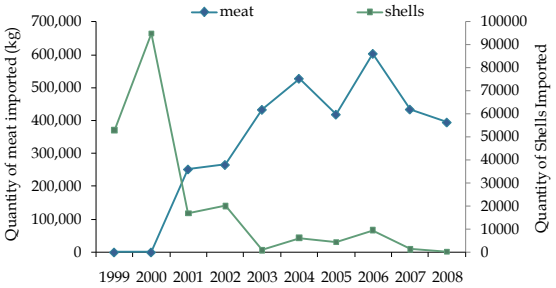


Figure 3.41. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Queen Conch meat (kg) and shells, 1999-2008.

3.2.7 Corals

Nine Annex B coral taxa qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2008, and, with some overlap, fifteen taxa qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2008 (Table 3.7). In addition, four coral taxa were selected on the basis of an overall increase in trade 1999-2008, and one genus qualified on the basis of an overall decrease in trade 1999-2008.

As general patterns of EU 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 coral species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	**High Volume (GT)**	**Sharp Increase**	**Overall Increase**	**Overall Decrease**	**High Variability**	**EU Annex**	**IUCN Listing[a]**	**2006**	**2007**
SCLERACTINIA										
Stony Corals *Scleractinia* spp.	•			•			B		✓	✓
Acroporidae										
Acropora digitifera		•	•				B	NT		✓
Humilis Staghorn Coral *Acropora humilis*		•	•				B	NT		
Acropora spp.	•						B		✓ (*A. formosa*),	✓
Caryophylliidae										
Elegant Coral *Catalaphyllia jardinei*		•	•				B	VU		✓
Anchor Coral *Euphyllia ancora*	•			•			B	VU	✓	✓
Euphyllia glabrescens				•			B	NT	✓	✓
Bladder Coral *Plerogyra sinuosa*			•				B	NT		✓
Dendrophylliidae										
Whisker Coral *Duncanopsammia axifuga*			•				B	NT		
Yellow Scroll Coral *Turbinaria reniformis*			•				B	VU		✓
Faviidae										
Favia spp.			•				B		✓ (*F.pallida*)	✓
Large Star Coral *Favites chinensis*				•			B	NT		✓
Platygyra spp.			•				B			✓
Mussidae										
Acanthastrea lordhowensis			•				B	NT		
Acanthastrea spp.			•				B			✓
Blastomussa wellsi			•					NT		
Cat's-eye Coral *Cynarina lacrymalis*			•				B	NT		
Lobophyllia spp.			•				B			✓
Symphyllia spp.			•				B			
Poritidae										
Ball Coral *Goniopora minor*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Flowerpot Coral *Goniopora stokesi*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Trachyphylliidae										
Crater Coral *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*		•	•				B	NT		✓
Tubiporidae										
Organ-pipe Coral *Tubipora musica*					•		B	NT		✓

[a] VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened

Acropora digitifera

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Japan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2008, EU imports of *Acropora digitifera* consisted of 30,000 live, wild-sourced corals imported from Japan for scientific purposes. Imports of wild-sourced, live *A. digitifera* from Japan were also reported at notable levels in 2003 (10,000 live corals) and 2007 (30,000 live corals), all for scientific purposes.

Humilis Staghorn Coral

(Acropora humilis)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: >99% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Japan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2008 consisted of 30,388 live, wild-sourced corals (30,000 of which were imported from Japan for scientific purposes), and 223 wild-sourced raw corals (imported from the Solomon Islands for commercial purposes). Imports of wild-sourced live corals increased sharply in 2008 (Figure 3.42).

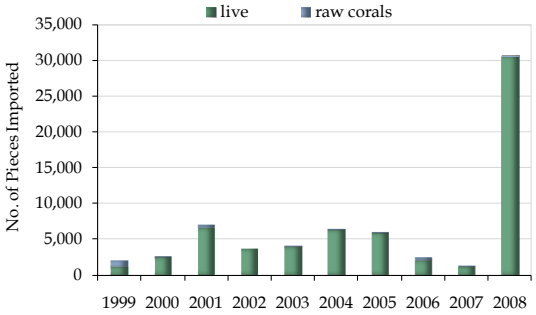


Figure 3.42. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Humilis Staghorn Coral (number of pieces) reported as 'live' and 'raw', 1999-2008.

Elegant Coral

(Catalaphyllia jardinei)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 29% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Five EU Member States reported the import of Elegant Coral in 2008. Almost all of the coral was imported directly from Australia (10,994 live corals and 225 raw corals). Australia opened three coral fisheries in 2007, and all imports from the country were for commercial purposes. The remaining imports of Elegant Coral consisted of 40 live corals imported directly from Indonesia for commercial purposes and 6 kg of live corals from New Caledonia for the purposes of a travelling exhibition. All imports were wild-sourced.

EU imports of live wild-sourced Elegant Coral increased sharply in 2007 and 2008 (Figure 3.43). An EU import suspension was in place for this species from Indonesia for the duration of 2008.

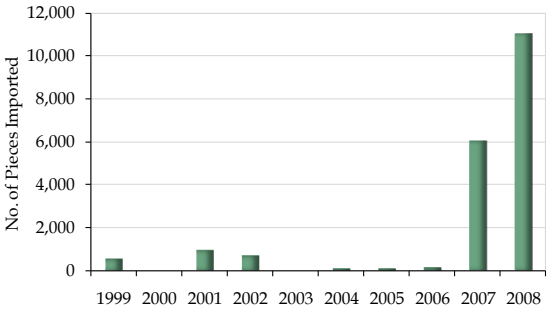
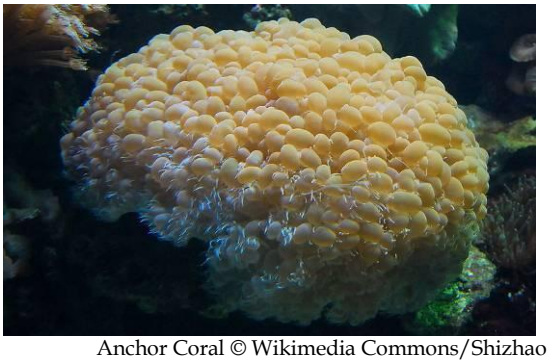


Figure 3.43. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Elegant Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.



Anchor Coral © Wikimedia Commons/Shizhao

Anchor Coral

(Euphyllia ancora)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 36% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia, Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Eighteen EU countries reported imports of Anchor Coral in 2008 comprising 15,280 pieces of live coral and 50 pieces of raw coral. The majority of corals were wild-sourced, but 60 pieces of live coral were from mariculture (source 'F'). The live corals were imported from Indonesia (62%) and Australia (38%), with all the raw corals also coming from

Australia. EU imports represented 53% of Indonesia's 2008 export quota. This species was reviewed by the SRG on 30/06/2009, and a positive opinion was reconfirmed for Indonesia.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral increased over the ten-year period 1999-2008, with imports in 2008 increasing by 14% over those in 2007 (Figure 3.44).

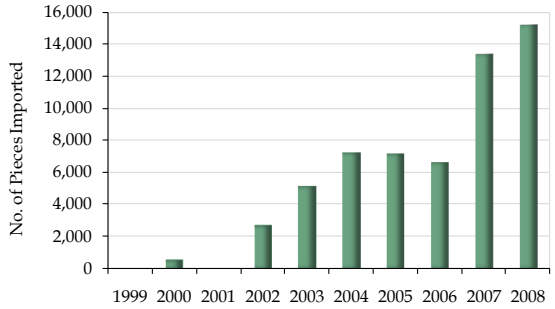


Figure 3.44. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Bladder Coral © Wikimedia Commons/RevolverOcelot

Bladder Coral

(Plerogyra sinuosa)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 20% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU-reported imports of Bladder Coral in 2008 consisted of 7,190 live corals and 50 raw corals, the majority were wild-sourced, although 33 live corals were maricultured (source 'F'). This represented more than a four-fold increase in live coral imports since the previous year, and was the highest quantity of live Bladder Coral imported over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.45). Australia's newly established coral fisheries account for the increase, given that long-term EU import restrictions have been in place for this species from other coral trading countries (Indonesia and Tonga).

The majority of corals were imported from Australia (6,907 live corals and 50 raw corals), with smaller quantities originating in Fiji (250 live corals) and the Federated States of Micronesia (hereafter referred to as Micronesia) (33 live corals). Four EU Member States reported imports of the species in 2008.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Fiji on 15/1/2004. EU imports from Fiji (250 pieces) represented 81% of Fiji's 2008 export quota.

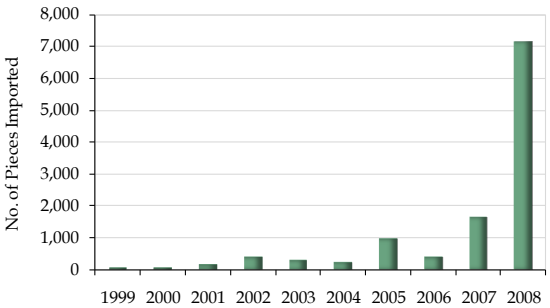


Figure 3.45. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Bladder coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Whisker Coral

(Duncanopsammia axifuga)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 58% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2008 consisted of 4,501 live corals and 50 raw corals, all wild-sourced from Australia imported for commercial purposes. This represented a sharp increase compared with the 392 live corals imported the previous year. Whisker Coral was imported by four EU Member States.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Australia on 14/09/2007.

Yellow Scroll Coral

(Turbinaria reniformis)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 68% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2008, EU imports of Yellow Scroll Coral comprised 2,617 live, wild-sourced corals and 432 live, maricultured (source 'F') corals. The majority of the corals (77%) were imported directly

from Australia, with other imports originating in Indonesia (21%) and Micronesia (2%). Seven EU countries reported importing the species.

Imports in 2008 were the highest over the period 1999-2008 and represented a sharp increase in trade over this period (Figure 3.46).

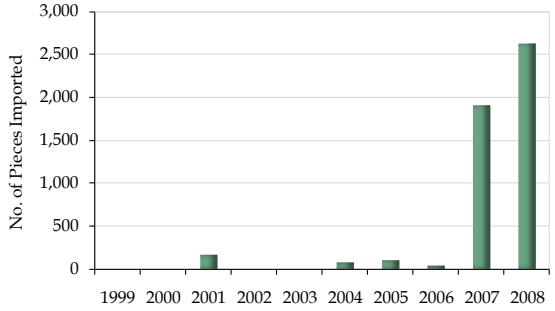


Figure 3.46. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Yellow Scroll Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Yellow Scroll Coral © Stan Shebs

Acanthastrea lordhowensis

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 17% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2008, three EU Member States reported the import of 1,334 live corals and 150 raw corals, all wild-sourced from Australia. The only other imports of *Acanthastrea lordhowensis* to the EU 1999-2008 were 805 live, wild-sourced corals imported from Australia in 2007.

Blastomussa wellsi

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 51% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Five EU Member States reported the import of 6,644 live corals and 150 raw corals in 2008, all wild-sourced and for commercial purposes. *Blastomussa wellsi* corals were imported primarily from Australia, although four live wild corals were also imported from Indonesia by one Member State.

EU imports of live, wild-sourced corals in 2008 were more than six times greater than in 2007, and the highest over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.47).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *B. wellsi* from Australia on 14/09/2007. An EU import suspension was in place for this species from Indonesia for the duration of 2008 (excluding maricultured specimens).

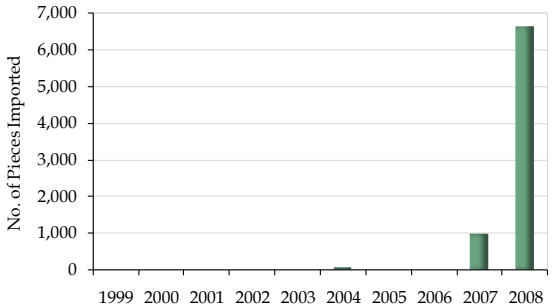


Figure 3.47. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Blastomussa wellsi* coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Cat's-eye Coral

(Cynarina lacrymalis)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 16% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports of Cat's-eye Coral in 2008 were all wild-sourced, consisting of 1,569 live corals, 0.5 kg of live corals and 25 raw corals. The majority of live and raw corals were imported from Australia, with 10 live corals originating in Indonesia and 0.5 kg of live corals from New Caledonia. The majority of trade was for commercial purposes, but the corals exported from New Caledonia were part of a travelling exhibition.

Five EU countries imported Cat's-eye Coral in 2008. There was an import suspension in place for this species from Indonesia for the duration of 2008 (excluding maricultured specimens).

EU imports of live, wild-sourced Cat's-eye Coral in 2008 (1,569 corals) was more than double that of 2007 (783 corals), and the highest over the ten-year period 1999-2008 (Figure 3.48).

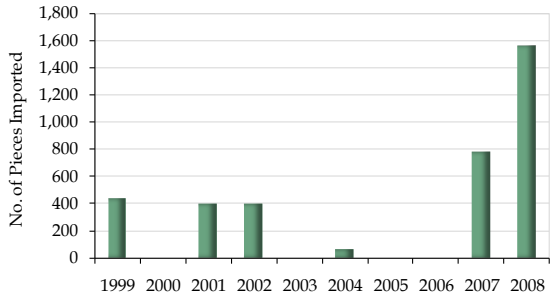


Figure 3.48. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Cat's-eye Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Ball Coral

(Goniopora minor)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 29% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2008, sixteen EU Member States reported total imports of 11,193 live corals. The majority were wild-sourced from Indonesia (11,143 corals), representing 26% of the country's export quota for 2008. In addition, 30 source 'F' corals from Micronesia and 20 wild-sourced corals from Tonga were imported. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Ball Coral from Indonesia on 14/9/2007, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Ball Coral (and Flowerpot Coral *Goniopora stokesi* as discussed below) have increased over the period 1999-2008, although imports in 2008 were lower than in 2007 (Figure 3.49).

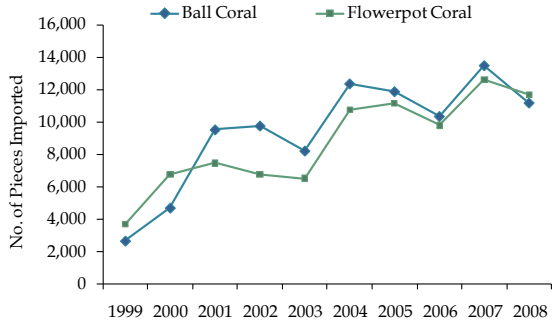


Figure 3.49. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live Ball Coral and Flowerpot Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

Flowerpot Coral

(Goniopora stokesi)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 30% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2008, EU-reported imports of Flowerpot Coral consisted of 11,663 live, wild-sourced corals primarily for commercial purposes. The majority of corals were imported directly from Indonesia (99%), representing 27% of Indonesia's export quota for 2008. In addition, 38 corals were imported from Australia. Seventeen EU Member States reported importing this coral species.

As with Ball Coral, imports of Flowerpot Coral increased over the period 1999-2008, but imports in 2008 were slightly lower than levels in 2007 (Figure 3.48). The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species originating in Indonesia on 14/9/2007, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Crater Coral

(Trachyphyllia geoffroyi)

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 19% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports of Crater Coral in 2008 consisted of 14,025 live corals, 1 kg of live corals and 25 raw corals, all from wild sources. The majority of trade was for commercial purposes.

Australia was the main exporter of Crater Coral imported to the EU, exporting >99% of live corals and all the raw corals imported. In addition, the EU imported 48 live corals from Indonesia and 1 kg of live corals from New Caledonia. Seven EU Member States reported imports.

EU imports of live, wild-sourced Crater Coral showed a sharp increase in 2007 and 2008, due to exports from Australia (Figure 3.50). There was an import suspension in place for this species from Indonesia for the duration of 2008 (excluding maricultured specimens).

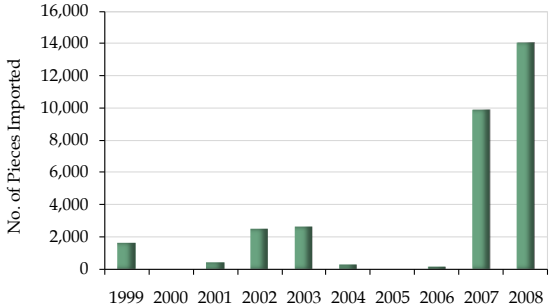


Figure 3.50. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Crater Coral (number of pieces), 1999-2008.

3.2.8 Plants (excluding trees)

Eight plant species (excluding trees) met the criteria for selection in this section (Table 3.8). These included two Snowdrop species, three Cyclamen species and one species from each of the genera *Hoodia, Cycas* and *Euphorbia*.

Hoodia gordonii qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2008, and the remaining species met the high volume criterion in 2008, with *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* also having an overall increase in trade 1999-2008. *Cycas revoluta* is Near Threatened.

Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* © Alexander Klink

Table 3.8. Summary of plant species (excluding trees) showing noteworthy patterns of trade

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2006	2007
Amaryllidaceae										
Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	•						B		✓	✓
Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	•						B		✓	✓
Apocynaceae										
Hoodia gordonii			•							
Cycadaceae										
Cycas revoluta		•					B	NT		
Euphorbiaceae										
Candelilla *Euphorbia antisyphilitica*	•			•			B		✓	✓
Primulaceae										
Cyclamen *Cyclamen cilicium*	•						B		✓	✓
Cyclamen *Cyclamen coum*	•						B		✓	✓
Sowbread *Cyclamen hederifolium*	•						B		✓	✓

[a] NT: Near Threatened

Snowdrop

(Galanthus elwesii)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 66% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU-reported imports of Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* in 2008 comprised 5.104 million wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. EU imports accounted for nearly 84% of Turkey's 2008 export quota (6.1 million bulbs) for the species. The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Imports of Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* remained relatively constant between 2002 and 2008, with an average of approximately 5.5 million bulbs imported each year (Figure 3.51).

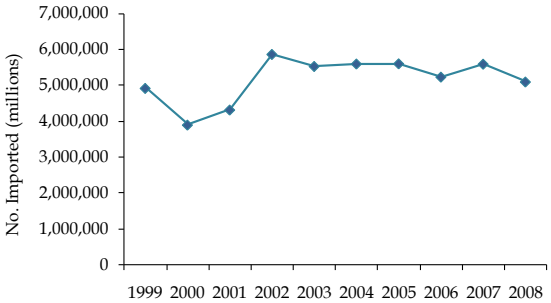


Figure 3.51. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* (in millions of bulbs), 1999-2008.

Snowdrop

(*Galanthus woronowii***)**

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 70% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey, Georgia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU-reported imports of Snowdrop (*Galanthus woronowii)* during 2008 consisted of >24 million bulbs (24,449,152 bulbs) and >3 million roots (3,142,880 roots), all wild-sourced, imported for commercial purposes. Only one EU Member State reported imports.

The majority of imports (22,581,977 of bulbs and all roots) originated in Georgia, although almost 99% of the bulbs were imported via Turkey. Turkey also exported 1,867,175 bulbs directly to the EU.

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Snowdrop *G. woronowii* bulbs in 2008 accounted for 93% of Turkey's export quota (2 million bulbs). Direct exports from Georgia accounted for 2% of the country's export quota of 15 million bulbs for 2008, yet the majority of imports were indirect.

Over the ten year period 1999-2008, EU imports originating in Turkey have remained relatively constant at a level approaching the quota of around 2 million bulbs. Imports of bulbs originating in Georgia have been slightly more variable, reaching the highest level in 2008 (Figure 3.52).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from both Georgia and Turkey on 26/05/2008 and confirmed the positive opinion for Georgia on 30/06/2009 (subject to a quota of 15 million bulbs) and for Turkey on 16/02/2010.

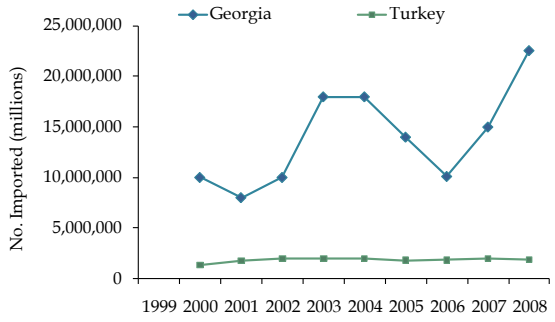


Figure 3.52. EU-reported imports of live Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* originating in Georgia and Turkey (in millions of bulbs), 1999-2008. (All trade reported as wild-sourced except in 2001 when trade from Georgia was reported as ranched.)

Hoodia gordonii

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: dried plants
Percentage of global trade to EU: 97% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: South Africa
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Hoodia gordonii was selected due to a sharp increase in dried plants imported in 2008; however, total imports were actually higher in 2007 when the species was imported as extract and power (Figure 3.53).

Imports were reported by four EU Member States in 2008 and consisted of 2,790 kg of dried plants, 95 kg of powder, 25 kg of extract and 63 extracts (no unit). All imports originated in the wild and were for commercial purposes. All products originated in South Africa; the dried plants and powder were imported directly whereas the extract was imported via the United States (63 extracts) and Japan (25 kg of extract).

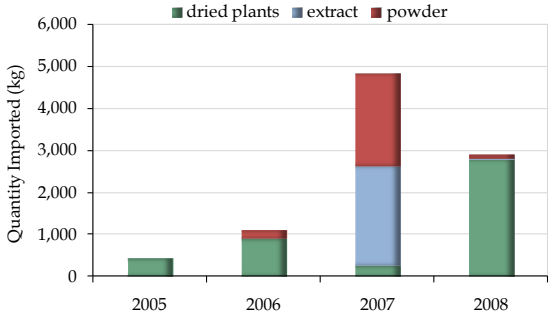


Figure 3.53. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Hoodia gordonii* (kg) from the three main terms (dried plants, extract and powder), 2005-2008.

