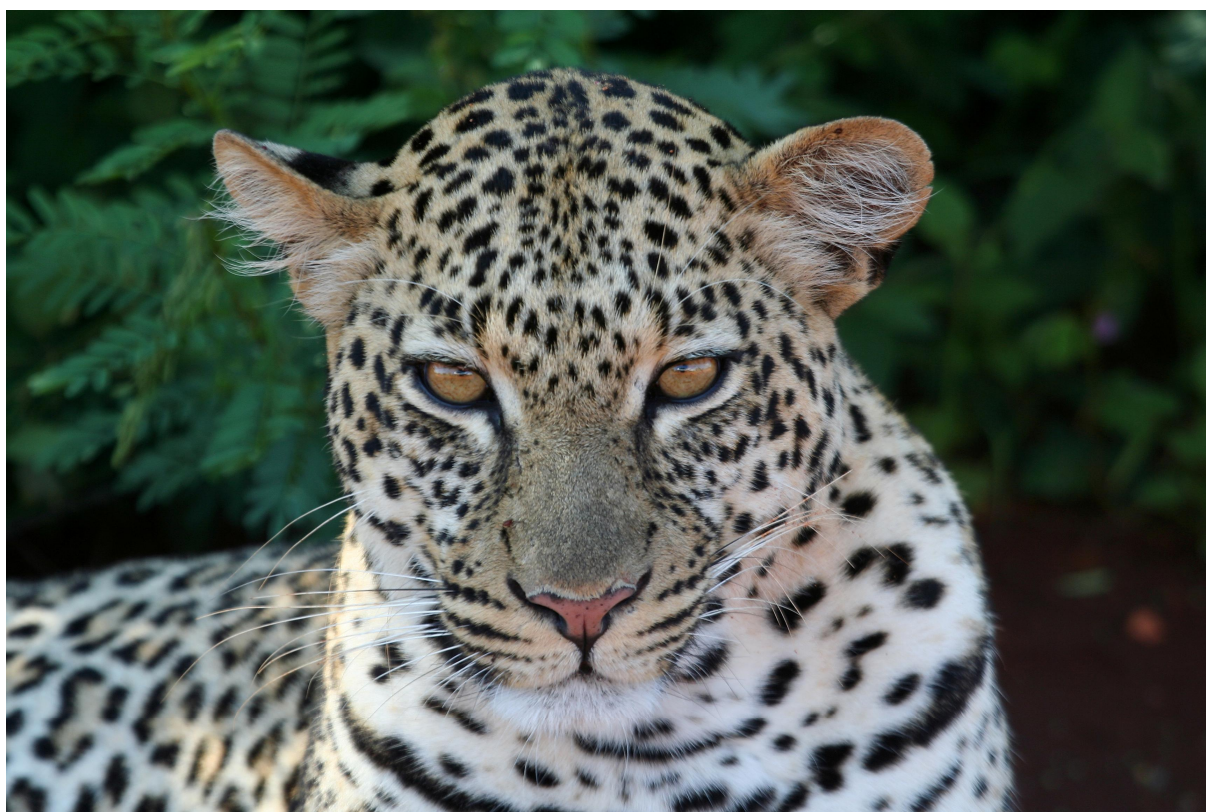


# Wildlife Trade 2004

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



Prepared by



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WCMC

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#### PHOTOGRAPHS

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# Glossary

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

## Conversion factors

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

### General

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

### Coral

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

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

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

Trade reported in kilograms was converted to m<sup>3</sup> using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the CITES Identification Manual (Vales *et al.*, 1999)

# Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed analysis of the information submitted by the EC Member States and candidate countries in their 2004 Annual Reports to CITES, describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes of the Wildlife Trade Regulations.

The analysis includes data from the 25 Member States (i.e., including the 10 new Member States that acceded on 1 May 2004). The four candidate countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria<sup>1</sup>, Croatia, Romania<sup>1</sup> and Turkey.