Cycas revoluta

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: >99% of live
Principal source: unknown
Top trading partner: Costa Rica
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

The only reported import of *Cycas revoluta* in 2008 was the import of 295 live plants by one EU Member State from Costa Rica (purpose 'T', source unknown).

EU-reported imports in previous years 1999-2008 consisted of small numbers of live, pre-Convention specimens imported from Brazil for commercial purposes, very small amounts of wild-sourced extract imported from Viet Nam for scientific purposes, and seizures of leaves and live plants. In

2008, there were import suspensions in place for wild specimens of the family Cycadaceae from Madagascar, Mozambique and Viet Nam.

Candelilla © Frank Vincentz

Candelilla

Euphorbia antisyphilitica

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: wax (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 95% of wax (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Mexico
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Imports of Candelilla consisted entirely of wild-sourced plants originating in Mexico, imported for commercial purposes. It was mainly traded as wax (294,917 kg), but a small amount of trade in extracts (210 kg) was also reported.

The majority of wax (88%) was imported directly from Mexico, whereas the remaining wax and extract was imported via Japan, the United States and Switzerland. Four EU Member States imported this species in 2008.

Over the ten-year period (1999-2008), imports of Candelillia increased from zero in 1999-2000, to almost 295 tonnes in 2008 (Figure 3.54). The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Mexico on 14/9/2008, and this opinion was confirmed on 26/5/2008.

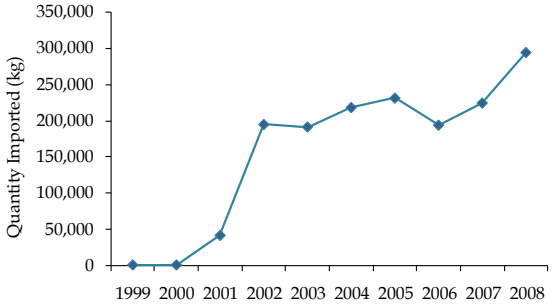


Figure 3.54. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Candelilla wax (kg), 1999-2008.

Cyclamen spp.

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 91% of live (*C. cilicium*), 96% of live (*C. coum*), 63% of live (*C. hederifolium*)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

As in 2006 and 2007, three species of *Cyclamen* met the high volume criteria based on trade during 2008: *Cyclamen cilicium, C. coum,* and *C. hederifolium*. Imports in 2008 consisted of 1,412,748 live plants imported for commercial purposes, and 80 dried plants and 63 roots imported for scientific purposes. All imports were wild-sourced, exported directly from Turkey.

The volume of live cyclamen imported from Turkey over the period 1999-2008 has varied by species: *C. cilicium* imports remained relatively constant, imports of *C. coum* generally increased after 2004 and *C. hederifolium* was imported at consistently higher levels than the other two species, but decreased after 2003 (Figure 3.55). Details on the volume of trade in each species are discussed separately below.

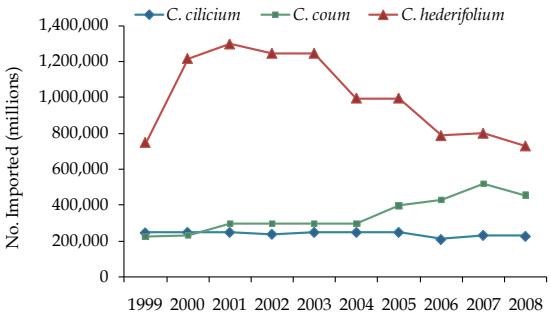


Figure 3.55. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Cyclamen* species from Turkey (number of live plants), 1999-2008.

Cyclamen cilicium

The EU imported 227,863 live, wild-sourced plants from Turkey for commercial purposes. This represented 91% of Turkey's 2008 export quota of 250,000 tubers for the species. In addition, 80 dried plants and 63 roots were imported for scientific purposes, all wild-sourced from Turkey.

In general, imports of this species remained relatively constant at around 250,000 tubers (at or below Turkey's export quota) over the period 1999-2008. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. cilicium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Cyclamen coum

EU-reported trade in *Cyclamen coum* in 2008 comprised 455,725 live plants, representing 61% of Turkey's 2008 export quota of 750,000 tubers. This was a 12% decrease on the number of tubers imported from Turkey in 2007. In previous years (2001-2006), imports of this species were reported from Georgia, but no imports were reported to originate from Georgia in 2008. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. coum* from Turkey on 14/09/2007, which was reconfirmed on 26/05/2008 and 16/02/2010. A positive opinion for *C. coum caucasicum* was formed for Georgia on 30/06/2009 (subject to a quota of 500,000 tubers).

Cyclamen hederifolium

In 2008, EU trade in *Cyclamen hederifolium* was in the form of 729,160 live, wild-sourced plants, representing approximately 41% of Turkey's 2008 export quota of 1,800,000 tubers. The 2008 trade was roughly 9% lower than the number imported in 2007 and was also the lowest number imported over the period 1999-2008. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. hederifolium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Cyclamen *Cyclamen hederifolium* © H. Zell

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, where possible, trade reported in kilograms was converted to cubic metres (m^3) 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.

Four Annex B tree species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Table 3.9). All taxa qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2008, with four of the taxa considered globally threatened. All five met the criteria for the 2006 and 2007 analyses as well.

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

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2006	2007
Leguminosae African Teak *Pericopsis elata*		•					B	EN	✓	✓
Meliaceae Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Rosaceae African Cherry *Prunus africana*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Thymelaeaceae Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus*		•	•				B	VU	✓	✓
Ramin *Gonystylus* spp.	•						B		✓	✓

[α] EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable

African Teak

(Pericopsis elata)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: timber
Percentage of global trade to EU: 43% of timber (m^3)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Imports of African Teak during 2008 were reported by nine EU Member States and consisted of 6,917.938 m^3 of sawn wood, 1,568.14 m^3 and 140.39 of logs (possibly reported erroneously as number rather than m^3) and 76.009 m^3 of timber, all from wild sources imported for commercial purposes. The top EU trading partners for African Teak timber were the Democratic Republic of the Congo (54%) and Cameroon (45%), with a small quantity imported from Congo.

Imports of African Teak decreased in 2008, compared with levels in 2007 (Figure 3.56).

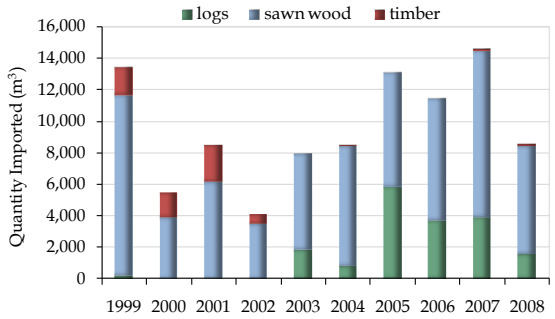


Figure 3.56. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Teak from the three main terms: logs, sawn wood and timber (m^3), 1999-2008.

A negative opinion for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was formed on 12/3/2009 and confirmed on 30/6/2009. This then was changed to a positive opinion for the country on 30/11/2009.

A positive opinion has been in place for Cameroon since 02/4/2002, last reconfirmed on 12/3/2009. A negative opinion for wild specimens from the Congo was formed on 24/10/2008 and reconfirmed on 12/3/2009, but was removed on 30/6/2009.

In 2008, the EU imported 25% of Cameroon's quota for sawn wood and 9% of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's quota for logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.

Big-leaf Mahogany

(Swietenia macrophylla)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: sawn wood (m^3)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 3% of sawn wood (m^3)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Bolivia, Switzerland, Mexico
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2008, EU imports of Big-leaf Mahogany consisted of 516.641 m^3 of sawn wood, 175.511 m^3 of logs and 4,886.16 m^2 of veneer (plus 3.4 m^3 of veneer), all imported from wild sources for commercial purposes. Timber imports reported in cubic metres originated in Mexico (45%), Guatemala (42%), Bolivia (9%), and Peru (4%). Five EU Member States reported imports of Big-leaf Mahogany in 2008.

Imports of sawn wood in have been decreasing each year since 2003, with 2008 imports roughly 4% lower than the quantity imported in 2007 (Figure 3.57). Imports of veneer have been more sporadic, only reported in 2001, 2007 and 2008.

All the major range States exporting Big-leaf Mahogany to the EU were considered at SRG 47 (12/3/2009) and the SRG issued positive opinions for Guatemala and Mexico. The positive opinion for Guatemala was confirmed on 30/06/2009. A positive opinion for Peru that had been in place since 13/12/2004 was removed on 26/9/2006, and a negative opinion for Bolivia was formed on 03/08/2010.

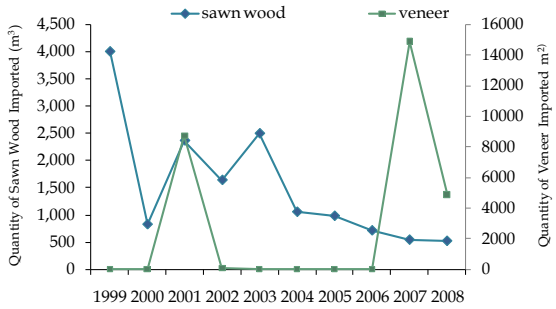


Figure 3.57. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Big-leaf Mahogany from the two main terms: sawn wood (m^3) and veneer (m^2), 1999-2008.

Big-leaf Mahogany © cites.org

African Cherry

(Prunus africana)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: bark
Percentage of global trade to EU: 66% of bark (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of African Cherry in 2008 consisted of 262,070 kg of bark, 662 kg of extract and 280 specimens for commercial purposes and 240 timber pieces, 80 specimens, 60 leaves, 20 derivatives and 10 pieces of bark for scientific purposes. All imports were wild sourced. Four EU countries imported African Cherry in 2008.

The bark was imported directly from Democratic Republic of Congo (73%), Equatorial Guinea (11%), Tanzania (8%) and Uganda (8%). Of the extract, 98% was imported from Madagascar, although only 13% of this originated in Madagascar, the remainder was of unknown origin, or originated in Cameroon or Democratic Republic of Congo. Imports of specimens originated in Kenya and Madagascar, leaves and timber pieces originated in Cameroon and the derivatives from Madagascar. All were direct imports.

The quantity of EU-reported imports of *Prunus africana* has varied over the ten-year period 1999-2008, with the quantity of bark and powder (terms sometimes used interchangeably) reaching their highest level in 2005 and declining thereafter (Figure 3.58).

The SRG recently confirmed negative opinions for this species from three of the major exporters: Cameroon (02/12/2008, reconfirmed 30/11/2009), Democratic Republic of the Congo (02/12/2008), and Equatorial Guinea (15/09/2008). A positive opinion was formed for Uganda on 30/06/2009 (subject to a published quota on the CITES website).

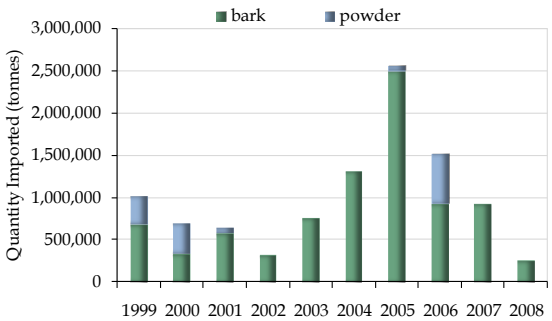


Figure 3.58. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry bark and powder, 1999-2008.

Ramin

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

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade terms to EU: timber ('sawn wood', 'timber', 'logs')
Percentage of global trade to EU: 64% of timber (m^3) (*Gonystylus* spp.); 40% of timber (m^3) (*G. bancanus*)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Malaysia, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: 15 species of *Gonystylus* spp., including *G. bancanus* listed as Vulnerable

In 2008, eight EU Member States reported the import of 6,646.94 m^3 of timber (34% *G. bancanus*, 66% reported at the genus level '*Gonystylus* spp.'), 10,332 pieces of sawn wood, 248.41 m^3 of carvings and 6,683.86 kg of carvings (with all pieces of sawn wood and carvings reported as *G. bancanus*). All imports were wild-sourced and were imported for commercial purposes. The timber was traded under several different terms and units including: 'sawn wood (m^3)', 'sawn wood (no unit)', 'timber (m^3)' and 'logs (m^3)'.

Carvings were reported in kg and m^3, but using the average weight given in the *CITES Identification Manual* for Ramin to convert kg to m^3 (0.66 g/cm^3), it is estimated that 252.82 m^3 of carvings were imported to the EU in 2008.

The majority of timber originated in Malaysia (5,804.35 m^3 and all timber pieces exported directly, 40 m^3 imported via China), with the remaining timber exported directly from Indonesia.

Since being listed on CITES in 2001 (initially added to Appendix III by Indonesia, then transferred to Appendix II in January 2005), EU-reported imports of Ramin (reported at both the genus and species levels) have varied greatly between years (Figure 3.59). The quantity imported in 2008 (6,646.94 m^3) was 53% higher than the quantity imported in 2007 (4,347.36 m^3).

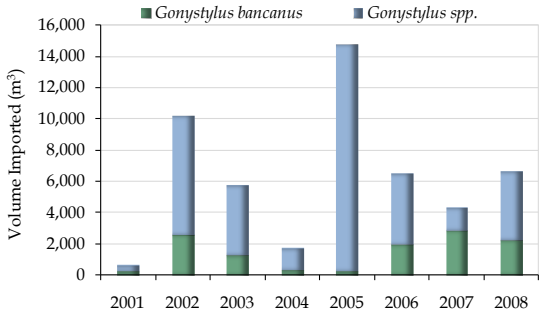


Figure 3.59. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Gonostylus* species (sawn wood, timber, timber pieces and logs in m^3), 2001-2008.

The SRG formed a negative opinion for Ramin (genus *Gonystylus*) from Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia) on 27/03/2007. 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.

3.3 Candidate countries

Candidate country imports were generally relatively low in 2008, with only seven species of mammal, two species of bird, one species of reptile and one species of fish (all in Annex B) meeting the criteria for inclusion in this section: South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Canada Lynx, Bobcat, North American Otter, Cape Fur Seal, African Elephant, Senegal Parrot, African Grey Parrot, Water Monitor and Beluga Sturgeon.

All of the species qualified on the basis of either high volume trade, with Cape Fur Seal also qualifying on the basis of overall increase in trade. Five species, South American Grey Fox, Pampas Fox, Canada Lynx, Cape Fur Seal and African Grey Parrot also met the criterion for selection in 2007.

Annual reports were received for all candidate countries for 2008.

Mammals

South American Grey Fox

(Lycalopex griseus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 47% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2008, Turkey reported the import of 87,627 skins, 1,765 plates, 151.5 kg of skin pieces, and 577 garments, all wild-sourced, imported for commercial purposes. In addition, Croatia reported the import of 437 wild-sourced skin pieces (this is the first year in which Croatia reported imports of this species). All imports originated in Argentina, which is consistent with trade to the EU, although 11% of skins, 37% of plates and all skin pieces were imported to Turkey via EU Member States.

Imports of wild-sourced fox skins to Turkey increased 2004-2007, but then fell by 49% in 2008 (Figure 3.60).

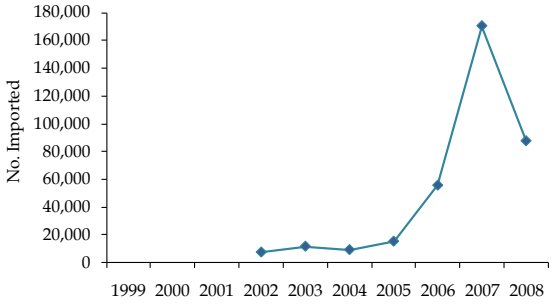


Figure 3.60. Wild-sourced South American Grey Fox skins reported imported by Turkey, 1999-2008.

Pampas Fox

(Lycalopex gymnocercus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 46% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Pampas Fox in 2008. Imports consisted of 31,769 wild-sourced skins, all originating in Argentina. The majority skins (74%) were imported directly from Argentina, whilst the remainder were imported via the EU. Turkey reported imports of Pampas Fox for the first time in 2006 (consisting of 14,430 skins). Skin imports in 2007 rose to 42,056, before falling by 24% in 2008.

Canada Lynx

(Lynx canadensis)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 7% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: United States, EU
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Canada Lynx in 2008. Imports consisted of 616 wild-sourced skins, of which 62% originated in Canada and 38% originated in the United States. All skins were imported to Turkey as re-exports from the United States (50%) and the EU (50%). Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2008 were 36% higher than the 453 skins imported in 2007.

Bobcat

(Lynx rufus)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: <1% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: United States, EU
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of Bobcat in 2008. Imports consisted of 666 wild-sourced skins, the majority (98%) of which originated in the United States, the remainder in Canada. Only 57 skins were imported directly from the United States, the remaining skins were imported as re-exports via the EU.

Turkey first reported importing Bobcat in 2002, from which time annual imports of wild-sourced skins have varied between a low of 20 in 2004 to a high of 666 in 2008.

North American Otter © Ken Thomas

North American Otter

(Lontra 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: Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

All imports in 2008 consisted of wild-sourced skins imported by Turkey which originated in Canada (834 skins) and the United States (280 skins). Only 16% of skins were imported directly from Canada, with the remaining skins imported as re-exports mainly from the EU (77%). Skin imports were reported by Turkey in 2003 (99 skins), 2006 (145 skins) and 2008 (1,114 skins).

Cape Fur Seal

(Arctocephalus pusillus)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 63% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Trade in Cape Fur Seal in 2008 consisted of 23,400 wild-sourced skins imported by Turkey directly from Namibia. Turkey reported imports of the species for the first time in 2002. Skin imports decreased steadily each year 2005-2007, whereas imports in 2008 represented a 35% increase on trade in the previous year (Figure 3.61).

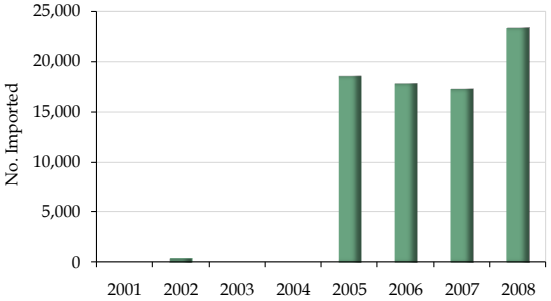


Figure 3.61. Wild-sourced Cape Fur Seal skins reported imported by Turkey, 2001-2008.

Cape Fur Seal © Robert Raderschatt

African Elephant

(Loxodonta africana)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: tusks
Percentage of global trade: (Annex A) <1% of tusks (no units)
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: the EU
CITES Appendix: I (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II for specific purposes)
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of African Elephant in 2008. Imports from Appendix I/Annex A populations consisted of four tusks and two trophies originating in Tanzania but imported via the EU (all wild-sourced, purpose 'H'). The EU, however, only reported exporting two tusks to Turkey. The EU also reported exporting eight ivory products to Turkey, although these were not reported as imports by Turkey.

This Appendix-I species was selected as sharp increase because there were no reported imports of tusks over the period 2003-2007, compared to four in 2008.

Birds

Senegal Parrot

(Poicephalus senegalus)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 8% of live
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Guinea
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Imports in 2008 consisted of 550 live, wild-sourced birds imported by Turkey from Guinea for commercial purposes. This trade was not reported by Guinea.

Turkey's imports of live birds of this species increased from 200 in 2007 to 550 in 2008. The only other reported imports to candidate countries 1999-2008 was the import of two live specimens by Turkey in 2005 (as personal possessions) and three live specimens by Croatia in 2003 (for a travelling exhibition).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for imports of Senegal Parrot from Guinea on 22/02/2001, which was reconfirmed on 15/03/2005.

African Grey Parrot

(Psittacus erithacus, including *P. erithacus timneh*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 4% of live
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Guinea, Congo
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2008, Turkey reported the import of 1,950 live African Grey Parrots for commercial purposes (1,750 wild-sourced and 200 captive-bred). The wild-sourced birds originated in Congo (200 imported directly, 900 via Guinea), Guinea (350 birds imported directly, 200 via Congo), and Cameroon (100 imported directly). The 350 birds from Guinea were reported as the subspecies *Psittacus erithacus timneh.* The captive-bred birds were imported directly from Cameroon.

Turkey's imports of live birds varied over the period 1999-2008, with imports in 2008 more than six times greater than in 2007 (Figure 3.62).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for the species from Cameroon on 13/05/1998, which was reconfirmed on 12/06/2006, and a positive opinion for Congo on 05/09/2002.

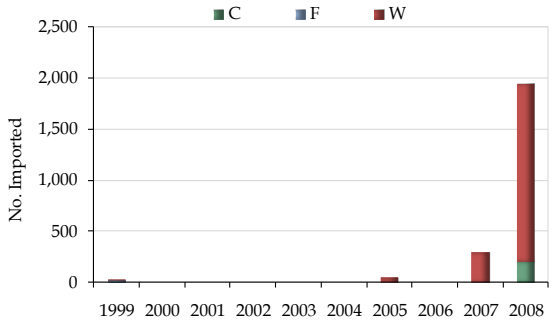


Figure 3.62. Live African Grey Parrot (including *Psittacus erithacus timneh*) reported imported by Turkey, 1999-2008, categorised by source.

Croatia's only reported import of African Grey Parrot 1999-2008 was in 2008, with the import of two live birds: one wild-sourced bird originating in Cameroon but imported via the EU and one bird exported directly from the EU with source unknown.

African Grey Parrot © L.Miguel Bugallo Sánchez

Reptiles

Water Monitor

(Varanus salvator)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: <1% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: the EU
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2008, Turkey imported 2,274 wild-sourced skins via the EU (1,762 originated in Indonesia and 512 originated in Malaysia). Turkey was the only candidate country to report imports of this species 1999-2008, with imports in 2008 five times greater than the quantity imported in 2007 (452 skins) (Figure 3.63).

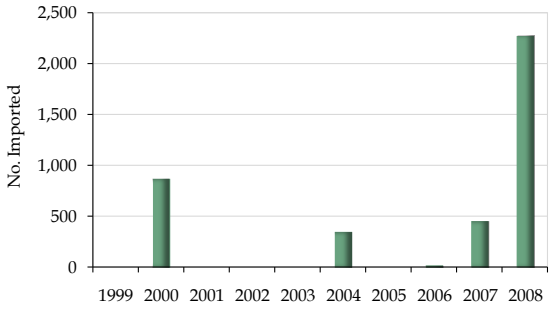


Figure 3.63. Wild-sourced Water Monitor skins reported imported by Turkey, 1999-2008, categorised by source.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Malaysia on 05/09/02 (reconfirmed on 07/12/2007) and a positive opinion for Indonesia on 23/06/1999 (reconfirmed on 29/02/2008).

Fish

Beluga Sturgeon

(Huso huso)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: caviar
Percentage of global trade: 7% of caviar
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2008, Turkey reported the import of 336.56 kg of wild-sourced caviar from Kazakhstan and Croatia reported the import of 0.48 kg of wild-sourced caviar which was re-exported from the EU (with origin Azerbaijan). All imports were for commercial purposes. Turkey's imports from Kazakhstan accounted for 19% of Kazakhstan's export quota for Beluga caviar in 2008.

Trade from candidate countries in previous years consisted of the import of 1.5 kg of wild-sourced caviar by Croatia in 2007, and 198.934 kg of wild-sourced caviar by Turkey 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, corals, cacti, orchids, and trees. All trade figures tabulated in this section have been derived from EU and candidate country reports.

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, EU 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 1.88[8] 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 Union

As in previous years, EU imports of hunting trophies in 2008 were primarily animals taken from the wild, but a small number of captive born and bred individuals were also imported.

Wild-taken mammals

Twenty-five of the twenty-seven EU Member States imported wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2008. Over the period 2004-2008, EU 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 2008 were Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae* (898 trophies), Black Bear *Ursus americanus* (639), African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* (476), Leopard *Panthera pardus* (393), Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* (311) and Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius* (200).

Imports of hunting trophies in 2008 (4,838 trophies) were roughly 6% lower than 2007 levels (5,150 trophies) (Figure 4.1).

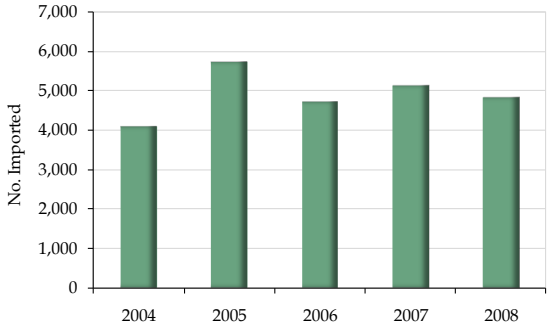


Figure 4.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, mammal hunting trophies, 2004-2008.

Southern White Rhinoceros © Zigomar, Wikimedia Commons

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

Table 4.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced[α], mammal hunting trophies and personal items (for five-year totals exceeding 100), 2004-2008.

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Bovidae	Blackbuck *Antilope cervicapra*	NT	III/C (NP)	136	153	292	262	174	1,017
	*Tsessebe *Damaliscus lunatus*	LC	III/C (GH)	56	52	56	66	0	230
	Blesbok *Damaliscus pygargus* (inc. ssp.)	NT	II/B	22	36	32	26	15	131
	Lechwe *Kobus leche* (inc. ssp.)	LC	II/B	58	208	84	85	105	540
	Argali *Ovis ammon* (inc. ssp.)	NT	I & II/ A & B	24	50	42	66	71	253
	Blue Duiker *Philantomba monticola*	LC	II/B	28	35	27	36	19	145
Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*	VU	II/B	328	468	405	291	296	1,788
Canidae	Wolf *Canis lupus*	LC	II/A & B	86	145	151	152	153	687
Felidae	Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*	VU	I/A	69	90	94	97	161	511
	Caracal *Caracal caracal*	LC	II/B	119	157	92	176	140	684
	Wild Cat *Felis silvestris* (inc. ssp.)	LC	II/A	45	36	33	37	37	188
	Canada Lynx *Lynx canadensis*	LC	II/B	52	63	21	46	26	208
	African Lion *Panthera leo*	VU	II/B	89	117	105	98	94	503
	Leopard *Panthera pardus*	NT	I/A	276	431	309	343	408	1,767
	Puma *Puma concolor*	LC	II/B	95	128	144	118	93	578
Odobenidae	Walrus *Odobenus rosmarus*	DD	III/B (CA)	151	196	80	91	42	560
Ursidae	Black Bear *Ursus americanus*	LC	II/B	637	642	612	656	646	3,193
	Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*	LC	II/A	316	267	418	260	313	1,574
	Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*	VU	II/B	95	133	128	89	84	529

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Viverridae	African Civet *Civettictis civetta*	LC	III/C (BW)	32	22	45	34	21	154
Monodontidae	**Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*	NT	II/A	115	50	59	114	145	483
Equidae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*	VU	II/B	546	892	763	1,069	969	4,239
Rhinocerotidae	Southern White Rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum simum*	NT	I/A			3		1	4
			II/B	27	36	30	58	33	184
Cercopithecidae	Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*	LC	II/B	87	66	42	89	100	384
	Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*	LC	II/B	195	253	170	194	182	994
	Chacma Baboon *Papio ursinus*	LC	II/B	80	135	158	235	156	764
Elephantidae	African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*	NT	I/A	150	299	123	180	257	1,009
			II/B	224	273	278	247	272	1,294
Total				**3,959**	**5,037**	**4,510**	**4,944**	**4,712**	**23,162**

ᵅ Several Blackbuck and African Civet trophies were reported without a source; this trade has been included in the table.

* Note that Tsessebe was removed from Appendix III (Ghana) in 2007 and the EU Annexes in 2008.

**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.

The highest increases in 2008 imports compared to the average level of imports between 2003 and 2007 were hunting trophies of the species Argali (111% increase, including subspecies), Cheetah (87% increase) and Narwhal (67% increase). Hartmann's Mountain Zebra was the species with the highest mean volume of imports over the period 2004-2008. Imports in 2008 represented an increase of 25% compared to the five year average 2003-2007. The overall decrease in imports of hunting trophies was driven by various species including Walrus (61% decrease), Puma (24% decrease), Polar Bear (23% decrease) and Hippopotamus (17% decrease).

The main exporters of wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2008 were Namibia (28%), Canada (20%), South Africa (12%), Tanzania (7%), Russian Federation (6%), Zimbabwe (6%) and Argentina (5%) accounting collectively for 85% of all imports (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2. Main trading partners of wild-sourced, mammal hunting trophies to the EU in 2008.

Exporter	No. of trophies imported by the EU
Namibia	**1,446**
Canada	**1,030**
South Africa	**647**
Tanzania, U. R.	**369**
Russian Federation	**325**
Zimbabwe	**305**
Argentina	**234**
Zambia	**140**
Botswana	**116**
Total	**4,612**

A wide variety of hunting trophies were exported, but the main species exported by each of the major exporting countries were as follows:

- Namibia: Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (62%), Cheetah (11%), Hamadryas Baboon (7%), and Leopard (7%).
- Canada: Black Bear (61%), Grey Wolf (11%), and Narwhal (11%).
- South Africa: Grivet Monkey (19%), Caracal (19%), Hamadryas Baboon (10%), African Lion (7%), Lechwe (7%) and Chacma Baboon (7%).
- Tanzania: Leopard (41%), African Elephant (29%), and Hippopotamus (16%).
- Russian Federation: Brown Bear (80%)
- Zimbabwe: African Elephant (37%), Hippopotamus (22%), Leopard (16%), and Chacma Baboon (10%),
- Argentina: Blackbuck (74%) and Puma (23%).

Captive-born and bred hunting trophies

While the majority of hunting trophies imported by the EU were wild-sourced, the EU also reported imports of animals that were born or bred in captivity (sources F and C). In 2008, African Lion *Panthera leo* was the most commonly imported hunting trophy from captive production; the EU reported imports of 90 trophies, eight bodies, four skins and two skulls. Other species imported, albeit in smaller quantities, included Scimitar-horned Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*, Caracal *Caracal caracal,* Lechwe *Kobus leche,* and Common Marmoset *Callithrix jacchus*, among others. Trophies from all these species, including African Lion, primarily originated in South Africa. Hunting trophies from animals bred in captivity accounted for less than 5% of the EU's total imports of hunting trophies in 2008.

Blackbuck © Koshy Koshy, Wikimedia Commons

Candidate countries

Candidate countries reported importing 58 mammal hunting trophies in 2008, with 13 imported by Croatia and 45 by Turkey.

4.2 Corals

This section examines trade to the EU 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 exporters are included.

Elegant Coral © Rosta70, Wikimedia Commons

European Union

In 2008, a total of 525,437 kg of coral and 575,603 individual coral pieces were reported imported by EU Member States, the vast majority of which was wild-sourced.

Discrepancies in reporting

Prior to 2008, discrepancies in reporting the source of live coral 'pieces' by Indonesia and the EU were apparent, with some trade reported as wild by the EU but 'W*' (indicating maricultured) by Indonesia. As of 2008, however, Indonesia reported maricultured corals as source 'F' in line with EU reporting. Thus, when analysing 2008 trade data, discrepancies in reported source was not an issue. Making an accurate comparison between years, however, is still difficult as the EU imports of wild-sourced corals prior to 2008 may be artificially high due to the inclusion of some maricultured corals reported as wild by the EU.

Trends in imports of wild-sourced corals

EU imports in 2008 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 EU-reported imports to kilograms, it can be estimated that over the ten year period 1999-2008, imports of wild-sourced corals into the EU more than doubled from approximately 220,000 kg in 1999 to a high of over 500,000 kg in 2008 (Figure 4.2).

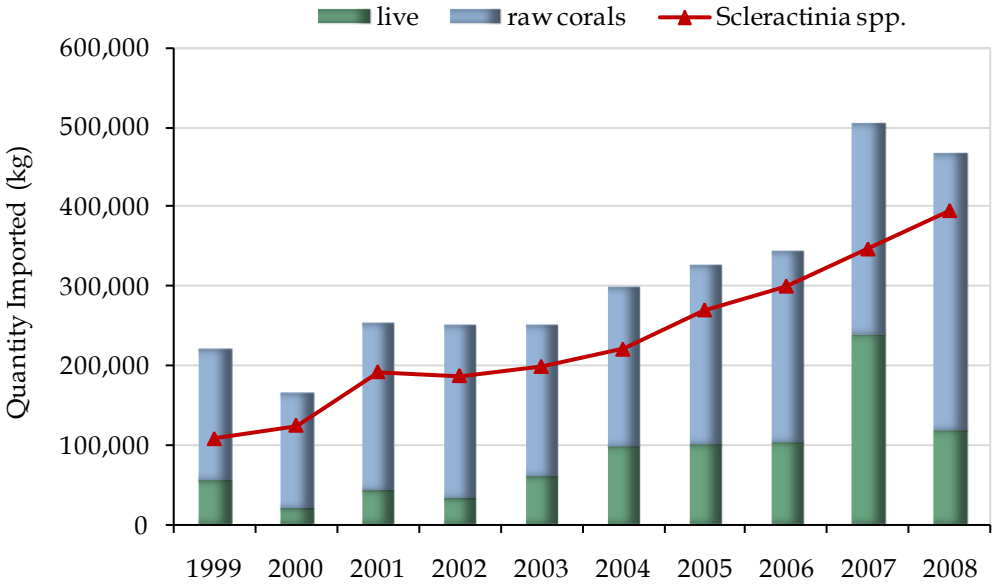


Figure 4.2. Estimate of all EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals (with pieces converted to kg) during 1999-2008 with quantity of imports reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' also represented. (N.B. This figure may include maricultured corals reported as 'wild' by EU Member States prior to 2008.)

When the trade reported in kilograms is analysed, imports of wild-sourced coral (reported as both live and raw corals) in 2008 was 112% higher than the average level of imports between 1999 and 2007 (Figure 4.3). The number of live corals reported imported to the EU (in kg) decreased in 2008, whereas the quantity of raw corals (in kg) increased.

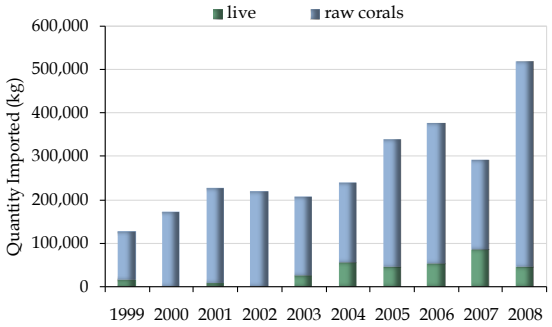


Figure 4.3. EU-reported imports (in kg) of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 1999-2008.

When the trade recorded in coral 'pieces' (reported as both live and raw corals) is analysed, a different trend emerges. Imports in 2008 (475,294 pieces) were 53% lower than in 2007 but still 18% higher than the average number of pieces imported per year between 1999 and 2007 (391,168 pieces) (Figure 4.4). Over 82% of pieces imported in 2008 were reported by the EU as wild-sourced, with most of the remaining pieces imported as maricultured (source 'F').

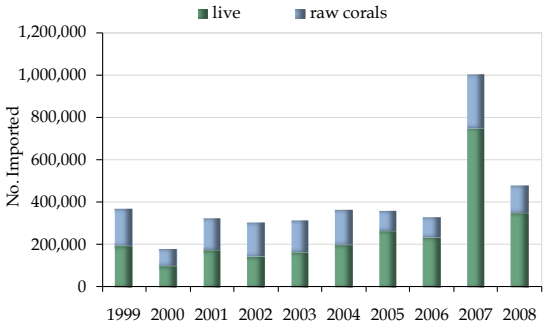


Figure 4.4. EU-reported imports of pieces of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 1999-2008. (N.B. trade prior to 2008 may include trade in maricultured corals reported as wild by the EU).

Coral species and genera represented in trade

In 2008, EU Member States reported the import of 150 wild-sourced coral species from 22 families, and a further 39 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. Trade in 31 species and 11 genera were reported in trade as source 'F' by the EU, and only two species were reported as captive-bred. 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. CoP15). Virtually all EU imports of coral reported in kilograms in 2008 was Scleractinia spp. However, 138,927 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 EU. When pieces are converted to kilograms to allow for comparisons, the trade in Scleractinia spp. represented 85% of the total trade in wild-sourced corals (all units) in 2008. Virtually all trade in 'Scleractinia spp.' was reported as wild-sourced.

Kilograms of 'Scleractinia spp.' imported increased by 80% compared to 2007 levels and the number of pieces reported at the Order level decreased by 46% in 2008, possibly as a result of improved reporting practises (Figure 4.5a; Figure 4.5b).

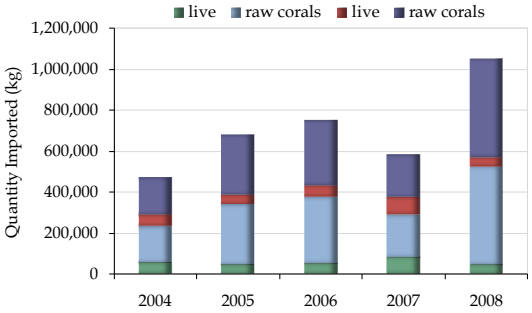


Figure 4.5a EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' in kilograms, 2004-2008.

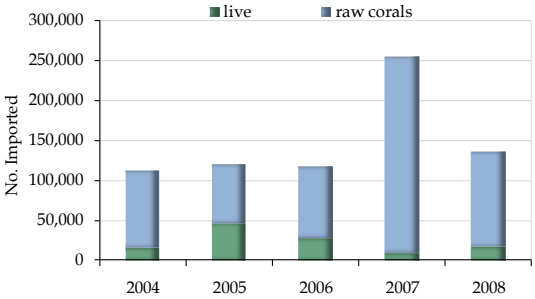


Figure 4.5b EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as pieces of 'Scleractinia spp.', 2004-2008

The majority of the trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' originated in Indonesia (50% of corals reported in kg; 98% of pieces) and Fiji (49% of kg), with the remaining imports coming from a variety of countries including Tonga, Ghana and Vanuatu (Table 4.3). Imports reported in kilograms at the Order level from Indonesia increased by 26% and imports from Fiji increased by 358% in 2007 compared to 2006 levels as reported by EU Member States.

Table 4.3. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Scleractinia spp. (reported in kg) by exporter, 2004-2008 (totals > 100 kg).

Exporter	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total 2004-2008
Australia				322		322
Fiji	69,926	97,238	169,899	55,293	253,102	645,458
Ghana			1,542	1,000	2,200	4,742
Haiti		27,991	19,688	17,413		65,092
Indonesia	128,769	148,114	178,319	206,715	261,477	923,393
Solomon Is.		8,820				8,820
Tonga		2,008	500	2,500	2,455	7,463
Vanuatu					1,910	1,910
Viet Nam	39,099	56,994	7,560	4,623		108,276
Total	**237,795**	**341,165**	**377,523**	**287,866**	**521,144**	**1,767,127**

Exporters

The EU imported notable levels of corals (greater than 100 units) from 14 countries in 2008 (Table 4.4). Indonesia remained the main trading partner, with 53% of EU imports of live corals (in pieces) and 46% of raw corals (kg) originating in the country. Live corals were also imported from Australia (25%), Japan (17%) and Fiji (3%), among others. In addition to the trade from Indonesia, raw corals (kg) were also imported in relatively large quantities from Fiji (53% of EU reported-imports).

Importers

Twenty-two EU Member States reported the import of corals in 2008 with all reporting the import of wild-sourced corals. In addition, each of the 22 EU Member States reported the import of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'

Table 4.4. EU-reported imports of corals (all sources except confiscated/seized (source 'I')) in 2008 (for totals >100 units).

	live		raw corals	
Exporter	kg	No. pieces	kg	No. pieces
Australia		85,920		2,512
Fiji	3,500	10,649	249,602	
Ghana	1,000		1,200	
Indonesia	41,566	280,263	219,911	117,358
Israel		750		
Japan		60,000		
Micronesia (Federated States of)		388		
Netherlands Antilles			125	
Solomon Is.		3,215		4,948
Tonga		2,858	2,455	
United States		300		
Vanuatu		1,000	1,910	
Viet Nam				1,350
Yemen				501
Total	**46,066**	**445,343**	**475,203**	**126,669**

Candidate countries

All three candidate countries reported coral imports in 2008. Turkey reported importing 355 live coral pieces from wild sources and 740 live coral pieces from mariculture (source 'F'). Croatia reported importing 364 live coral pieces and 250 kg of live coral, all from wild sources. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported the import of 200 kg and 43 pieces of live, wild-sourced coral originating in Indonesia but re-exported via Singapore. This was the first import of corals by the FYR of Macedonia during 2004-2008.

4.3 Cacti

European Union

EU 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 2008, five EU Member States reported the import of 675 live plants and 705 seeds from twenty-six Appendix-I cacti species and one cactus taxa reported at the genus level. Imports of *Discocactus zehntneri* and '*Discocactus* spp.' directly from the United States and imports of Star Cactus *Astrophytum asterias* from Thailand accounted for 70%, 19% and 9%, respectively, of reported imports of live cacti into the EU. The seeds imported by the EU were of the species *Sclerocactus glaucus* (35%), *Pediocactus paradinei* (14%), *Sclerocactus pubispinus* (14%) and *Sclerocactus wrightiae* (14%), amongst others, all exported directly from the United States.

The level of trade in 2008 for both live specimens and seeds was higher than imports in 2007 when 596 live specimens and 80 seeds were reported. As in previous years, it would appear that either EU Member States underreported trade in Appendix-I live cacti and seeds or exporting Parties reported trade that did not occur (Table 4.5). In particular, the United States reported the export of 925 live specimens and 32,470 seeds as opposed to 597 specimens and 705 seeds reported imported by the EU.

Ariocarpus fissuratus © Michael Wolf

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.

The overall trend in imports of rainsticks by the EU over the ten-year period 1999-2008 was decreasing as reported by both importers and exporters (Figure 4.6). Trade levels in 2008 were consistent with the overall decline seen in previous years.

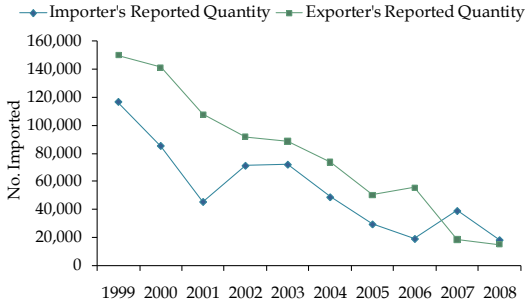


Figure 4.6. EU imports of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti rainsticks, 1999-2008.