## Trade analyses

The trade data were analysed to identify: 1) species with noteworthy patterns of trade; 2) trade in particular taxonomic groups or item traded; 3) changing patterns in the source of trade; 4) species exported or re-exported; and 5) trade in non-CITES species. Further information is provided in the report on each of the species identified.

## Member States

### 1 Noteworthy patterns of trade

Species were identified on the basis of four criteria:

- 1 High levels of trade
- 2 Sharp increase or decrease in trade
- 3 Longer-term (1995–2004) trends in trade
- 4 Global threat status.

### Appendix-I species

Eight Appendix-I, forty-eight Appendix-II and four Appendix-III taxa were identified on the basis of high volume trade and changing trends in trade. These included mammal, reptile and plant species, but no birds, amphibians or invertebrates.

These comprised three Appendix-I mammal species: Leopard *Panthera pardus*, African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* and Mongolian Wild Ass *Equus hemionus hemionus* identified on the basis of a high volume of imports. Trade consisted primarily of wild-sourced trophies, tusks and trophies, and skulls respectively, mostly from wild sources. A decrease in imports of

wild-sourced Appendix-I African Elephant trophies and tusks was also noted.

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

Three Appendix-I plant species, Monkey Puzzle *Araucaria araucana*, Costus Root *Saussurea costus* and Slipper Orchids *Paphiopedilum* spp., met the criteria for high trade volume. The majority of trade in these species was in artificially propagated specimens.

### Appendix-II species

Nine Appendix-II mammal species were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*, Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*, Canada Lynx *Lynx Canadensis*, Bobcat *L. rufus*, Lion *Panthera leo*, Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis*, Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*, Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* and White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*. Imports primarily involved skins, as well as tusks of African Elephant and Narwhal carvings, most of which were from wild sources.

Ten Appendix-II bird species were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: Peached-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*, Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*, Mitred Parakeet *Aratinga mitrata*, Ducorps's Cockatoo *Cacatua ducorpsii*, Burrowing Parakeet *Cyanoliseus patagonus*, Grey-breasted Parakeet *Myiopsitta monachus*, Senegal Parrot *Psittacus senegalus*, Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*, Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* and Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa*. High volumes were reported for imports of live, wild-sourced Grey Parrots and Senegal Parrots, and live, captive-bred Peached-faced Lovebirds and Red-billed Leiothrix. Blue-fronted Amazon trade in live, wild-sourced specimens showed a longer term increase from 1995 (5 birds) to 2004 (4,726 birds). Conversely, imports of Burrowing Parakeets decreased steadily from 10,000 birds in 2000 to 1,428 birds in 2004.

<sup>1</sup> Considered an accession country as of April 2005



Twelve Appendix-II reptile taxa were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: Elongated Turtle *Indotestudo elongata*, American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*, South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*, Yacare Caiman *C. yacare*, Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*, Argentine Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*, Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*, Blood Python *Python brongersmai*, Royal Python *P. regius*, Reticulated Python *P. reticulatus*, Yellow Anaconda *Eunectes notaeus* and Common Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus*. Skins and live specimens were the main terms in trade, which included animals from wild, captive and ranch sources.

One species of Appendix-II amphibian, Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*, was identified on the basis of a high volume of EC imports. Imports comprised primarily of meat (frog legs) from captive-breeding operations in Viet Nam. Some trade in wild-sourced specimens was also reported for Viet Nam, a non-range State.

Imports of one species of Appendix-II fish, Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*, showed an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004.

EC-reported imports of wild-sourced caviar, continued to decrease, imports reported in 2004 (41,800 kg) being nearly half the volume of those reported in 2000.

Two Appendix-II invertebrate taxa were identified on the basis of a high trade volume and/or increases in trade: *Acropora tenuis* and *Agaricia agaricites*. Imports of corals increased in 2004 to their highest levels during 2000–2004, with the proportion of those imported as live corals continuing to rise.

Nine Appendix-II (non-timber) plant taxa were identified on the basis of high trade volumes or changing trends in trade: Snowdrops *Galanthus elwesii* and *G. woronowii*, Tree Ferns *Cyathea* spp., Candelilla *Euphorbia antisiphilitica*, Primrose-leaf *Euphorbia E. primulifolia*, Cape Aloe *Aloe ferox*, Cyclamens *Cyclamen cilicium*, *C. coum* and *C. hederifolium*. Seven of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume, two as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade, and five based on an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004.

EC Member States reported the import of 19.9 million wild-sourced bulbs of Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* and 5.6 million wild-sourced bulbs of

Snowdrop *G. elwesii*, mainly originating in Turkey. As in previous years, trade in Cape Aloe was dominated by the import of extract, but there was also a notable increase in imports of wild-sourced leaves, and live and dried plants 2004.

Three Appendix-II timber taxa were imported into the EC in high volumes: Afromosia/African Teak *Pericopsis elata*, Bigleaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*, African Cherry *Prunus africana* and Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. EC imports of Lignum Vitae *Guaiaacum sanctum* also showed a notable increase.

### Appendix-III Species

One species of Appendix-III mammal (Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica*), two Appendix-III bird species (Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus* and Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*) and Ramin *Gonystylus* spp., were identified on the basis of a high volume of trade. (Ramin was listed in Appendix II in 2005).

## 2 Trade in particular taxonomic groups or item traded

Trade in six areas of particular interest was analysed separately: sport-hunted mammal trophies, caviar, clams, corals, cacti and orchids.

Most trade in sport-hunted mammal trophies proved to be in wild-sourced items, or in items from animals bred in captivity. Imports have decreased steadily from 2000–2004. Imports of caviar also show a steady decrease over the same period. Trade in clams remained steady from 2002–4, but is lower than in 2000 and 2001. Discrepancies in reporting make it difficult to assess trade levels in artificially propagated Appendix-I cacti seed and Appendix-II cacti rainsticks, however trade in cacti flowers has shown a marked increase, from no trade during 1995–2001, to 7,000 in 2004. Trade in artificially propagated Appendix-I orchids increased steadily from 2000–2003, with a sharper increase from 2003–4. In contrast, in 2004 trade in live wild-collected Appendix-II orchids decreased to its lowest level for five years.

## 3 Changing patterns in the source of trade

Trade in live Tortoises Testudinidae spp. was selected for analysis due to the changing nature of the trade in recent years.

Imports of wild-sourced Tortoises declined from 1998 to 2000 when trade in specimens of captive-

bred, first generation and ranched specimens increased. Eight species showed particular shifts in trade from one source to another.

#### 4 Species exported or re-exported

EC net exports of 16 mammal, 25 bird, 16 reptile, one amphibian, nine fish, seven invertebrate, 24 plant and four timber taxa exceeded 1,000 units, although in practice many of these related to re-exports of non-native species.

The EU reported 195 export transactions of wild-collected CITES species from the EU, mostly for scientific purposes.

Mammals were mostly exported for their skins, fur and hair, birds were mostly traded as live animals or for their feathers, reptiles were mainly exported as skins (re-exports). There was a high volume of export of eggs of captive bred Sturgeon *Acipenser* spp. Most of the invertebrate trade was in Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. There were very high exports of Snowdrops *Galanthus elwesii*, *G. nivalis*, *G. woronowii*.

#### 5 Trade in non-CITES species

The EC did not report any trade in non-CITES Annex A species. Imports of non-CITES Annex B species consisted of 43 live specimens of Common Slider *Trachemys scripta*, 310 eggs and 153 live

specimens of Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans* and a small quantity of American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* skins. Ten Member States reported imports of Annex D species and their derivatives. Live imports of Annex D species showed a marked increase on 2003 levels, with almost half of the 2004 trade volume relating to live plants of Jack-in-the-pulpit *Arisaema* spp. Imports of non-live items were dominated by reptile skins and plant parts and derivatives.

#### Candidate countries

The candidate countries were not, in relation to the global trade, notable importers of CITES-listed species of fauna and flora.