Table 4.5. Number of artificially propagated live specimens and seeds of Appendix I cacti imported by the EU as reported by both importers and exporters, 2004-2008.

Term		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
live	Importers' reported quantity	651	1,655	664	596	675
	Exporters' reported quantity	2,005	8,914	1,023	1,304	925
seeds	Importers' reported quantity	9,050		355	80	705
	Exporters' reported quantity	69,310	31,945	21,105	40,520	32,470

Considering both importer and exporter-reported trade, three cacti species were reported in trade in 2008 (Table 4.6). All of the rainsticks originated in Chile and all species imported were listed in Appendix II. Five EU Member States reported the import of rainsticks in 2008.

Table 4.6. EU imports of wild-sourced cacti rainsticks from Chile in 2008.

Taxon	Importers' Reported Quantity	Exporters' Reported Quantity
Echinopsis chiloensis	4,125	2,823 m
Eulychnia acida	12,101	12,025 m
Eulychnia breviflora		16
Total	**16,226**	**14,848 m +16**

Candidate countries

Croatia was the only candidate country to report trade in cacti in 2008, reporting the import of five wild-sourced live *Disocactus aurantiacus* plants from Indonesia.

4.4 Orchids

European Union

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, but trade in the third group was beyond the scope of this report and was not considered further.

Artificially propagated Appendix-I orchids

All trade in 2008 involved live specimens. In total, the EU imported 24,683 live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (sources 'A' and 'D'). Eighty-nine species/subspecies and two genera were reported imported in 2008. Of those, twenty-one species and two genera were traded at levels >100 individuals in 2008 (Table 4.7).

Paphiopedilum concolor © Orchid, Wikimedia Commons

Slipper Orchids (*Paphiopedilum* species) dominated the trade with 93% (23,078 live orchids) of imports. Of those, 77% were imported at the genus level as '*Paphiopedilum* spp.'. A further 374 live orchids of the genus *Phragmipedium* were reported without specifying the orchid to species level.

The quantity of artificially propagated Appendix I orchids imported in 2008 was notably higher than in previous years, with trade volumes increasing by 346% in comparison to 2007 (Figure 4.7).

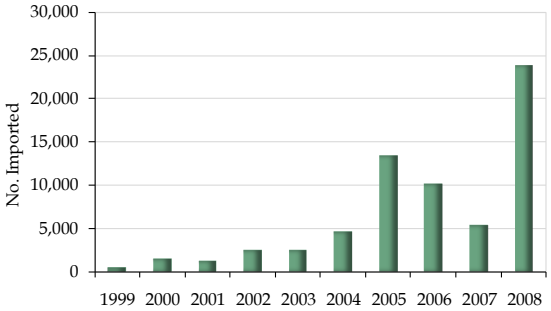


Figure 4.7. EU-reported imports of live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids, 1999-2008.

Seven EU members reported trade in live artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids in 2008, with three countries accounting for 92% of the trade.

The main trading partners in 2008 were Taiwan, Province of China, (70%), Thailand (17%), the United States (6%) Ecuador (2%), Brazil (1%) and Peru (1%). Imports from Taiwan, Province of China, Thailand and the United States increased considerably compared with 2007 trade levels.

Trade was primarily for commercial purposes (96% of the imports, 22,782 orchids), with the remaining trade reported for personal possessions (4%).

Table 4.7. EU-reported imports of live artificially propagated (source 'A' and 'D') Appendix-I listed orchids in 2008, for species imported at quantities > 100.

Taxon *Exported by:	BR	EC	PE	CH	TW	TH	US	Total
Orchidaceae								
Laelia jongheana	120							120
Paphiopedilum adductum				5		100	3	108
Paphiopedilum barbigerum var. lockizinum						100		100
Paphiopedilum bellatulum				13	90	494	5	602
Paphiopedilum callosum				5	20	88	8	121
Paphiopedilum charlesworthii				5		126	10	141
Paphiopedilum ciliolare						100		100
Paphiopedilum concolor					5	619		624
Paphiopedilum fairrieanum				4	140		4	148
Paphiopedilum godefroyae				5	70	508	7	590
Paphiopedilum haynaldianum				5		150		155
Paphiopedilum henryanum				5		94	4	103
Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum				9		116	10	135
Paphiopedilum kolopakingii				5			140	145
Paphiopedilum niveum				8	80	266	2	356
Paphiopedilum parishii				5	2	88	8	103
Paphiopedilum philippinense				10	70	312	7	399
Paphiopedilum rothschildianum				54	90		39	183
Paphiopedilum spp.				318	16,298	508	721	17,864
Paphiopedilum wardii				5	60		52	117
Phragmipedium besseae		92	4				74	170
Phragmipedium caudatum		46	34	5			30	115
Phragmipedium spp.		27	171	68			78	374
Total	**120**	**165**	**209**	**534**	**16,925**	**3,669**	**1,202**	**22,873**

*BR: Brazil, EC: Ecuador, PE: Peru, CH: Switzerland, TW: Taiwan, Province of China, TH: Thailand and US: United States

Wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids

EU imports of wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids primarily comprised 1,988 live orchids and 177 specimens imported for botanical gardens and scientific purposes. All trade was direct from the origin countries.

Imports of live orchids in 2008 were nearly eight times greater than the 256 live orchids imported in 2007, but were still below average for the period 1999-2007 (3,241 orchids) (Figure 4.8).

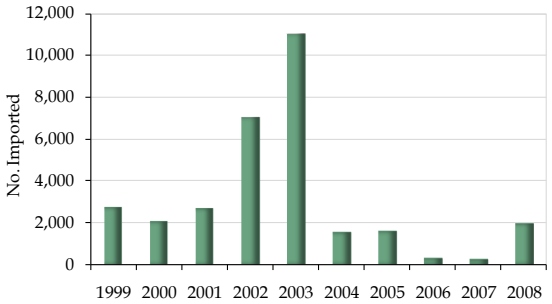


Figure 4.8. EU-reported imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids, 1999-2008.

Nineteen species and forty-five taxa reported at the genus level were reported in trade. *Dendrobium* spp. and *Bulbophyllum* spp. were the most highly traded taxa and accounted for 24% and 20%, respectively, of all imports.

The orchids were imported directly from Papua New Guinea (1,491 orchirds), Madagascar (475) and Tanzania (22). Seventy-five percent of wild-collected Appendix-II live orchids (all imports from Papua New Guinea) were reported in trade for scientific purposes, whereas the remaining 25% (all imports from Madagascar and Tanzania) were reported in trade for commercial purposes.

Trade in 'specimens' was all reported at the Family level. Twenty-one wild-collected specimens (originating in Guinea) were imported for scientific purposes (purpose code 'S'). In addition, 156 wild-collected specimens were reported imported from Madagascar for botanical gardens (purpose 'G').

The EU confiscated or seized two live orchids from Malawi in 2008.

Candidate countries

No candidate countries reported the import of any Orchidaceae species in 2008.

4.5 Trees

Five tree genera and 45 tree species are listed in the CITES Appendices at the time of writing (November 2010). These include several high profile, commercially valuable timber species. This section provides an analysis of trade in all CITES-listed tree species with the exception of cycads (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae), tree ferns (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae), and palms (Palmae). The Families of CITES-listed tree species considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.8. Species from two additional tree families, Rubiaceae and Trochodendraceae, are listed in the CITES Appendices, but no trade in these species has ever been reported into the EU.

CITES-listed trees are primarily traded for timber or medicinal purposes. Since these types of trade are reported using different terms and units (e.g. kilograms versus cubic metres, etc.), timber and medicinal trade are discussed separately in the following section to allow for meaningful comparisons.

Table 4.8 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 Union

Fourteen CITES-listed tree species and one taxa reported at the genus level were imported by the EU in 2008. Of these, two species were listed in Appendix I, four were listed in Appendix III, and the remaining taxa were listed in Appendix II. Products imported for medicinal use primarily involved 'bark (kg)'. Timber was mainly reported as 'timber (m^2, m^3)', 'live', or 'carvings (kg, m^3)' (Table 4.9). Nearly all imports (99%) were for commercial purposes (purpose 'T').

Table 4.9. EU-reported imports for terms and units with >100 imported in 2008 (all sources).

Use	Term & Units	Qty
Medicinal	bark (kg)	262,070
Timber	carvings (kg)	6683.86
	carvings (m^3)	248.41
	live	120,000
	timber (m^2)	4,886
	timber (m^3)	16,617.48

A total of 120,000 live artificially propagated (source 'D') Monkey-puzzle trees *Araucaria araucana* were imported from Chile. All other tree imports were wild-sourced, except for small quantities of Brazilian rosewood *Dalbergia nigra* carvings and timber reported as pre-Convention. Only wild-sourced trade is discussed in the following sections.

Trade for medicinal purposes

In 2008, the EU imported 262,070 kg of bark and 662 kg of extract, representing a 72% decrease on 2007 levels. All trade was of the species African Cherry *Prunus africana*. Bark originated primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (73%), with Equatorial Guinea (11%), Uganda (8%) and Tanzania (8%) exporting the remaining bark.

Over the decade 1999-2008, African Cherry was the predominant tree species imported for medicinal purposes, primarily in the form of bark (Figure 4.9).

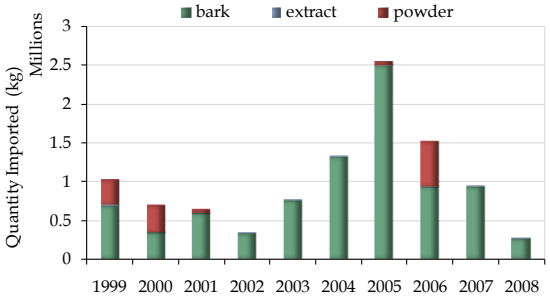


Figure 4.9. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry parts and derivatives by weight (millions of kg), 1999-2008.

Timber Species

The main timber species imported by the EU in 2008 were African Teak *Pericopsis elata,* Ramin (including *Gonystylus bancanus* and trade reported at the genus level), Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla,* and Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata* (Table 4.10). Figure 4.10 shows the import trends in these four taxa between 1999 and 2008. The volume of timber imported in 2008 was 44% lower than the average for the years 1999-2007 for Spanish Cedar, 8% higher for Ramin taxa, 12% lower for African Teak and 61% lower for Big-leaf Mahogany. Both Spanish Cedar and Ramin were first listed in the CITES Appendices in 2001.

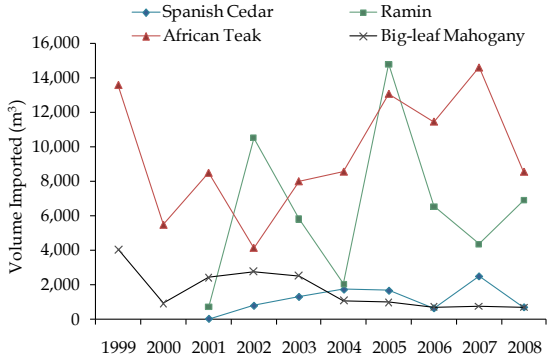


Figure 4.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced timber (m³) for the four main taxa, 1999-2008.

The overall trend in EU-reported imports of CITES-listed timber species (in m³) is shown in Figure 4.11. 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.

Eleven EU Member States reported timber imports of CITES-listed trees in 2008. The EU reported imports of wild-sourced cubic metres of timber from fourteen exporting countries, with Malaysia (42%), Indonesia (19%), Democratic Republic of Congo (12%) and Cameroon (10%) exporting the majority (Table 4.11). The vast majority of the trade was imported directly, except for small quantities of Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* originating in Malaysia and imported via China, and of African Teak originating in the Democratic Republic of Congo and imported via Switzerland.

Spanish Cedar © Forest and Kim Starr

Table 4.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported for timber in 2008 (rounded to the nearest whole number).

Family	Taxon	Quantity Imported	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	Honduras Rosewood *Dalbergia stevensonii*	69	timber (m³)
	African Teak *Pericopsis elata*	8404	timber (m³)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*	698	timber (m³)
	Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*	4,886 696	timber (m²) timber (m³)
Rosaceae	African Cherry *Prunus africana*	240	timber (m³)
Thymelaeaceae	Agarwood *Aquilaria malaccensis*	22	chips (kg)
	Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus*	6684 248 2254	carvings (kg) carvings (m³) timber (m³)
	Ramin *Gonystylus* spp.	4393	timber (m³)
Zygophyllaceae	Holywood Lignum Vitae *Guaiacum sanctum*	15	timber (m³)

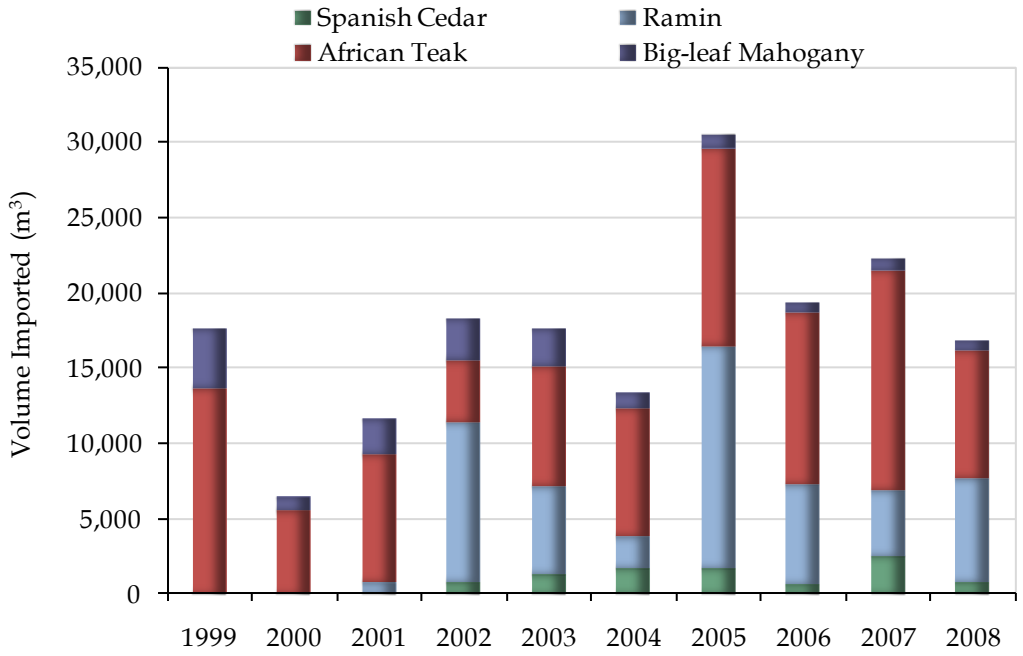


Figure 4.11. Total EU imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed timber (m³), 1999-2008.

Table 4.11. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported for timber (m³) in 2008, by exporter and origin (rounded to the nearest whole number).

Family	Taxon (*App.)	Exporter (Origin)	Quantity Imported	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	Honduras rosewood *Dalbergia stevensonii* (III)	Guatemala	63	timber (m³)
	African teak *Pericopsis elata* (II)	Cameroon	3,876	timber (m³)
		Congo	13	timber (m³)
		Congo, DRC	4,636	timber (m³)
		Switzerland (Congo, DRC)	37	timber (m³)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata* (III)	Bolivia	105	timber (m³)
		Brazil	76	timber (m³)
		China	394	timber (m³)
		Peru	122	timber (m³)
	Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla* (II)	Bolivia	62	timber (m³)
		Guatemala	292	timber (m³)
		Mexico	313	timber (m³)
		Peru	28	timber (m³)
Rosaceae	*Prunus africana*	Cameroon	240	timber (m³)
Thymelaeaceae	Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* (II)	China (Malaysia)	40	timber (m³)
		Indonesia	803	timber (m³)
		Malaysia	1,411	timber (m³)
	Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. (II)	Malaysia	4,393	timber (m³)
Zygophyllaceae	*Guaiacum sanctum* (II)	Mexico	15	timber (m³)

*'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 2008.

5. Changing patterns in trade

This section examines changing patterns of trade in CITES-listed species. Based on a preliminary analysis of EU imports, invertebrate species (other than coral) 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 EU-reported imports of non-coral invertebrates over the ten-year period 1999-2008. The analysis primarily focuses on EU imports, however, global trade reported by exporters was also analysed in some cases to put the EU trade in context.

5.1. Invertebrate taxa (excluding corals) in trade

Representatives of twelve genera of arthropods from four families are listed in the CITES Appendices, as are 21 genera of molluscs from seven families, together with one species of echinoderm (Brown Sea Cucumber *Isostichopus fuscus*) and one annelid species (Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*) (Table 5.1).

Over the period 1999-2008, imports of 73 non-coral invertebrate species and eight taxa reported at the family or genus level were reported by the EU. A further sixteen species, one sub-species, one taxa reported at the genus level and three hybrids were reported as exports to the EU by trading partners, but not reported by the EU. The following sections will discuss the EU-reported imports in both Annex A and Annex B for arthropods, annelids and molluscs. No trade was reported in the echinoderm species Brown Sea Cucumber.

Table 5.1. Invertebrate taxa listed in the CITES Appendices and EU Annexes (excluding corals). (NB. This includes changes to the CITES Appendices following CoP15.)

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Taxon	App./ Annex
Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Aspidochirotida	Sea cucumbers (Stichopodidae)	Brown Sea Cucumber *Isostichopus fuscus*	III/C (EC)
Arthropoda	Arachnida	Scorpiones	Scorpions (Scorpionidae)	*Pandinus dictator*	II/B
				Giant Senegalese Scorpion *Pandinus gambiensis*	II/B
				Emperor Scorpion *Pandinus imperator*	II/B
		Araneae	Tarantulas (Theraphosidae)	*Aphonopelma albiceps*	II/B
				Mexican Grey Tarantula *Aphonopelma pallidum*	II/B
				Brachypelma spp. (21 species)	II/B
	Insecta	Coleoptera	Cape stag beetles (Lucanidae)	*Colophon* spp.(17 species)	III/C (ZA)
			Scarab beetles (Scarabaeidae)	Satanas Beetle *Dynastes satanas*	II/B
		Lepidoptera	Swallowtail butterflies (Papilionidae)	Sri Lankan Rose *Atrophaneura jophon*	II/B
				Malabar Rose *Atrophaneura pandiyana*	II/B
				Atrophaneura palu	B only
				Bhutan Glory *Bhutanitis lidderdalii*	II/B
				Ludlow's Bhutan Swallowtail *Bhutanitis ludlowi*	II/B
				Mansfield's Three-tailed Swallowtail *Bhutanitis mansfieldi*	II/B
				Chinese Three-tailed Swallowtail *Bhutanitis thaidina*	II/B
				Apo Swallowtail *Graphium sandawanum*	B only

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Taxon	App./ Annex
Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Swallowtail butterflies (Papilionidae) (*cont.*)	Seram Swallowtail *Graphium stresemanni*	B only
				Birdwings *Ornithoptera* spp. (12 species excluding *O. alexandrae*)	II/B
				Queen Alexandra's Birdwing *Ornithoptera alexandrae*	I/A
				Papilio benguetanus	B only
				Luzon Peacock Swallowtail *Papilio chikae*	I/A
				Papilio esperanza	B only
				Homerus Swallowtail *Papilio homerus*	I/A
				Corsican Swallowtail *Papilio hospiton*	I/A
				Madagascan Emperor Swallowtail *Papilio morondavana*	B only
				Papilio neumoegeni	B only
				Papilio grosesmithi	D only
				Broad-tailed Swallowtail *Papilio maraho*	D only
				Short-horned Baronia *Baronia brevicornis*	D only
				Ascanius Swallowtail *Parides ascanius*	B only
				Hahnel's Amazonian Swallowtail *Parides hahneli*	B only
				Apollo *Parnassius apollo*	II/A
				Golden kaiserihind *Teinopalpus aureus*	II/B
				Kaiserihind *Teinopalpus imperialis*	II/B
				Rajah Brooke's birdwing *Trogonoptera brookiana*	II/B
				Trogonoptera trojana	II/B
				Birdwings *Troides* spp. (20 species)	II/B
Annelida	Hirudinoidea	Arhynchobdellida	Medicinal leeches (Hirudinidae)	Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*	II/B
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Mytiloida	Saltwater mussels (Mytilidae)	Date Mussel *Lithophaga lithophaga*	II/B
		Unionoida	Freshwater mussels (Unionidae)	Birdwing Pearly Mussel *Conradilla caelata*	I/A
				Edible Pearly Mussel *Cyprogenia aberti*	II/B
				Dromedary Pearly Mussel *Dromus dromas*	I/A
				Curtis' Pearly Mussel *Epioblasma curtisii*	I/A
				Yellow-blossom Pearly Mussel *Epioblasma florentina*	I/A
				Sampson's Pearly Mussel *Epioblasma sampsonii*	I/A
				Epioblasma sulcata	I/A

Apollo *Parnassius apollo* © Robert Kindermann

Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Taxon	App./ Annex
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Unionoida	Freshwater mussels (Unionidae) (*cont.*)	Tubercled-blossom Mussel *Epioblasma torulosa*	I/II /A/B
				Turgid-blossom Pearly Mussel *Epioblasma turgidula*	I/A
				Brown-blossom Pearly Mussel *Epioblasma walkeri*	I/A
				Fine-rayed Pigtoe Mussel *Fusconaia cuneolus*	I/A
				Shiny pigtoe Pearly Mussel *Fusconaia edgariana*	I/A
				Lampsilis higginsii	I/A
				Lampsilis orbiculata	I/A
				Sandbank Pocketbook Mussel *Lampsilis satur*	I/A
				Alabama Lamp Mussel *Lampsilis virescens*	I/A
				White Warty-back Pearly Mussel *Plethobasus cicatricosis*	I/A
				Orange-footed Pimpleback *Plethobasus cooperianus*	I/A
				Plethobasus plenum	I/A
				Clubshell Pearly Mussel *Pleurobema clava*	II/B
				Fat pocketbook Pearly Mussel *Potamilus capax*	I/A
				Cumberland Monkey-face Pearly Mussel *Quadrula intermedia*	I/A
				Appalachian Monkey-face Pearly Mussel *Quadrula sparsa*	I/A
				Pale Lilliput Pearly Mussel *Toxolasma cylindrella*	I/A
				Nicklin's Pearly Mussel *Unio nickliniana*	I/A
				Unio tampicoensis	I/A
				Cumberland Bean Mussel *Villosa trabalis*	I/A
		Veneroida	Giant clams (Tridacnidae)	Bear paw Clam *Hippopus hippopus*	II/B
				China Clam *Hippopus porcellanus*	II/B
				Tridacna spp. (7 species)	II/B
	Gastropoda	Stylommatophora	Achatinellidae	*Achatinella* spp. (39 species)	I/A
			Camaenidae	Emerald green snail *Papustyla pulcherrima*	II/B
		Mesogastropoda	Strombidae	Queen conch *Strombus gigas*	II/B
		Archaeogastropoda	Haliotidae	Midas ear abalone *Haliotis midae*	III/C (ZA)

Giant Clam *Tridacna* spp. © Nick Hobgood

5.2. Trade patterns in non-coral invertebrates

There were no changing patterns of trade detected for Annex A non-coral invertebrates. Annex A arthropods were imported in very small quantities by the EU (six specimens in total). Only two Annex A species from the family Papilionidae were reported in trade over the period 1999-2008: Queen Alexandra's Birdwing *Ornithoptera alexandrae* and Luzon Peacock Swallowtail *Papilio chikae* and only as pre-Convention or confiscated/seized specimens. Both species are considered 'Endangered' by the IUCN. Luzon Peacock Swallowtail was reported confiscated/sized from the Philippines, where it occurs as an endemic species. Only one species of mollusc listed in Annex A was reported imported by the EU, Birdwing Pearly Mussel *Conradilla caelata,* with all trade reported as pre-Convention specimens.