In contrast to the Member States who mostly exported wild-collected species for scientific purposes, wild-collected exports from candidate countries were mostly for hunting trophies or for commercial purposes. These included hunting trophies of Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* and Wolf *Canis lupus*, live Snowdrop *Galanthus* spp. and Cyclamen *Cyclamen* spp. and captive-bred specimens of many non-native CITES-listed species. They also acted as entrepôts for parts and products of several species imported from producer nations, particularly sport-hunting trophies, caviar from *Acipenseriformes* spp., and Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*.

# 1. Introduction

This analysis of the Member States and candidate countries 2004 annual reports to CITES provides a discussion of the reported trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes of the Wildlife Trade Regulations, which enforces CITES in the EC.

This analysis includes data from the 25 Member States (i.e., including the 10 new Member States that acceded on 1 May 2004).

The four candidate countries included in this analysis were Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey. Bulgaria and Romania were considered to be accession countries as of April 2005.

## 2. Data included

### 2.1 Data included

The 2004 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database at the end of March 2006, following the submission of CITES annual reports by Member States and their key trading partners. Specific mention is made elsewhere in the report where data received after this date have been included in analyses.

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

Trade data excluded from the analysis comprised:

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

### 2.2 Annual Reports

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

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

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

### 2.3 Third-party data included in the analysis

Data were also taken from the reports of key trading partners with Member States. Table 2.3 lists the 92 non-EC CITES Parties and dependent territories

(including the candidate countries) that had submitted their annual reports for 2004 at the time of the analysis.



Table 2.1. Third-party CITES Annual Reports for 2004 available at the time of analysis and country abbreviations used in this report.

Country	Reported Trade		Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Algeria	√	√	Malawi		√
Argentina	√	√	Malaysia	√	√
Australia	√	√	Mali		√
Azerbaijan	√	√	Mexico	√	√
Bangladesh	√		Morocco	√	√
Barbados	√	√	Mozambique	√	√
Belarus	√	√	Myanmar	√	√
Bolivia	√	√	Namibia	√	√
Botswana	√	√	New Zealand	√	√
Brazil	√	√	Nigeria		√
Bulgaria	√	√	Norway	√	√
Burkina Faso		√	Pakistan	√	√
Burundi		√	Peru	√	√
Cambodia		√	Philippines	√	√
Canada	√	√	Qatar	√	√
Chad		√	Republic of Korea	√	√
Chile	√	√	Russian Federation	√	√
China	√	√	Saint Kitts and Nevis		√
- Hong Kong SAR	√	√	Saint Lucia		√
- Macao SAR	√		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		√
Colombia	√	√	Saudi Arabia	√	√
Costa Rica	√	√	Senegal	√	√
Côte d'Ivoire		√	Serbia and Montenegro	√	√
Croatia	√	√	Sierra Leone		√
Cuba	√	√	Singapore	√	√
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo)		√	South Africa	√	√
Ecuador	√	√	Sri Lanka	√	√
Egypt		√	Sudan		√
El Salvador	√	√	Suriname	√	√
Equatorial Guinea		√	Swaziland	√	√
Ethiopia		√	Switzerland	√	√
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	√	√	Thailand	√	√
Gabon	√	√	Togo	√	√
Gambia		√	Tunisia	√	√
Ghana	√	√	Turkey	√	√
Guyana		√	Turks and Caicos		√
Iceland	√	√	Ukraine	√	√
India	√	√	United Arab Emirates	√	√
Indonesia		√	United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania)		√
Iran, Islamic Republic of (Iran)	√	√	United States of America (USA)	√	√
Jamaica	√	√	Uruguay	√	√
Jordan	√	√	Uzbekistan	√	√
Kenya	√	√	Yemen	√	
Kuwait	√	√	Zambia	√	√
Liberia		√	Zimbabwe	√	√
Liechtenstein	√	√			
Madagascar	√	√			



### 3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

“Annually, international wildlife trade is estimated to be worth billions of dollars and to include hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to a vast array of wildlife products derived from them, including food products, exotic leather goods, wooden musical instruments, timber, tourist curios and medicines. Levels of exploitation of some animal and plant species are high and the trade in them, together with other factors, such as habitat loss, is capable of heavily depleting their populations and even bringing some species close to extinction. Many wildlife species in trade are not endangered, but the existence of an agreement to ensure the sustainability of the trade is important in order to safeguard these resources for the future.