Trade patterns in Annex B species are described in the following sections.

5.2.1 Arthropods

EU Member States reported imports of Annex B arachnids (families Scorpionidae and Theraphosidae) and insects (family Papilionidae) under a number of terms between 1999 and 2008. Theraphosidae (tarantulas) and Scorpionidae (scorpions) were reported imported mainly as live animals. Whilst some wild specimens were imported from both families, captive bred tarantulas and ranched scorpions were predominantly imported. Swallowtail butterflies were imported primarily as live animals and bodies from ranched, captive bred and wild sources (Table 5.2). The majority of trade in these families was for commercial purposes.

Mexican Flameknee Tarantula © George Chernilevsky

Theraphosidae (Tarantulas)

The source of live tarantulas (family Theraphosidae) imported by the EU changed from 1999 to 2008 (Figure 5.1). In 1999, approximately half of reported imports were wild caught specimens; the remainder were captive-bred. Wild-taken imports decreased considerably from 2000-2003, and since 2003, the source of almost all imports has been captive produced (source C or F) specimens. Despite declines in EU imports from 2003-2007 compared with previous years, imports appeared to return to higher levels in 2008.

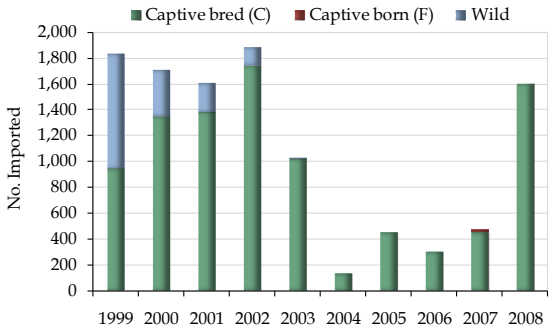


Figure 5.1. EU-reported imports of live Annex B Theraphosidae (tarantulas) by source, 1999-2008.

Table 5.2. EU-reported imports of Annex B arthropods by family, term and source, 1999-2008.

Family	Term	C	F	I	R	U	W	O	Total
Theraphosidae (tarantulas)	live	9,518	20	8			1,615		**11,161**
	specimens						150		**150**
	bodies			23			6	1	**30**
	unspecified			13					**13**
Scorpionidae (scorpions)	live	26	5	1,699	60,038		174,096		**235,864**
	bodies			45		2	1		**48**
Papilionidae (Swallowtail Butterflies)	bodies	4,239	2,455	223	50,581	10	1,810		**59,330**
	live	533		57	1,793				**2,383**
	eggs				25				**25**
	derivatives				21				**21**

N.B. See Annex for a full list of Source codes.

Table 5.3. EU-reported imports of live Theraphosidae (tarantulas) by taxon, 1999-2008.

Taxon	Source	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Curly-hair Tarantula *Brachypelma albopilosum*	C	25	261	145	402	40						**875**
	I					7	1	1				**7**
	W	886	360	224	142	3						**1,615**
Mexican Flameknee Tarantula *Brachypelma auratum*	C	25	71		20	100						**216**
Mexican Fireleg Tarantula *Brachypelma boehmei*	C	80	80	45	45	80					370	**700**
Mexican Blackcap Tarantula *Brachypelma emilia*	C	260	240	180	570	120	1	71		100	121	**1,663**
	F									20		**20**
Mexican Redknee Tarantula *Brachypelma smithi*	C	472	410	755	590	546	101	351	300	350	1,111	**4,986**
Brachypelma spp.	C	11				1	1	1				**14**
Mexican Redrump Tarantula *Brachypelma vagans*	C	70	282	255	110	130	21	26				**894**
	I							1				**1**
Totals		**1,829**	**1,704**	**1,604**	**1,879**	**1,027**	**125**	**451**	**300**	**470**	**1,602**	**10,991**

N.B. See Annex for a full list of Source codes.

Over 11,000 live tarantulas were imported by the EU over the period 1999-2008. Six species were reported imported, as well as trade at the genus level. The main species in trade were Mexican Redknee Tarantula *Brachypelma smithi,* Curly-hair Tarantula *B. albopilosum,* Mexican Blackcap Tarantula *B. emilia* and Mexican Redrump Tarantula *B. vagans* (Table 5.3). The majority of EU imports of live Mexican Redknee Tarantula (91%), a species endemic to Mexico, were captive-bred in Switzerland. Imports of wild tarantulas were reported only for one species: Curly-hair Tarantula originating from Nicaragua (1,605 specimens) and Honduras (10 specimens). No species of the genus *Brachypelma* are globally threatened according to the IUCN Red List.

The decline in imports of wild specimens in 2003 coincides with an EU negative opinion for Curly-hair Tarantula from Nicaragua that came into effect on 07/08/2002. An import suspension remains in place for this species/country combination. Whilst 200 captive bred specimens were reported imported from Nicaragua in 2000, there have been no subsequent imports from the country of any source. Based on website searches, captive bred live animals of this species are now widely available for sale in the EU.

Scorpionidae (Scorpions)

All EU-reported imports of Scorpionidae were of the Emperor Scorpion *Pandinus imperator*. The species is not globally threatened. Over 235,000 live specimens were imported by the EU during 1999-2008, with the majority (74%) originating in the wild and almost all of the remainder (25%) as ranched. Whilst imports of ranched specimens have remained fairly constant, the general increase in EU imports of Emperor Scorpion over the ten years has meant that a higher proportion were sourced from the wild in later years (Figure 5.2). Emperor Scorpion was also selected in Chapter 3 for further review based on high volume of trade to the EU in 2008.

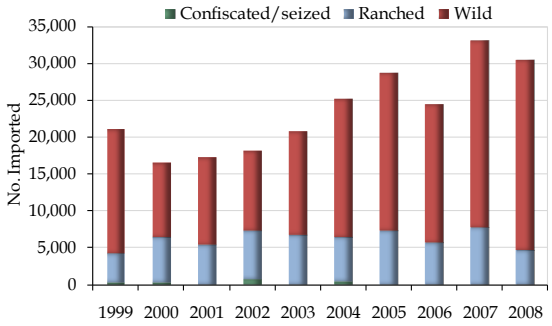


Figure 5.2. EU-reported imports of live Emperor Scorpion (*Pandinus imperator*), by main sources, 1999-2008.

The exporters of ranched Emperor Scorpion imported to the EU during 1999-2008 were Togo, Benin and Ghana. It has also been reported that ranching of this species is difficult as the species becomes stressed in captive conditions easily. The majority of imports were direct from the countries of origin, with virtually all of the reported imports of wild Emperor Scorpion (98%) originating in Ghana.

There has been a slight shift in the pattern of imports of Emperor Scorpion from Togo and

Ghana, perhaps in part, as a result of the introduction of an EU negative opinion for ranched specimens from Benin on 12/06/2006. Trade in ranched specimens from Togo was variable from 1999-2008, but reached a peak in 2007; a year after the restriction for Benin was introduced (Figure 5.3). Reported imports in wild sourced specimens from Ghana, the main EU trading partner for wild specimens, also increased in 2007 and 2008.

An EU negative opinion for wild Emperor Scorpion from Ghana was formed on 30/06/09. As a result, it is possible that trade in Emperor Scorpion could shift to other countries within the region or ranched trade from the country will resume. However, Benin and Togo both published an export quota of 1,000 wild specimens for 2010, which was consistent with the previous year.

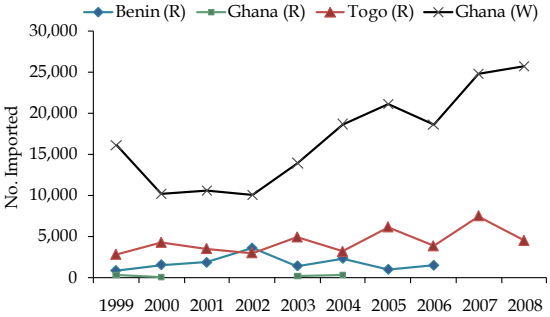


Figure 5.3. EU-reported imports of live, ranched Emperor Scorpion (*Pandinus imperator*) (from Benin, Ghana and Togo) and wild specimens from Ghana, 1999-2008 (direct trade only).

Papilionidae

Bodies

For the family Papilionidae (Swallowtail butterflies), the primary trade term imported was bodies (Table 5.2). Bodies of thirty-six species, fourteen subspecies and two taxa reported at the genus level were reported imported between 1999 and 2008 by the EU (Table 5.4). Reported imports were predominately Birdwings (60% from the genus *Ornithoptera* and 35% from the genus *Troides*). Five of the thirteen *Ornithoptera* species recognised by CITES are considered globally threatened by the IUCN (Critically Endangered. Endangered, or Vulnerable), with two classified as Lower Risk/near threatened and one as Data Deficient. Two of the 21 CITES-listed *Troides* species are classified as Vulnerable, and one is Lower Risk/near threatened.

Papilio spp. © Ravi Vaidyanathan

There were no obvious shifts in either source of bodies traded or countries of export during 1999-2008 when analysing imports of Papilionidae for all species combined. There are a number of EU restrictions for in place for some of the more highly traded species.

It was, however, possible to identify some subtle shifts in trade patterns when individual species were considered. Imports of several species showed a shift from trade in captive produced specimens (C or F) towards ranching. This may be a consequence of the development of ranching facilities within the main exporters over the ten year period, or alternatively more accurate recording of source codes for production systems by importers/exporters. Four species examples for *Troides haliphron* (Figure 5.4.), Black-and-Gold Birdwing *T. helena* (Figure 5.4), Wallace's Golden Birdwing *Ornithoptera croesus* (Figure 5.6) and Common Birdwing *O. priamus* (Figure 5.7) are provided below. The majority of EU-reported trade in these species originated in Indonesia. Based on interpretation of the trade data, it seems apparent that ranching facilities were further developed for several species within Indonesia in the early 2000s, perhaps in part as a result of a number of EU import suspensions for wild specimens of Papilionidae species originating in Indonesia which were introduced in 1998.

A negative opinion was formed for wild specimens of Wallace's Golden Birdwing on 11/02/98, which was replaced by an import suspension on 19/09/1999. The import suspension is still in place.

Live

Ten species, four subspecies and two taxa reported at the genus level were reported as live imports by EU Member States between 1999 and 2008. No imports of live wild specimens were reported, all trade was in ranched and captive bred specimens, in addition to confiscated/seized animals. There were no obvious shifts in trade patterns for live specimens of Papilionidae.

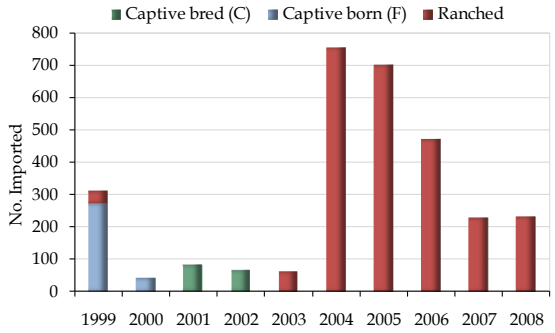


Figure 5.4. EU-reported imports of bodies of *Troides haliphron* originating from Indonesia (direct and indirect trade), 1999-2008.

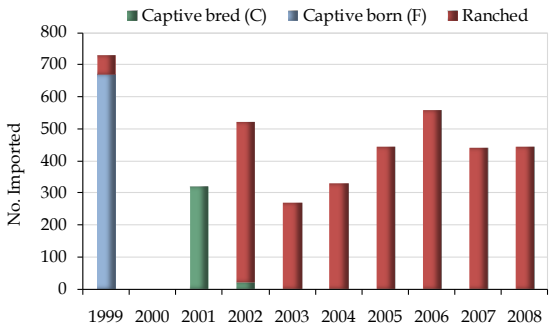


Figure 5.5. EU-reported imports of bodies of Black-and-Gold Birdwing (*Troides helena*) originating from Indonesia (direct and indirect trade), 1999-2008.

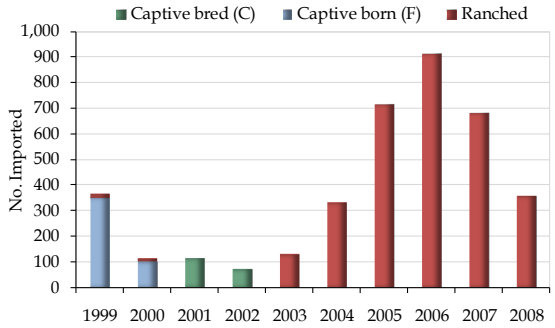


Figure 5.6. EU-reported imports of bodies of Wallace's Golden Birdwing (*Ornithoptera croesus*) originating from Indonesia (direct and indirect trade), 1999-2008.

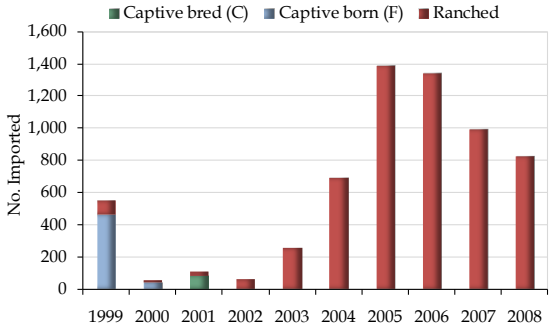


Figure 5.7. EU-reported imports of bodies of Common Birdwing (*Ornithoptera priamus*) (and subspecies) originating from Indonesia (direct and indirect trade), 1999-2008.

Table 5.4. EU-reported imports of bodies of Papilionidae by genus, 1999-2008.

Genus	No. species imported	No. sub-species imported	Trade reported at genus level	No. of individual bodies imported
Bhutanitis	3	0	x	26
Ornithoptera	12	13	✓	36,116
Papilio	1	0	x	564
Trogonoptera	2	0	x	1,589
Troides	18	1	✓	20,703

5.2.2. Annelids

Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, the only annelid species listed in the CITES Appendices and the EU Annexes, was imported to the EU during 1999-2008 in high volumes. The majority of imports were commercial, with smaller amounts for scientific or biomedical purposes. The species was assessed by the IUCN in 1996 as Lower Risk/least concern, although the citation notes that this assessment requires updating. Medicinal Leech was also selected in Chapter 3 for further review based on high volume of trade to the EU in 2008.

The majority of Medicinal Leech specimens reported imported were live animals and bodies. Imports of bodies were variable during 1999-2008, but all reported imports originated in the wild, and most were reported in kilograms. Live specimens imported to the EU originated in both the wild and captivity. Captive-bred live leeches were primarily reported in number of individuals, yet those originating from the wild were mostly reported in kilograms.

Reported imports of wild-sourced bodies appeared to decline in 2008 based on previous trade levels (Figure 5.8). On the other hand, EU-reported imports of live, captive-bred Medicinal Leech appeared to increase in 2007-8, based on the previous five years (Figure 5.9), whereas imports for wild specimens varied year on year (Figure 5.10). International trade in live leeches was predicted to increase in 2006, given renewed use of the species for medicinal purposes (document AC22 Doc. 11.3 (Rev.1)).

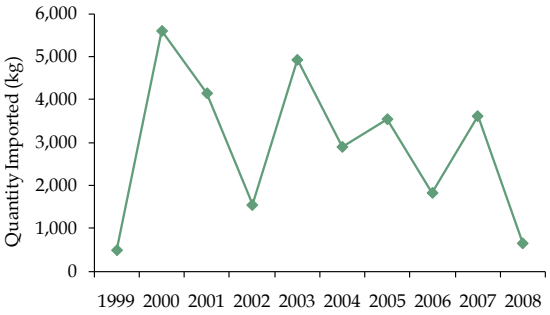


Figure 5.8.EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Medicinal Leech bodies reported in kg, 1999-2008.

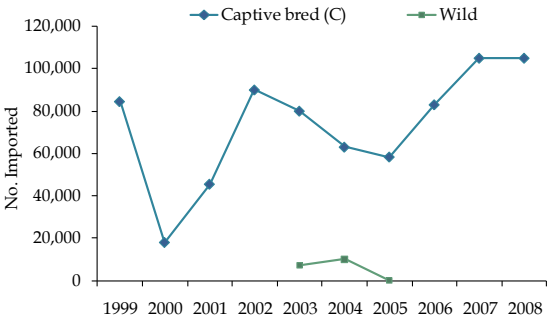


Figure 5.9.EU-reported imports of live Medicinal Leech reported as number of specimens, 1999-2008.

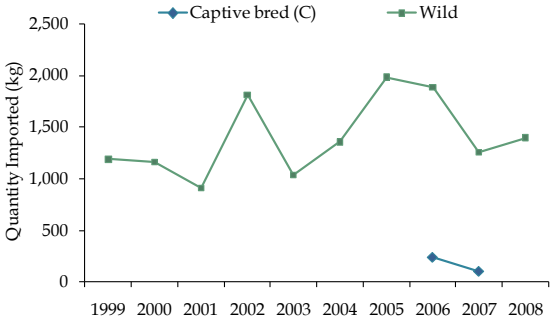


Figure 5.10.EU-reported imports of live medicinal leech reported in kg, 1999-2008.

It is possible that the source of live specimens imported to the EU shifted slightly from wild-taken animals towards those bred in captivity in recent years (2007-8). However, without knowledge of the number of animals that comprise one kilogram of leeches, it is more difficult to interpret trade patterns for this species. The SRG has examined the trade in Medicinal Leeches on several occasions, and positive opinions were formed for the main exporter, Turkey on 23/06/1999, 22/05/2003 and 16/02/2010.

5.2.3. Molluscs

EU Member States reported imports of Annex B molluscs (families Mytilidae, Tridacnidae and Strombidae) under a number of terms and sources between 1999 and 2008 (Table 5.5). All imports of Mytilidae were of the species Date Mussel *Lithophaga lithophaga*, and all reported imports were seizures. Imports of the family Strombidae. also comprised only one species, Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*, which was predominantly imported as meat and shells. There were no apparent changes in trade patterns for Date Mussel or Queen Conch.

It is apparent that Queen Conch parts and derivatives from captive production systems (source C and F) have not been accepted by EU Member States, whereas exports using these codes have been reported to other Parties, most notably the United States during 1999-2008. Queen Conch was also selected in Chapter 3 for further review based on high volume of trade to the EU in 2008.

Table 5.5. EU-reported imports of Annex B Molluscs by family, term and source (for terms traded at quantities >10), 1999-2008.

Family	Term	C	F	I	R	U	W	Total
Mytilidae	bodies			189kg				**189kg**
	live			56kg				**56kg**
Tridacnidae	live	146,135	100,893	45	4,530		200,914	**452,517**
	shells	547	3,020	3,515.5 & 6kg	581	24	12,297 & 50,540.5kg	**19,984.5 & 50,546.5kg**
Strombidae	meat						3,328,813kg	**3,328,813kg**
	shells			22,857 & 9.3 kg			207,110 & 6.8kg	**229,967 & 16.1 kg**

N.B. See Annex for a full list of Source codes.

Tridacnidae

Giant clams were predominantly imported to the EU as live animals 1999-2008 (Table 5.6). A total of 452,517 live giant clams (all sources) were imported (Table 5.5), with all except 90 specimens for commercial purposes. Five species of the genus *Tridacna* were imported, in addition to the species Bear Paw Clam *Hippopus hippopus* (Table 5.6). All six species reported imported have been assessed by the IUCN; Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa* and Giant Clam *T. gigas* are globally Vulnerable and the remaining species are considered Lower Risk/least concern.

There was a sharp decline in wild-sourced imports of live Tridacnidae to the EU in 2004 (Figure 5.11). Correspondingly, there was an increase in EU-reported imports of captive bred (source C) and captive born (source F) giant clams. The shift in trade patterns corresponds approximately to the introduction of EU import restrictions under Article 4.6(b), and negative opinions of the SRG. Eight species of Tridacnidae were subject to negative opinions or import suspensions over the period 1999-2008 (Table 5.7). Three EU negative opinions for species/country combinations were introduced in 2002, and twenty-five came into force in 2003. The implementation of these restrictions appears to correspond with the decline in imports of wild specimens to the EU in 2002-3.

The major exporters of live, wild Tridacnidae directly imported to the EU were Viet Nam (80%) and Vanuatu (13%). As summarised in Table 5.7, SRG negative opinions were formed for Bear Paw Clam, Boring Clam *Tridacna crocea*, Giant Clam, Small Giant Clam *T. maxima* and Fluted Giant Clam *T. squamosa* from Viet Nam in 2003, and for Southern Giant Clam in 2006. For Vanuatu, import suspensions were place for Bear Paw Clam and Giant Clam from 1998, and SRG negative opinions for Boring Clam, Southern Giant Clam, Small Giant Clam and Fluted Giant Clam were also introduced in 2003.

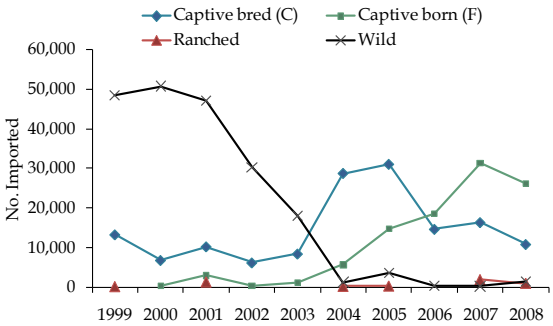


Figure 5.11. EU-reported imports of live Tridancnidae 1999-2008 (sources C, F, R and W).

Tridacna spp. © Nick Hobgood

Table 5.6. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Tridacnidae by taxon, 1999-2008.

Taxon	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total by Taxon
Bear Paw Clam *Hippopus hippopus*	55	30							40		**125**
Boring Clam *Tridacna crocea*	13,262	7,976	32,884	22,175	10,946	250		208	20	480	**88,201**
Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa*	617	28	268		200	250	3,470	150		200	**5,183**
Giant Clam *Tridacna gigas*	50										**50**
Small Giant Clam *Tridacna maxima*	2,332	2,143	5,406	2,084	4,120	250			100	615	**17,050**
Tridacna spp.	8,526										**8,526**
Fluted Giant Clam *Tridacna squamosa*	1,524	1,607	8,452	5,967	2,700	450		16	10	50	**20,776**
Tridacnidae spp.	22,027	38,976									**61,003**
Total by Year	**48,393**	**50,760**	**47,010**	**30,226**	**17,966**	**1,200**	**3,470**	**374**	**170**	**1,345**	**200,914**

Table 5.7. Taxa of the family Tridacnidae subject to suspensions and/or SRG negative opinions for wild specimens over the period 1999-2008. Current suspensions are noted.

Taxon	Range state(s)	Negative opinion and suspension notes
Bear Paw Clam *Hippopus hippopus*	Federated States of Micronesia	Import suspension in place from 21/11/1998 to 29/10/2001.
	New Caledonia	Opinion formed on 18/07/2001 and confirmed 29/10/2001. Replaced by import suspension on 01/03/2003. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Tonga	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Vanuatu	Import suspension came into force on 21/11/1998, replaced by negative opinion on 22/05/2003, replaced by import suspension 10/05/206. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003 and confirmed on 09/03/2006. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Boring Clam *Tridacna crocea*	Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Solomon Islands	Opinion formed on 12/03/2009.
	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 30/01/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 30/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Southern Giant Clam *Tridacna derasa*	Fiji	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	New Caledonia	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 30/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Palau, Philippines	Opinion formed on 15/05/2002. Replaced by import suspension on 30/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Solomon Islands	Opinion formed on 12/03/2009.
	Tonga	Import suspension first formed on 21/11/1998. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Vanuatu	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 12/06/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 22/02/2006. Replaced by import suspension on 12/06/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Giant Clam *Tridacna gigas*	Guam	Import suspension first formed on 21/11/1998 and last confirmed 29/10/2001.
	Indonesia	Import suspension first formed on 21/11/1998 and last confirmed on 21/05/2009.
	Solomon Islands	Opinion formed on 13/12/2004 and confirmed on 13/06/2005. Replaced by import suspension on 03/09/2008. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Tonga	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Fed. States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Fiji	Import suspension first formed on 21/11/1998. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003 and confirmed on 09/03/2006. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Small Giant Clam *Tridacna maxima*	Fed. States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Tonga, Vanuatu	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	New Caledonia	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 30/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Solomon Islands	Opinion formed on 12/03/2009.

Taxon	Range state(s)	Negative opinion and suspension notes
Small Giant Clam *(cont.)*	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003 and confirmed on 09/03/2006. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Tridacna rosewateri	Mauritius	Import suspension first formed on 19/09/1999 and last confirmed 29/10/2001.
	Mozambique	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 03/09/2008. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Fluted Giant Clam *Tridacna squamosa*	Fiji, Mozambique, Vanuatu	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	New Caledonia	Opinion formed on 05/09/2002. Replaced by import suspension on 03/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Solomon Islands	Opinion formed on 12/03/2009.
	Tonga	Import suspension first formed on 21/11/1998. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	Viet Nam	Opinion formed on 30/01/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 03/04/2004. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
Tevoro Clam *Tridacna tevoroa*	Tonga	Opinion formed on 22/05/2003. Replaced by import suspension on 10/05/2006. Current suspension in place (26/11/2010).
	All countries	Import suspension first formed on 19/09/1999 and last confirmed 29/10/2001.

Following introduction of EU restrictions for a number of *Tridacna* species from Viet Nam, trade in wild specimens of Southern Giant Clam began in 2005; no imports of this species had been reported previously. Imports of Southern Giant Clam were reported at substantially lower levels than previous levels of Boring and Fluted Giant Clams. Following the formation of an SRG negative opinion for Southern Giant Clam in 2006, no further imports of Tridacnidae from Viet Nam were reported (Figure 5.12).

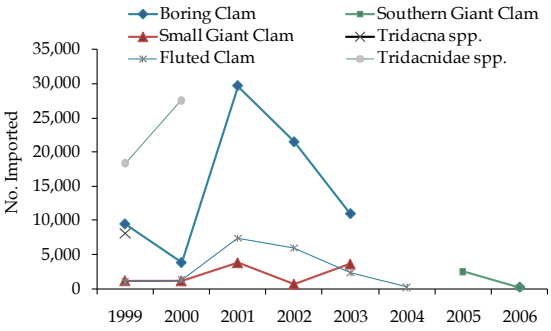


Figure 5.12. EU-reported imports of live, wild Tridacnidae from Viet Nam 1999-2008, by taxon.

The range States from which the EU reported imports of wild Tridacnidae also appeared to change following the introduction of SRG negative opinions. Boring Clam was the most commonly imported wild giant clam to the EU during 1999-2008 (Table 5.6). SRG negative opinions came into force in 2003 for four range States: Viet Nam and Vanuatu (the main exporters), Fiji and Tonga. In 2004, imports were reported from Palau, although not subsequently. Three new exporters were apparent in 2008: Australia, Japan and the Federated States of Micronesia, although imports of wild specimens remain at much lower levels than prior to 2004 (Table 5.8).

Changes in the range States exporting to the EU following SRG restrictions are also apparent for Small Giant Clam and Fluted Giant Clam. Following the introduction of nine SRG negative opinions for Small Giant Clam in 2003, EU imports of the species considerably declined in 2004 (Table 5.6). In that year, 250 live wild specimens of Small Giant Clam were imported from Palau, which had not previously traded in the species.

Table 5.8. EU-reported imports of live, wild Boring Clam by exporter, 1999-2008 (direct trade only).

Exporter	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008
Australia									50
Fiji	337								
Indonesia		2							
Japan									200
Micronesia						250			210
Palau									
Solomon Islands				600					
Vanuatu	3,331	3,992	3,222						
Viet Nam	9,452	3,799	29,662	21,444	10,946			200	
Totals	**13,120**	**7,793**	**32,884**	**22,044**	**10,946**	**250**	**0**	**200**	**460**

In 2008, imports were reported from Australia (185 clams), Seychelles (200) and Micronesia (210), none of which had previously exported the species to the EU. Imports of Fluted Giant Clam were reported from Australia in 2008, several years following the introduction of import restrictions for the previous major exporters to the EU, Viet Nam and Vanuatu in 2003. Similarly, imports from new exporters included the Cook Islands in 2005 and Australia in 2008 for Southern Giant Clam, for which EU imports from the wild were suspended from a number of range States during 1998-2006.

Captive-produced

All six species of giant clam reported imported as live, wild specimens between 1999 and 2008 (Table 5.6) were also imported by EU Member States as either source C, F or both. However, the most commonly imported species of giant clam from captive produced sources (C or F) during 1999-2008 were Small Giant Clam and Southern Giant Clam, differing from the most frequently imported species of wild origin (Boring Clam and Fluted Giant Clam).

Over half of EU-reported trade in captive-produced live giant clams over this period was in the species Small Giant Clam. Imports of captive-produced live Small Giant Clam were reported from thirteen exporters, all of which are range States. The primary exporter was Australia (46%), followed by the Marshall Islands (18%) and Tonga (12%). Imports of Small Giant Clam increased substantially in 2004 for both source code C and F (Figure 5.13), corresponding with the decline in imports of wild specimens of Tridacnidae previously discussed.

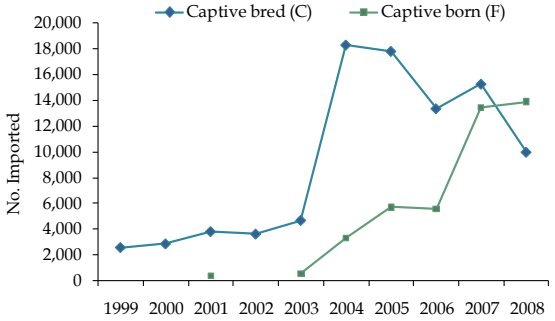


Figure 5.13. EU-reported imports of captive produced Small Giant Clam (*Tridacna maxima*), 1999-2008.

A shift in the major exporting countries has occurred with a shift in the source of specimens imported. Sixty percent of all wild direct imports of Small Giant Clam during 1999-2008 originated in Viet Nam, but following an EU import restrictions for wild specimens in 2003, the country has not exported any live clams of the species from any source. The only trade reported by Viet Nam since 2003 was to EU Member States, which were not reported by importers. Whilst Australia was not a key exporter of live wild Small Giant Clam pre-2003, the apparent development of captive breeding facilities in the country led to rapidly increasing exports of Small Giant Clam from 2003 onwards (all in source C). The Marshall Islands and Tonga exported both source C and F, as did a number of other range States subject to EU import suspensions for wild Small Giant Clam. The exporters of Southern Giant Clam and Boring Clam have also changed with the changing pattern in source of live specimens imported by the EU 1999-2008.

The source of live giant clams imported from individual exporting countries also showed patterns of change. For example, whilst the EU imported captive-bred (source 'C') Small Giant Clam from Tonga until 2005, imports were predominantly captive-born (source 'F') in subsequent years (Figure 5.14). This may be a consequence of the exporting Parties more accurately describing the source of specimens in trade, or perhaps the result of greater scrutiny being applied to import applications received for Tridacnidae by EU importers for these productions systems.

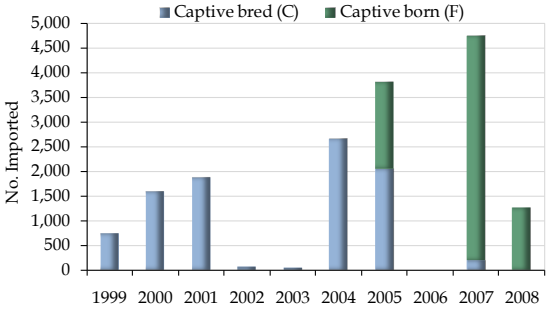


Figure 5.14. EU-reported direct imports of Small Giant Clam from Tonga, 1999-2008 (source C and F only).

Trade in Southern Giant Clam and Boring Clam from all range States showed a similar general pattern, with EU imports being predominately captive-born ('F') in recent years (Figures 5.15 and 5.16).

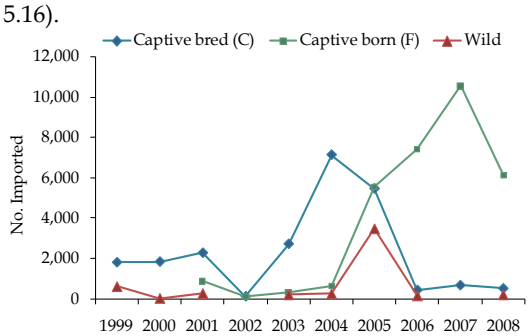


Figure 5.15. EU-reported direct imports of live Southern Giant Clam (*Tridacna derasa*) 1999-2008 (source C, F and W only).

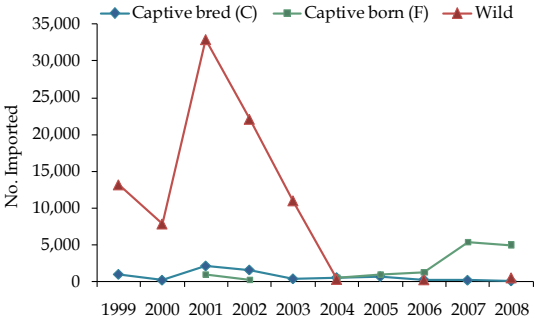


Figure 5.16. EU-reported direct imports of live Boring Clam (*Tridacna crocea*) 1999-2008 (source C, F and W only).

Trade in shells

Similar to the trade in live specimens, there has been a shift in imports of shells of Tridacnidae spp. from wild origin to captive produced sources, with imports of shells of wild origin declining considerably from 2004.

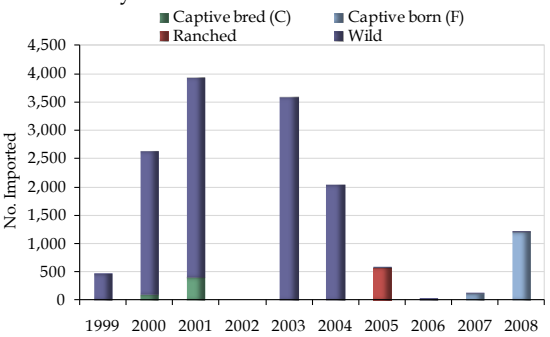


Figure 5.17. EU-reported direct imports of shells of Tridacnidae (sources, C, F, R and W) 1999-2008.

Whilst specimens of both live animals and shells were imported from ranched sources predominantly in 2005 (Figures 5.11 and 5.17), this source code was not generally used from 2006 onwards, when sources codes C and F were widely accepted by EU importers.

EU trade in Tridacnidae species in the global context

The shift in the source of EU imports from wild to captive produced specimens of Tridacnidae as reported by Member States was also evident in the trade data reported by EU trading partners. Exports reported to the rest of the world, however, did not mirror this trend (Figure 5.18). Global trade increased 1999 to 2007 and predominantly involved wild specimens; yet trade decreased substantially in 2008. However, this could reflect the lack of submission of a 2008 annual report for around sixty CITES Parties at the time of analysis.

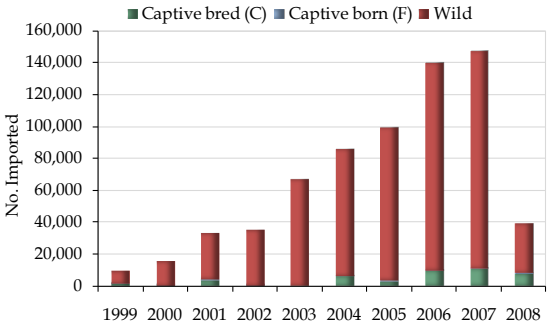


Figure 5.18. Exporter-reported exports of live species of Tridacnidae to the rest of the world (sources C, F and W only) 1999-2008.

Conclusions

It is apparent that the nature of imports to the European Union can be influenced and driven by the introduction of EU trade restrictions. The species imported can be affected by SRG opinions and import suspensions, as can the countries of origin and the source of specimens traded. However, it must be noted that cause and effect cannot be conclusively demonstrated, and there may be other factors at play which affect trade trends. For non-coral invertebrates, a number of trade patterns in EU-reported imports were identified, which included:

- a shift in trade to a different source code within a country for which an import restriction had been introduced for wild specimens (e.g. a shift to ranching from other source codes for Papilionidae species, and wild to captive born or bred for Tridacnidae species);
- a shift in trade to another species within the same exporting country following introduction of a restriction for wild specimens (e.g. *Tridacna* species from Viet Nam);
- a shift in trade for a species of wild origin to another country(ies) following introduction of restrictions (e.g. possible emerging trend in exports of Boring Clam *Tridacna crocea* from Australia, Micronesia and Japan following suspensions from four other range States);
- a shift in the source code accepted for a species/country combination, possibly as a result of increased scrutiny by the SRG (e.g. Tridacnidae from Tonga).

6. Exports and re-exports

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

In 2008, EU Member States exported both captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species and a small number of wild-collected species native to the EU. A large proportion of these exports and re-exports consisted of manufactured items, but discussion of this trade is beyond the scope of this report.

The EU candidate countries Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey exported a total of eleven wild-collected native species in 2008 (the majority of which were plants from Turkey). Candidate countries also exported live, captive-bred tortoises at high volumes in 2008.

6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2008, direct exports by EU 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 commercial trade and scientific purposes.

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

An overview of 2008 exports of wild-collected native species reported by the EU and by candidate countries' is included in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

Table 6.1. Summary of the number and purpose of wild-collected direct export transactions of CITES species from the EU and candidate States as reported by the exporters in 2008.

		Hunting Trophies	Enforcement	Personal	Scientific	Commercial Trade	Zoo
European Union	Mammals	1 skin 39 trophies		1 trophy	1,534 specimens 606 teeth	1 body 827.6 kg meat 1 skin	
	Birds			1 body	1 body 61 eggs	1 body 4 live	1 live
	Reptiles		3 live		2 kg specimens	10.289 kg of caviar	
	Fish				4 bodies		
	Plants					2,830 live 0.018 m^3 timber	
Candidates	Mammals	29 trophies					2 live
	Inverts				50 kg live	2,224 kg live 780 kg bodies	
	Plants					8,323,795 live	

6.1.1 European Union exports of wild-collected species

Wild-collected native CITES-listed species were exported by the EU for seven mammal, five bird, three reptiles, two fish, and two plant species in 2008, with the majority of exports traded for scientific purposes or, in the case of plants, commercial purposes. As in 2007, the quantities exported in 2008 were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species (Table 6.2).

Five species listed in CITES Appendix-I and Annex A, were exported in 2008 for scientific, educational or law enforcement purposes. The rest of the mammals, birds and reptiles exported were all CITES Appendix-II species listed in Annex A. The fish and plant species were all listed in CITES Appendix II and Annex B.

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

Taxon	App./Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
MAMMALS				
Canidae				
Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*	II/A	Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		United States	63 teeth	S
		United States	2 trophies	H
Felidae				
Eurasian Lynx *Lynx lynx*	II/A	Russian Federation	1 trophy	H
		Switzerland	257 specimens	S
		United States	187 teeth	S
Ursidae				
Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*	II/A	China	1 skin	T
		FYR Macedonia	2 trophies	H
		Norway	1 body	T
		Norway	827.6 kg meat	T
		Norway	3 specimens	S
		Norway	6 trophies	H/P
		Russian Federation	10 trophies	H
		Russian Federation	1 skin	H
		Serbia	1 trophy	H
		Switzerland	2 trophies	H
		United States	1,229 specimens	S
		United States	357 teeth	S
		United States	15 trophies	H
Balaenopteridae				
Minke Whale *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*	I/A	Japan	1 bone	E
Delphinidae				
Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*	II/A	United States	2 specimens	S
Phocoenidae				
Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	II/A	Canada	36 specimens	S
Physeteridae				
Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus*	I/A	United States	7 specimens	S
BIRDS				
Accipitridae				
Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	II/A	United States	1 body	P
Falconidae				
Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*	II/A	United States	61 eggs	S
Strigidae				
Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*	II/A	Switzerland	1 live	Z
Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*	II/A	Mexico	1 body	T
		Mexico	1 skeleton	T
Tytonidae				
Barn Owl *Tyto alba*	II/A	United States	1 body	S

Taxon	App./Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
REPTILES				
Cheloniidae				
Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*	I/A	Cape Verde Islands	1 live	L
Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas*	I/A	Cape Verde Islands	2 live	L
Dermochelyidae				
Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*	I/A	United States	2 specimens	S
FISH				
Syngnathidae				
Black Seahorse *Hippocampus hippocampus*	II/B	Switzerland	1 body	S
Long-snouted seahorse *Hippocampus ramulosus*	II/B	Switzerland	3 bodies	S
PLANTS				
Meliaceae				
West Indian Mahogany *Swietenia mahagoni*	II/B	Switzerland	0.01807 m^3 timber	T
Primulaceae				
Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	United States	1,590 live	T
Cyclamen coum	II/B	United States	1,240 live	T

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

6.1.2 Candidate-reported exports of wild-collected species

Candidate countries directly exported wild-collected live specimens or products from eleven CITES-listed species (Table 6.3). All of the trade was in CITES Appendix II-listed species, but Grey Wolf *Canis lupus,* Wildcat *Felis silvestris,* Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus* and Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* are listed in Annex A of the EU Wildlife regulations. The four mammal species were mainly exported as hunting trophies or for scientific purposes, whereas the remaining species (one invertebrate and six plant species) were mainly traded for commercial purposes. As in 2006 and 2007, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis* and species of *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* were exported in large quantities in 2008.