Because the trade in wild animals and plants crosses

borders between countries, the effort to regulate requires international cooperation to safeguard certain species from over-exploitation. CITES was conceived in the spirit of such cooperation. Today, it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 species of animals and plants, whether they are traded as live specimens, fur coats or dried herbs” (CITES, 2007).

All Member States and candidate countries referred to in this section are parties to CITES and are important international traders of wildlife.

Member States imported approximately 1,300 animals and plants species listed on the CITES appendices, whilst candidate countries imported 140 species (Table 3.1).

The species are listed here under CITES major taxonomic classification.

**Table 3.1. Number of species imported in 2004 as reported by the importers**

Group	EC 25#	Candidate Countries#
Mammals	196	36
Birds	375	46
Reptiles	212	37
Amphibians	15	0
Fish	33	5
Invertebrates	167	4
Plants (non-timber)	326	11
Plants (timber)	10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>140</b>

#data are at times reported to the genus level only, which will affect these counts

#### 3.1 Criteria used to select species

This chapter discusses Member State and candidate country imports of species showing noteworthy

patterns of trade, selected according to the four criteria listed below.

##### Criterion1: High trade volume

Species were taken to qualify for inclusion on the basis of 'high volume' if levels of importer-reported imports exceeded differing thresholds for each Appendix, listed in Table 3.2. With the exception of the thresholds for timber species, the values are intended to refer to numbers of individuals.

A provisional list of highly-traded species was initially identified by comparing imports for 2004 as reported by the Member States with exports/re-exports to the EU reported by the rest of the world.

Unless otherwise specified in the text, trade volumes relate to importer-reported quantities.

Species that only qualified for the high volume criterion on the basis of exporter-reported quantities

are mentioned at the start of each taxonomic section.

**Table 3.2. Minimum level of trade required for selection on the basis of high trade volume.**

Taxonomic group	CITES Appendix		
	I	II	III
Mammals	100	10,000	50,000
Birds	100	10,000	50,000
Reptiles	100	50,000	100,000
Amphibians	100	50,000	—
Fish	100	50,000	—
Invertebrates	500	50,000	100,000
Plants (non-timber)	500	50,000	100,000
Plants (timber)	—	1,000 m <sup>3</sup>	5,000 m <sup>3</sup>

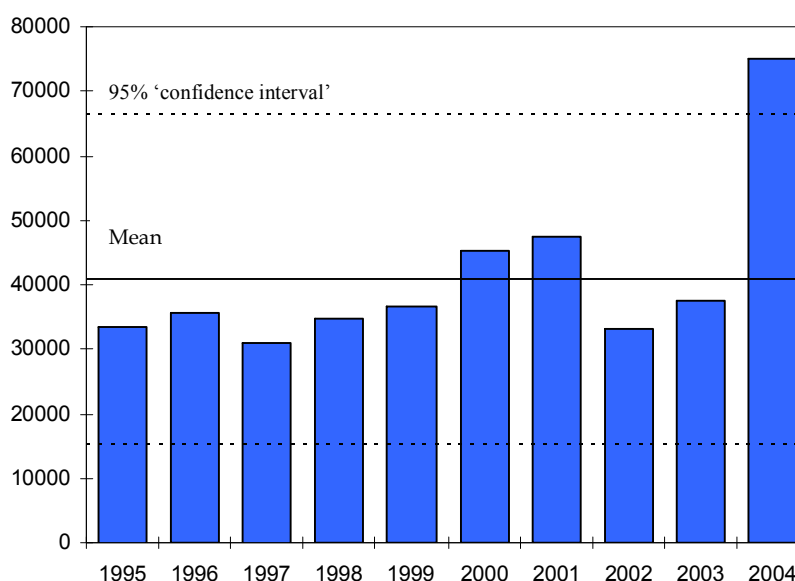
## Criterion 2: Sharp increase in trade volume in 2004