Bottlenose Dolphin © NASAs, Wikimedia Commons

Table 6.3. Candidate country direct exports of wild-collected CITES species in 2008 as reported by the exporters

Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
MAMMALS					
Canidae					
Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*	II/A	Croatia	EU	19 specimens	S
Felidae					
Wildcat *Felis silvestris*	II/A	FYR Macedonia	EU	11 garments	T

Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
Ursidae					
Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*	II/A	Croatia	EU	26 trophies	H
		Croatia	EU	2 live	Z
		Croatia	Mexico	2 trophies	H
		Turkey	United States	1 trophy	H
Delphinidae					
Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*	II/A	Croatia	EU	80 specimens	S
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*	II/B	Turkey	EU	780 bodies (kg)	T
		Turkey	EU	2,206.5 live (kg)	T
		Turkey	EU	50 live (kg)	S
		Turkey	Republic of Korea	12 live (kg)	T
		Turkey	Switzerland	5 live (kg)	T
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	II/B	Turkey	EU	5,104,120 live	T
Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	II/B	Turkey	EU	1,867,175 live	T
Primulaceae					
Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	Turkey	EU	80 dried plants	S
		Turkey	EU	207,780 live	T
		Turkey	EU	63 live	S
Cyclamen coum	II/B	Turkey	EU	415,560 live	T
Cyclamen graecum	II/B	Turkey	EU	80 dried plants	S
		Turkey	EU	5 live	S
Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B	Turkey	EU	729,160	T

6.2 High volume exports and re-exports

This section focuses on the high volume exports and re-exports from the EU. Trade in commodities that exceeded a minimum selection threshold of 1,000 units is discussed below.

6.2.1 European Union high volume (re-)exports

Exports from the EU in volumes greater than 1,000 units involved 14 mammal species, 13 bird species, 21 reptile taxa, six fish species, five invertebrate taxa, and 19 plant taxa. Many of these were re-exports of non-native species. The commodities most heavily traded within each taxonomic group are summarized in Table 6.4.

Table 6.5 lists species for which the (re-)exports reported by the EU in 2008 exceeded 1,000 units, together with the corresponding (re-)exports reported in 2006 and 2007.

Table 6.4. Summary of EU-reported (re-)exports for terms > 1,000 units from all sources in 2008.

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2008	Term & Units
Mammals	1,777	cloth (m)
	1,108	cloth (m^2)
	26,297	hair
	265,658	hair products
	7,968	ivory carvings

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2008	Term & Units
	1,094	plates
	1,602	skin pieces
	34,399	skins
	204,110	specimens
Birds	36,210	feathers (kg)
	59,034	live
	1,340	specimens
Reptiles	47,414	extract
	8,410	live
	3,839	meat (kg)
	1,447	skin pieces (kg)
	546,062	skin pieces
	221,589	skins
	2,116	small leather products
	1,160	tails
Amphibians	1,918	live
Fish	3,185,010	egg (live)
	20,392	eggs (kg)
	1,909	extract (kg)
	37,000	live (kg)
	44,054	live
	41,836	meat (kg)
Inverts	195,707	live
	2,068	meat (kg)
	5,055	raw corals (kg)
	2,946	shells
	2,602	specimens
Plants	1,212	dried plants (kg)
	47,115	extract (kg)
	8,374	leaves (kg)
	3,211,318	live
	1,239	roots (kg)
	24,917	seeds
	14,898	wax (kg)
Trees	96,850	bark (kg)
	4,736	extract (kg)
	14,571	timber (kg)
	87,984	timber (m^2)

Mammals

Most exports of mammal parts and derivatives originated outside the European Union (i.e. they were re-exports). Mammals were mainly (re-)exported as scientific 'specimens' or commercially as 'hair products', 'hair' and 'skins'. In total, 34 families of mammal were reported as (re-)exports by the EU in 2008; this included 139 species and four mammals reported at a higher taxonomic level. The majority of 'specimens' were samples of the species Grivet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops* (68%) or Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis* (26%) exported for scientific purposes. The majority of Grivet Monkey specimens (>99%) came from wild individuals, whereas 88% of Crab-eating Macaque specimens were captive-bred or captive-born (source 'C' and 'F'). One species dominated the trade in 'hair products' and 'hair': over 99% of the trade comprised of re-exported wild-sourced Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica* hair from China.

Thirty-eight species of mammal (and two reported at a higher taxonomic level) were exported as skins or skin derivatives in 2008, with 34,399 skins, 1,602 skin pieces and 31 kg of skin pieces, 1,777 m of cloth, 1,108 m^2 of cloth, 38 kg of cloth and 10 cloths, 1,094 plates and 58 m^2 of plates (re-)exported in

2008. Approximately 96% of skins (32,873 skins) originated from wild sources outside of the EU and were re-exported for commercial purposes. South American Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus* and Pampas Fox *L. gymnocercus* accounted for 66% of all EU mammal skin exports with 14,469 and 8,389 skins re-exported, respectively. All South American Grey Fox and Pampas Fox skins originated in Argentina; the majority were wildtaken. Bobcat *Lynx rufus* from the United States and Canada, Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* from Peru and Bolivia, North American Otter *Lontra canadensis* from Canada and the United States, and Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus* from Namibia were also re-exported at levels over 1,000 skins.

With only 837 live mammals re-exported in 2008, live mammals were not (re-)exported at levels high enough to meet the 'high volume' threshold (>1,000) for discussion in this section.

Common Marmoset © Manfred Werner

Birds

Birds were predominantly traded as live animals or for their feathers in 2008. Two hundred and fifty-nine bird taxa from 28 different families were (re-)exported from the EU. Of these, 215 taxa from 20 families were exported as live birds, representing over 59,000 individual birds. This is greater than the number of live birds (re-)exported in 2007 (51,039) or 2006 (23,833). Almost all of the live birds (>99%) were captive-born or bred in the EU (sources 'C', 'D' and 'F'). Of the remaining 161, most were captive-bred or captive-born outside the EU, with only 21 individuals originating from the wild re-exported by the EU in 2008.

As in 2007, the family Psittacidae represented the bulk of the live bird trade with 48,735 birds exported from this family alone in 2008. Highest (re-)exports of Psittacidae species were of the Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus* (12,971 birds), Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* (8,869 birds), Masked Lovebird *Agapornis personatus* (4,437 birds) and Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola* (3,935 birds). Estrilididae represented the family with second highest level of trade with 6,552 birds exported (all Java Sparrow *Lonchura oryzivora* captive-bred in the EU), followed by Falconidae, with 2,518 birds exported (primarily *Falco* hybrids; all captive-born or bred in the EU).

Feathers were mainly exported in kilograms (36,210 kg), all of which were from captive-bred Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* exported directly.

Reptiles

EU (re-)exports of reptiles included 123 taxa from twenty-four families and one higher taxonomic level in 2008. Reptiles were mainly exported for commercial purposes as skins or skin derivatives (221,589 skins, 546,062 skin pieces, 1,447 kg of skin pieces), although trade in extract, live animals, meat and small leather products was also notable. With the exception of live reptiles, the majority of reptile derivatives originated outside the EU and were traded as re-exports. Twenty-six taxa from ten families were traded for their skins. Of the 221,589 skins exported, 85% originated from wild sources outside the EU (predominantly Indonesia and the United States) with the majority of the remaining skins originating from captive-bred sources (source C). Similarly, approximately 77% of skin pieces re-exported originated in the wild.

Exports of live reptiles comprised 8410 individuals in 2008. One hundred and three reptile taxa of 22 families were (re-)exported as live animals, the three main taxa being Veiled Chameleon *Chamaeleo calyptratus,* Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni* and Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus*. Live reptiles were mainly captive-produced (source C and F) within the EU (84% of live); two percent of live reptiles (re-)exported originated in the wild, only three of which originated in the EU.

Amphibians

In 2008, (re-)exports of live amphibians met the 1,000 unit high volume threshold, with 1,918 live amphibians (re-)exported. All of the amphibians were either captive-bred or captive-born (98% source 'C', 2% source 'F'), with 95% originating in the EU. In total, 27 species from three families were

(re-)exported as live amphibians from the EU. The three main live amphibian species to be (re-)exported were Axolotl *Ambystoma mexicanum*, Green Poison Frog *Dendrobates auratus*, and Dyeing Poison Frog *Dendrobates tinctorius*. Aside from the trade in live animals, the only other exports of amphibian parts and derivatives was the export of three wild-sourced specimens originating in Colombia for scientific purposes.

Fish

Acipenseriformes were the principal fish exports in 2008, representing over 99% of the EU exports. Acipenseriformes were mainly traded for their eggs as caviar (20,392 kg), meat for food (41,836 kg) or as 'live' (43,932 live; 37,000 kg of live) and 'live eggs' (3,185,010 live eggs and 70 kg of live eggs) for aquaculture. Six fish species were traded in volumes exceeding a thousand units by the EU: Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Sterlet Sturgeon *A. ruthenus*, Russian Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii*, White Sturgeon *A. transmontanus*, Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* and Persian Sturgeon *A. persicus*. The species most highly traded was Siberian Sturgeon, for 'live eggs' (98%), live fish (62%) and as caviar (36% of caviar). Russian Sturgeon was the most highly traded species for meat (71%). Most of trade in Acipenseriformes was exported for commercial purposes and originated from captive production (96%), although 36% of the caviar (7246 kg) originated in the wild. Of the wild-sourced caviar, 56% was Paddlefish from the United States; 23% was Persian Sturgeon from Iran; and 9% was Russian Sturgeon originating from wild stocks in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Iran. The remaining wild-sourced caviar was comprised of Star Sturgeon, Beluga, White Sturgeon and caviar reported as 'Acipenseridae spp.'.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates were (re-)exportedat high volumes as 'live' and 'raw corals', as well as shells, specimens and meat. Despite 110 taxa from 27 invertebrate families and one higher taxonomic level (re-)exported in 2008, the majority (94% by volume) of invertebrates exported by the EU were live Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. The exports of Medicinal Leech were comprised primarily of live captive-bred (77%) and captive-born (19%) leeches originating in the EU. Two other invertebrate species were re-exported at high volumes as live individuals in 2008: Mexican Blackcap Tarantula *Brachypelma emilia* and Mexican Redknee Tarantula *B. smithi,* mainly from captive-sources.

The re-export trade in raw corals was dominated by trade in 'Scleractinia spp.' (5,041 kg of raw coral and 371 pieces of raw coral). These were predominantly wild-sourced re-exports, originating in Fiji and Indonesia. Aside from 'Scleractinia spp.', 59 other taxa from the Order Scleractinia were also (re-)exported in 2008, with a combined total of 5,042 kg and 299 pieces of raw coral and 1,560 live corals.

Queen Conch *Strombus gigas* was also traded in high quantities in 2008, mainly as wild-sourced shells originating in the Turks and Caicos Islands re-exported by the EU to the United States, and wild-sourced meat originating in Cuba, re-exported by the EU back to Cuba.

Cape Aloe © Stan Shebs

Plants

EU (re-)exports of plants included 123 taxa from twenty-four families and one higher taxonomic level in 2008. Over 180 plant taxa from 16 families were (re-)exported from the EU in 2008, of which 14 species and one group traded at the genus level were exported in excess of one thousand units.

Of those, six taxa were artificially-propagated Appendix-I species: Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp. exported as 'live', Costus *Saussurea costus* re-exported as 'roots (kg)', and four Cactaceae species (*Ariocarpus fissuratus*, *A. kotschoubeyanus*, *A. retusus* and *Turbinicarpus alonsoi*) exported as seeds. While (re-)exports of 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 by the EU as re-exports: *Galanthus elwesii, Galanthus woronowii, Cyclamen hederifolium, Cyclamen cilicium, Cyclamen coum, Aloe ferox,* Common Sternbergia

Sternbergia lutea and Candelilla *Euphorbia antisyphilitica*. One Appendix III species, *Bulnesia sarmientoi*, was also (re-)exported at high levels. Trade was predominantly wild-sourced re-exports, mainly of live plants. The trade in Snowdrops *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* species all originated in the wild in Turkey and, to a lesser extent, Georgia.

Timber

Four Appendix-II listed trees (African Cherry *Prunus africana,* African Teak *Pericopsis elata,* Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla,* and *Caesalpinia echinata*) were reported (re-)exported in volumes greater than 1,000 units in 2008. Trade in all four species was reported for commercial purposes. All of the African Cherry, African Teak and Big-leaf Mahogany were re-exports originated in the wild outside the European Union. African Cherry was traded at high volumes as bark and powder and originated in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo; African Teak originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congo was traded at high volumes as timber; and Big-leaf Mahogany originating in Mexico was also traded at high volumes as timber. All the *Caesalpinia echinata* was exported by the EU as pre-Convention timber originating in Brazil.

Table 6.5. Species for which EU (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2008.

Taxon	App./Annex[9]	2006	2007	2008	Term & Units
MAMMALS					
Camelidae					
Vicugna	I/A & II/B	2,765	2,273	1,664	cloth (m)
Vicugna vicugna		7	20	1,108	cloth (m^2)
Tayassuidae					
Collared Peccary	II/B	3,583	2,813	3,220	skins
Pecari tajacu					
Canidae					
South American Grey Fox	II/B	17,494	27,829	14,469	skins
Lycalopex griseus					
Pampas Fox	II/B	3,840	12,842	8,389	skins
Lycalopex gymnocercus					
Felidae					
Bobcat	II/B	1,422	2,322	3,593	skins
Lynx rufus					
Mustelidae					
North American Otter	II/B	233	308	2,125	skins
Lontra canadensis					
Siberian Weasel	III/D	42,853	20,127	26,250	hair
Mustela sibirica		17,462		265,657	hair products
Otariidae					
Cape Fur Seal	II/B	2,190	1,843	1,300	skins
Arctocephalus pusillus					
Ursidae					
Brown Bear	II/A	2,139	260	1,232	specimens
Ursus arctos					
Cebidae					
Common Marmoset	II/B	16,425	661	6,352	specimens
Callithrix jacchus					
Cercopithecidae					
Grivet Monkey	II/B	901	110	139,655	specimens
Chlorocebus aethiops					
Crab-eating Macaque	II/B	58,189	70,525	52,374	specimens
Macaca fascicularis					
Rhesus Macaque	II/B	5,967	812	3,131	specimens
Macaca mulatta					
Elephantidae					
African Elephant	I/A & II/B	4,973	4,033	6,567	ivory carvings
Loxodonta africana					

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

Taxon	App./Annex[9]	2006	2007	2008	Term & Units
BIRDS					
Anatidae					
Muscovy Duck	III/C	95,705	31,055	36,210	feathers (kg)
Cairina moschata					
Falconidae					
Falco hybrid	I/A	1,732	1,751	1,876	live
Estrildidae	II/B	369	1,010	6,552	live
Java Sparrow					
Lonchura oryzivora					
Psittacidae					
Fischer's Lovebird	II/B	123	2,022	2,902	live
Agapornis fischeri					
Masked Lovebird	II/B	1,273	2,564	4,437	live
Agapornis personatus					
Barred Parakeet	II/B	885	2,346	3,935	live
Bolborhynchus lineola					
Pacific Parrotlet	II/B	799	3,519	1,525	live
Forpus coelestis					
Turquoise Parrot	II/B	471	1,086	1,697	live
Neophema pulchella					
Crimson Rosella	II/B	1,056	1,880	3,037	live
Platycercus elegans					
Eastern Rosella	II/B	4,050	9,309	8,869	live
Platycercus eximius					
Alexandra's Parrot	II/B	178	853	1,398	live
Polytelis alexandrae					
Superb Parrot	II/B	158	462	1,346	live
Polytelis swainsonii					
Red-rumped Parrot	II/B	5,637	13,912	12,971	live
Psephotus haematonotus					
REPTILES					
Alligatoridae					
American Alligator	II/B	2,671	309	1,447	skin pieces (kg)
Alligator mississippiensis		510,756	461,350	388,634	skin pieces
		52,101	54,864	50,247	skins
S. American Spectacled Caiman	II/B	1,565	1,415	2,135	skins
Caiman crocodilus crocodilus					
Brown Spectacled Caiman	II/B	207,011	159,453	101,058	skin pieces
Caiman crocodilus fuscus		3,632	4,954	2,008	skins
Yacare Caiman	II/B	3,089	3,314	5,618	skin pieces
Caiman yacare		3,357	598	1,270	skins
		2,200	865	1,160	tails
Crocodylidae					
Nile Crocodile	I/A			2,000	meat (kg)
Crocodylus niloticus	II/B	500	450	1,649	meat (kg)
	II/B	2,936	15,639	17,015	skin pieces
	II/B	11,872	7,958	5,436	skins
Estuarine Crocodile	I/A & II/B	2,832	196	1,726	skins
Crocodylus porosus					
Chamaeleonidae					
Veiled Chameleon	II/B	5,073	5,475	4,020	live
Chamaeleo calyptratus					
Iguanidae					
Common Iguana	II/B			2,016	skins
Iguana iguana					
Teiidae					
Argentine Black & White Tegu	II/B	7,849	5,332	6,089	skin pieces
Tupinambis merianae		22,023	6,569	6,828	skins
Red Tegu	II/B	4,105	5,493	1,946	skins

Taxon	App./Annex[9]	2006	2007	2008	Term & Units
Tupinambis rufescens					
Tegu species	II/B	5,222	861	1,976	skin pieces
Tupinambis spp.					
Varanidae					
Nile Monitor	II/B	20,596	15,177	8,637	skin pieces
Varanus niloticus		94,668	41,916	40,347	skins
Water Monitor	II/B	17,380	19,411	10,335	skins
Varanus salvator					
Colubridae					
Common Rat Snake	II/B	222	15,212	60,111	skins
Ptyas mucosus					
Elapidae					
Indonesian Cobra	II/B	10	110	1,000	skins
Naja sputatrix					
Pythonidae					
Borneo short-tailed python	II/B	708	891	1,286	skins
Python breitensteini					
Blood Python	II/B	13,391	6,081	1,860	skins
Python brongersmai					
Burmese Python	II/B	1,116	771	1,067	live
Python molurus bivittatus		11,116	17,889	8,696	skins
Reticulated Python	II/B	30,226	33,556	14,386	skin pieces
Python reticulatus		29,122	24,692	22,951	skins
Viperidae					
Russell's Viper	III/C		24,074	47,414	extract
Daboia russelii					
Testudinidae					
Hermann's Tortoise	II/A	1,932	1,191	1,075	live
Testudo hermanni					
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Siberian Sturgeon	II/B	6,900,000	3,275,000	3,110,000	egg (live)
Acipenser baerii		9,429	8,656	7,333	bodies (kg)
		1,059	1,531	1,874	extract (kg)
				25,000	live (kg)
		3,770	4,050	27,032	live
		1,754	20,822	11,316	meat (kg)
Russian Sturgeon	II/B		5,000	5,000	egg (live)
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii		800	1,103	1,560	eggs (kg)
				12,000	live (kg)
		450	35,390	15,600	live
		1	596	29,550	meat (kg)
Persian Sturgeon	II/B	3,288	2,431	1,651	eggs (kg)
Acipenser persicus					
Sterlet Sturgeon	II/B		900	70,000	egg (live)
Acipenser ruthenus		885		1,050	live
White Sturgeon	II/B	9,227	8,867	3,561	eggs (kg)
Acipenser transmontanus					
Polyodontidae					
Paddlefish	II/B	1,636	4,361	4,066	eggs (kg)
Polyodon spathula					
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech	II/B	123,869	105,842	187,405	live
Hirudo medicinalis		2,010		2,600	specimens
Theraphosidae					
Mexican Blackcap Tarantula	II/B	1,600	110	3,101	live
Brachypelma emilia					

Taxon	App./Annex[9]	2006	2007	2008	Term & Units
Mexican Redknee Tarantula *Brachypelma smithi*	II/B	3,662	290	3,401	live
Strombidae					
Queen Conch	II/B			2,068	meat (kg)
Strombus gigas		2,990	387	2,936	shells
Scleractinia species					
Stony Corals (traded at Order level)	II/B	13,420	4,607	5,041	raw corals (kg)
PLANTS Non-trees					
Amaryllidaceae					
Galanthus elwesii	II/B	1,357,600	2,063,477	2,219,175	live
Galanthus woronowii	II/B	305,689	246,512	503,130	live
Common Sternbergia *Sternbergia lutea*	II/B			4,230	live
Cactaceae					
Ariocarpus fissuratus	I/A	1,342	1,055	3,715	seeds
Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus	I/A	1,810	345	1,390	seeds
Ariocarpus retusus	I/A	1,545	600	2,330	seeds
Turbinicarpus alonsoi	I/A	1,225		1,030	seeds
Compositae					
Costus *Saussurea costus*	I/A	1,502	504	1,239	roots (kg)
Euphorbiaceae					
Candelilla	II/B		2,850	1,076	extract (kg)
Euphorbia antisyphilitica		2,125		14,898	wax (kg)
Liliaceae					
Cape Aloe	II/B	55,589	39,153	44,074	extract (kg)
Aloe ferox			6,030	8,374	leaves (kg)
Orchidaceae					
Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp.	I/A	3,138	4,177	6,724	live
Primulaceae					
Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	61,631	43,650	23,760	live
Cyclamen coum	II/B	37,576	42,145	16,258	live
Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B	112,970	164,137	433,658	live
Zygophyllaceae					
Bulnesia sarmientoi	III/C			1,710	extract (kg)
TREES					
Leguminosae					
Caesalpinia echinata	II/B			14,508	timber (kg)
African Teak *Pericopsis elata*	II/B	3,846		49,741	timber (m^2)
Meliaceae					
Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*	II/B	8,474	8,882	38,243	timber (m^2)
Rosaceae					
African Cherry	II/B	550	70,750	96,850	bark (kg)
Prunus africana		7,256	1,577	4,636	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 two mammal species, two reptiles, one invertebrate, and five plant 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 (2,700 live), with smaller quantities exported by Turkey (420 live).

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 and Hong Kong, SAR.

Re-exports from Turkey of Pampas Fox *Lycalopex gymnocercus* skins originated from wild sources in Argentina and were re-exported to the Russian Federation (1,235) and Kazakhstan (544).

Both highly traded reptile species (Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* and Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*) involved direct exports of tortoises from captive-bred sources from Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the EU.

Wild-sourced Medicinal Leech was exported by Turkey in the form of live leeches (2,273.5 kg) and bodies (780 kg), primarily to the EU.

All five plant species that met the 1,000 threshold originated in the wild, the majority of which were exported 'live' (as bulbs) by Turkey to the EU for commercial purposes. In addition, 80 dried plants and 63 live *Cyclamen cilicium* were exported by Turkey to the EU for scientific purposes. Whilst all five highly-traded plant species were exported by Turkey, a large portion of Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* (79%) originated in Georgia but was exported via Turkey.

Table 6.6. Summary of candidate countries' (re-)exports for terms >1,000 units in 2008.

Group	Total	Term & Units
Mammals	3,348	skins
Reptiles	4,720	live
Invertebrates	2,273.5	live (kg)
Plants	15,400,456	live

Greek Tortoise © Guy Haimovitch

Table 6.7. Species for which candidate countries' reported (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2008.

Group	Taxon	App./ Annex	2006	2007	2008	Term (units)
Mammals	Pampas Fox *Lycalopex gymnocercus*	II/B			1,779	skins
	Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*	II/B	3,197	2,520	1,100	skins
Reptiles	Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca*	II/A	4,563	4,705	1,215	live
	Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni*	II/A	1,001	3,758	3,120	live
Inverts.	Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*	II/B	1,876.5	1,491	2,273.5	live (kg)
Plants	Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	II/B	5,600,000	5,700,000	5,104,120	live
	Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	II/B	15,000,000	17,000,000	8,943,768	live
	Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	250,000	250,000	207,843	live
	Cyclamen coum	II/B	500,000	500,000	415,560	live
	Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B	900,000	800,000	729,160	live

7. Trade in non-CITES species

The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (EU 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.

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 Union. As such, candidate country trade is not included in this section and only EU imports are analysed.

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 2008, the European Union reported the import of 183 live, captive-bred Rock Dove *Columba livia* (all imported directly from Kuwait) and one pre-Convention Crested Porcupine *Hystrix cristata* body (re-exported from an unknown country of origin via Switzerland). Both Rock Dove and Crested Porcupine were previously listed in CITES Appendix III by Ghana, but the species were removed from the Appendices in 2007. This is the only year over the period 2004-2008 in which the European Union reported any imports of non-CITES Annex A species.

EU-reported direct exports of non-CITES Annex A species in 2008 comprised 6,330 live, captive-bred Rock Dove (all exported to Morocco); ten live, captive-bred Garganey *Anas querquedula*; four live, captive-bred Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* and four live Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (three captive-bred, one captive-born). The only other EU-reported exports of non-CITES Annex A species over the period 2004-2008 were in 2007 when 116 live captive-bred Garganey and eight Rock Dove feathers (source C) were exported.

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)).

Over the period 2004-2008, the EU reported imports of two reptile, one amphibian and one invertebrate non-CITES Annex B species (Table 7.1). Apart from Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*, trade in these species has remained low over this period.

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 2004 and 2008, most live imports (96%) were for scientific purposes, and were hence exempt from the import suspension as outlined in Article 71(4) of EC Reg. No 865/2006. However, twelve live specimens were imported for personal purposes and fifteen were imported for a circus or travelling exhibition (source Q). The live individuals imported for a circus or travelling exhibition in 2004 (11 specimens) and 2008 (four specimens) were all of wild origin and originated in the United States.

Import suspensions have also been in place for live specimens of American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* since 1997 and Painted Turtle *Chrysemys picta* since 2005. No EU imports of live American Bullfrogs were reported over the period 2004-2008, and the only reported import of Painted Turtle was the seizure or confiscation of 137 live Painted Turtles in 2008 (all originating in the United States).

The only reported imports of a non-CITES Annex B invertebrate was in 2008 when three Palu Swallowtail *Atrophaneura palu* bodies originating from Indonesia were imported (source recorded as unknown).

No imports of non-CITES Annex B mammals, birds, fish or plants were reported by the EU during this period.

Painted Turtle © André Karwath

Table 7.1. EU-reported imports of Annex B non-CITES species between 2004 and 2008.

Taxon	Term (units)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
REPTILES							
Emydidae							
Painted Turtle *Chrysemys picta*	live	30				137	**167**
Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*	carapace				2	2	**4**
	egg (live)			350			**350**
	eggs	310	500			100	**910**
	live	153	87	103	182	271	**796**
AMPHIBIANS							
Ranidae							
American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*	bodies					40	**40**
	skins (kg)	2					**2**
	skins	7	124	50			**181**
INVERTEBRATES							
Papilionidae							
Palu Swallowtail *Atrophaneura palu*	bodies					3	**3**

*Trade was also trade reported in Common Slider *Trachemys scripta* in 2004 (43 live) and 2005 (75 live), but only the sub-species is included within Annex B, so this trade has been excluded from the table.

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)).

EU 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 EU Member States reported imports of non-CITES Annex D species and their derivatives in 2008. Imports included live and plants, reptile skins and skin derivatives, dried plants and roots and sawn wood. Compared with 2007, imports of live animals increased from 1,853 to 3,009 specimens and the quantity of plants imported by weight (kg) more than doubled from 186,900 kg to 413,837 kg imported in 2008 (including dried plants, live, powder and roots).

Section 7.3.1 and Table 7.2 provide a summary of EU-reported imports of live specimens of non-CITES Annex D species by exporter during 2008, while Section 7.3.2 and Table 7.3 summarise imports of all other trade in Annex D non-CITES species.

7.3.1. Live Annex D specimens imported

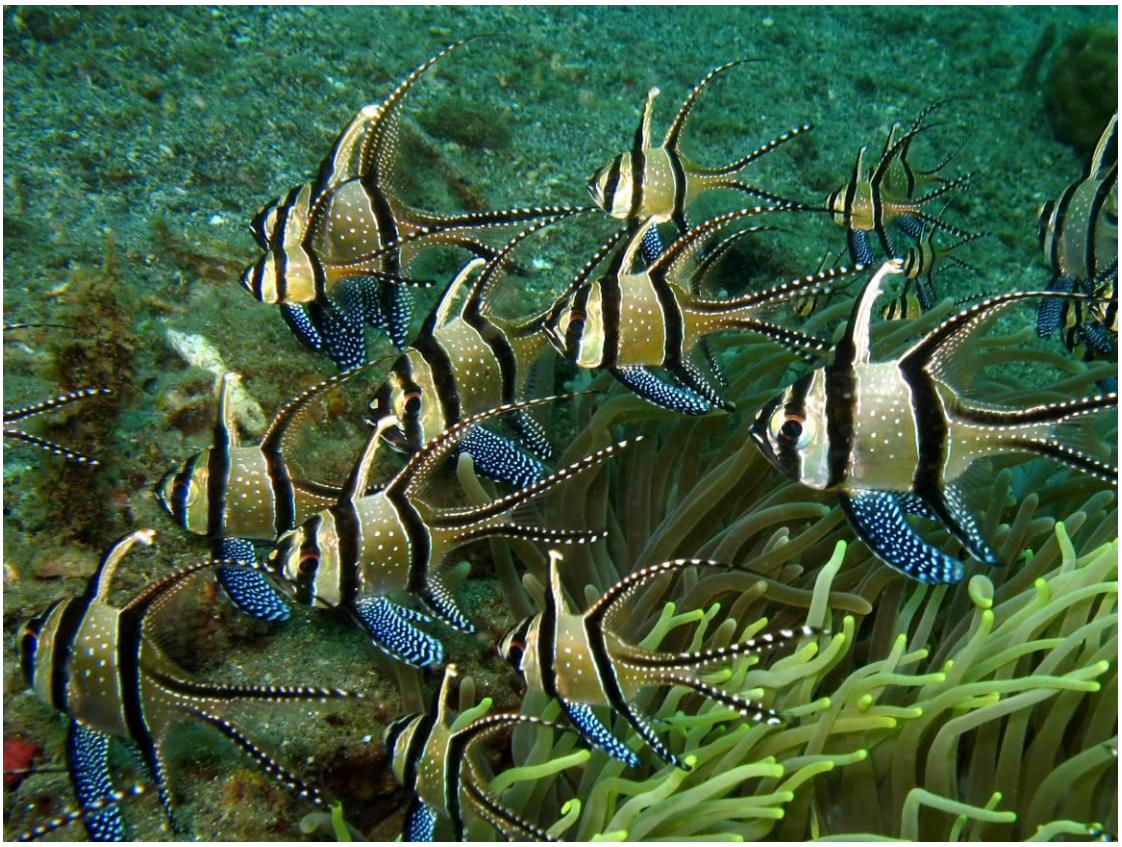
EU-reported imports of Annex D species included 3,009 live animals, 2,935 live plant specimens and 10,309 kg of live plants in 2008. Six bird species, 13 reptile species, one fish species and eight plant species were represented in trade. Volumes of trade in species imported in quantities of greater than 25 specimens in 2008 are provided in Table 7.2.

The 73 live bird imports were almost all wild-sourced specimens from Tanzania imported for commercial purposes (70 specimens). The remaining three live bird imports were reported without a source recorded. This compares to no reported trade in 2006 or 2007.

The 1,840 live reptiles were imported from eight different countries, the main trading partners being the United States (753 specimens), Indonesia (734 specimens) and Pakistan (200 specimens). The vast majority of these were direct exports, with the exception of nine reptiles originating in Indonesia that were re-exported via the United States. Twenty-seven percent of specimens were reported to be wild-sourced, with unknown source and specimens with no source reported accounting for 53 percent of specimens. The number of live, non-CITES Annex D reptile imports in 2008 was very similar to the 1,853 specimens imported in 2007.

All fish imports consisted of a single species, Banggai Cardinalfish *Pterapogon kaudneri*, imported directly from Indonesia for commercial purposes. Eighty-six specimens were reported to have been confiscated or seized, whilst the remaining 1,010 specimens had no reported source. There were no reported imports of Banggai Cardinalfish 2004-2007, and this species was the only fish species listed in Annex D between 2005 and 2008 (as Seahorses *Hippocampus* spp. were listed in Annex B/Appendix II in 2004).

The majority of live plants (no units) imported in 2008 were Japanese Jack-in-the-Pulpit *Arisaema sikokianum*, imported from Japan (2,500 out of a total of 2,935 specimens). In addition, 10,309 kg of live plants were imported in 2008, 10,000 kg of which were wild-sourced Rose of Jericho *Selaginella lepidophylla* from Mexico imported for commercial purposes. Live plant imports in 2008 were much higher than the 165 live specimens imported in 2007.



Banggai Cardinalfish © CW Ye, Flickr

Table 7.2. Summary of EU-reported imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2008 (for species traded at quantities >25 specimens in 2008).

Taxon	China	Croatia	Indonesia	Japan	Mexico	Pakistan	Tanzania	USA	Total
BIRDS									
Sturnidae									
Golden-breasted Starling *Cosmopsarus regius*							**42**		**42**
REPTILES									
Gekkonidae									
Guichenot's Giant Gecko *Rhacodactylus ciliatus*								669	**669**
New Caledonian Giant Gecko *Rhacodactylus leachianus*			5					43	**48**
Small-scaled Wonder Gecko *Teratoscincus microlepis*						80			**80**
Common Wonder Gecko *Teratoscincus scincus*	62					120			**182**
Scincidae									
Crocodile Skink *Tribolonotus gracilis*			652					35	**687**
New Guinea Helmet Skink *Tribolonotus novaeguineae*			40						**40**
Colubridae									
Radiated Rat Snake *Elaphe radiata*			5					21	**26**
Indochinese Rat Snake *Ptyas korros*			32						**32**
FISH									
Banggai Cardinalfish *Pterapogon kauderni*			1,096						**1,069**
PLANTS									
Dracaenaceae									
Mexican Boulder *Calibanus hookeri*								50	**50**
Beargrass *Dasylirion longissimum*					110				**110**
Araceae									
Japanese Jack-in-the-Pulpit *Arisaema sikokianum*				2,500					**2,500**
Urashima Cobra-Lily *Arisaema thunbergii* var. *urashima*				200					**200**
Parmeliaceae									
Icelandic Moss *Cetraria islandica*		309kg							**309kg**
Passifloraceae									
Desert Rose *Adenia glauca*								50	**50**
Selaginellaceae									
Rose of Jericho *Selaginella lepidophylla*					10,000kg				**10,000kg**

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 50 specimens total to the EU and species for which trade did not exceed 25 specimens are not included here.

7.3.2. Parts and derivatives of Annex D specimens imported

Parts and derivatives of one non-CITES Annex D bird, six reptile and ten plant taxa were imported by the EU in 2008. The animal trade was dominated by reptile skins, small leather products and plates (Table 7.3), whereas plants were mainly imported as dried plants and roots (Table 7.4).

Animal parts and derivatives

The only reported import of non-CITES Annex D birds in 2008 was nine feathers of captive-bred Reeves's Pheasant *Syrmaticus reevesii*, imported from the United States.

Imports of non-CITES Annex D reptiles in 2008 were primarily of skins (633,906), small leather products (45,323) and plates (11,414.7 and 602 m²) of six species. All reptile imports were recorded either without source reported (93%), as wild-sourced (7%) of from an unknown source (<1%). Skins were imported by two EU Member States, originating mainly from Indonesia, Thailand and China (although often imported via Singapore or Hong Kong, SAR). The number of skins imported in 2008 was approximately 11% higher than the 568,723 skins imported in 2007. Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata* accounted for approximately 70% of skin imports in both years.

The number of small leather products imported in 2008 was less than half of the 102,736 products imported in 2007. Imports of plates in 2008 were also lower than the 15,232 plates imported in 2007.

Table 7.3. Summary of EU-reported imports of animal parts and derivatives (non-live) of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2008 (for species traded at quantities >25 specimens in 2008).

Taxon	Term	CN[10]	HK	ID	MY	SG	TH	TR	VN	Total
Colubridae										
Taiwan Stink Snake *Elaphe carinata*	plates	89	55							**144**
	sm. leather products	45								**45**
Radiated Rat Snake *Elaphe radiata*	bodies								5	**5**
	plates (m²)	13	451	99						**563**
	plates	3,292	3,774	1,508						**8,574**
	skin pieces		463							**463**
	skins	42,702	93,930	6,633		6,151				**149,416**
	sm. leather products	72	39,266	69						**39,407**
Bocourt's Water Snake *Enhydris bocourti*	skins						10,778		2,500	**13,278**
Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata*	plates (m²)			9						**9**
	plates	838	672	176			0.833			**1,686.833**
	skin pieces		15				110			**125**
	skins	657	2,472	63,079		194,734	175,081	6,846	39	**442,959**
	sm. leather products					3,971	1,890			**5,865**
Hydrophiidae										
Shaw's Sea Snake *Lapemis curtus*	plates (m²)				30		60.833			**30**
	plates				949		10			**1,009.833**
	skin pieces				20		12,144			**30**
	skins				16,109					**28,253**

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species for which trade did not exceed 25 specimens are not included here.

[10] Country Codes:

CN	China	MY	Malaysia	TR	Turkey
HK	Hong Kong, SAR	SG	Singapore	VN	Viet Nam
ID	Indonesia	TH	Thailand		

Table 7.4. Summary of EU-reported imports of plant parts and derivatives (non-live) of Annex D non-CITES species by exporting country in 2008 (for species traded at quantities >25 specimens in 2008).

Taxon	Term	AL[11]	BA	BR	CH	CN	MK	MX	MY	NA	RU	RS	ZA	Total
Araceae														
Blushing Cobra Lily *Arisaema erubescens*	roots (kg)					97.7								**97.7**
Compositae														
Mountain Tobacco *Arnica montana*	dried plants (kg)		300					990						**1,290**
Ericaceae														
Bearberry	dried plants (kg)				2,044.5						49,000			**51,044.5**
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	leaves	3,504												**3,504**
Gentianaceae														
Yellow Gentian	dried plants (kg)		6,000											**6,000**
Gentiana lutea	roots (kg)		16,000				3,559					2,270		**21,829**
Lycopodiacae														
Common Club Moss *Lycopodium clavatum*	dried plants (kg)					18,280								**18,280**
Meliaceae														
Cedrela fissilis	sawn wood (m^3)			1,352.74										**1,352.74**
Parmeliaceae														
Icelandic Moss	dried plants (kg)		15,687				39,490					19,360		**74,537**
Cetraria islandica	roots (kg)		5,002											**5,002**
Pedaliaceae														
Kalahari Devil's Claw *Harpagophytum procumbens*	roots (kg)									20,000				**20,000**
Devil's Claw	dried plants (kg)					4,000				10,291			26,270	**40,560.6**
Harpagophytum spp.	powder (kg)									6,004.5				**6,004.5**
	roots (kg)									111,661			41,010	**152,671**
Selaginellaceae														
Rose of Jericho *Selaginella lepidophylla*	dried plants (kg)							6,202						**6,202**

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species for which trade did not exceed 25 specimens are not included here.

[11] Country Codes:

AL	Albania	CH	Switzerland	MX	Mexico	RU	Russian Federation
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	CN	China	NA	Namibia	ZA	South Africa
BR	Brazil	MK	FYR Macedonia	RS	Serbia		

Dried plant parts and derivatives

Dried plants, roots and leaves of nine species and one plant reported at the genus level were imported into the EU in 2008 (Table 7.4). Imports of Annex D non-CITES plant parts and derivatives in 2008 consisted of 199,599.7 kg of roots, 197,914.1 kg of dried plants, 6,004.5 kg of powder and 1,352.74 m^3 of sawn wood (all wild-sourced), and 3,504 leaves (source not reported). EU imports of roots by weight nearly trebled between 2007 and 2008 (from 72,103 kg to 199,600 kg) and dried plants recorded by weight increased by 76% between 2007 and 2008. Imports of these two terms combined have increased annually since 2005 (Figure 7.1).

Yellow Gentian © Bernd Haynold

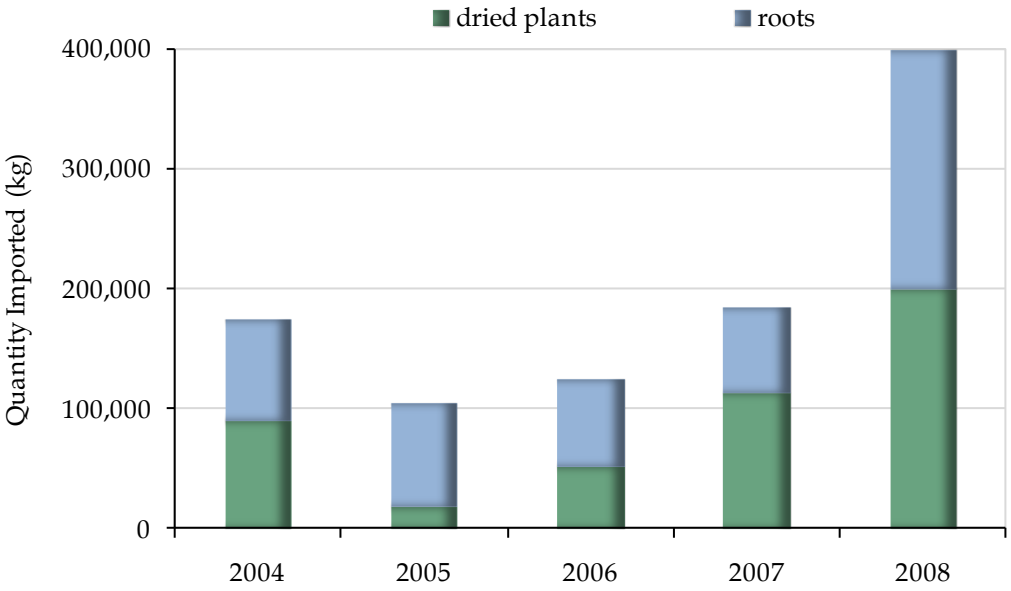


Figure 7.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex D non-CITES medicinal plant species (in kg) between 2004 and 2008.

Annex – 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 (EU) 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 (EU) 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 (EU) 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 (EU) 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