A sharp increase in trade was defined as occurring when the volume of importer-reported wild-sourced imports exceeded the upper 95% 'confidence interval' (i.e., the mean plus 1.96 standard deviations of the mean) for the average trade volume during 1995–2004 (Fig. 3.1). In such

cases, the 2004 trade level was taken to show an increase in excess of what might be expected under 'normal' inter-annual fluctuations.

Species that, despite a sharp increase in trade, were still only traded in very low volumes (i.e., less than 5% of the levels listed in Table 3.2) were excluded.

**Figure 3.1. Illustration of the application of the 'sharp increase' criterion to data for wild-sourced imports of American Alligator skins.**



## Criterion 3: Overall increase or decrease in trade levels 1995–2004

Criterion 3 took into account more general trends in trade over the period 1995–2004 ('overall increase' and 'overall decrease'). This criterion compared the

average volume of wild-sourced imports during 2002–2004 with that for preceding years, to highlight species that had experienced a significant,

but less sudden, increase or decrease over the ten-year period. All species initially identified by the criterion were subsequently inspected manually to exclude any for which the averages were disproportionately influenced by one or two atypical years.

As with the previous criterion, species that were traded in low numbers during 1995–2004 were excluded.

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## Criterion 4: Global threat status

Globally threatened species are more likely to be adversely affected by trade than non-threatened ones. The global threat status (Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered) assigned by IUCN (2006) was therefore taken into account when applying the preceding two criteria.

For these species, the thresholds for the minimum volume of trade required to warrant discussion in this chapter (Criterion 1) were reduced to the Appendix I threshold, to ensure the inclusion of instances where fluctuations in relatively low levels of trade may still be significant.

## 3.2 Species accounts

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### 3.2.1 Mammals

Member States reported trade in 196 mammal species. A wide variety of products were traded, skins and their derivatives being the most numerous items.

Thirteen species of mammals are discussed in this section: three Appendix-I, nine Appendix-II and one Appendix-III species.

The three Appendix-I mammals that met the criteria for inclusion in this section were: Leopard *Panthera pardus*, African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* and Mongolian Wild Ass *Equus hemionus hemionus*. All three qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade, with the Mongolian Wild Ass also showing a sharp increase in trade. African Elephant and Mongolian Wild Ass are both globally threatened.

Nine Appendix-II mammal species qualified for inclusion in this section: Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*, Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*, Canadian Lynx *Lynx Canadensis*, Bobcat *Lynx rufus*, Lion *Panthera leo*, Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis*, Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*, Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* and White-lipped

Peccary *Tayassu pecari*. Six of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume, one as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade, four based on an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004, and two based on a decrease in trade during the same period. *Panthera leo* is globally threatened; *Monodon monoceros* is classified as Data Deficient.

Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis* met the high trade volume criterion on the basis of exporter-reported quantities only. Much of the trade related to scientific specimens, but a significant number of live individuals of these macaques, mostly captive-bred but also some wild, were also imported by the EC for commercial and scientific purposes. The EC's trading partners (most notably Mauritius) reported the export of 10,176 live macaques, but Member States only reported the import of just over half of this total.

Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica* was the only species of Appendix-III mammal to meet the criteria for inclusion in this section. It qualified on the basis of high volume of trade.



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

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
CHORDATA							
MAMMALIA							
CETACEA							
Monodontidae							
Narwhal			√		II	A/B	DD
Monodon monoceros							
CARNIVORA							
Canidae							
Argentine Grey Fox	√	√			II	B	LC
Pseudalopex griseus							
Mustelidae							
Siberian Weasel	√				III	D	LC
Mustela sibirica							
Felidae							
Canadian Lynx		√			II	B	LC
Lynx canadensis							
Bobcat	√	√			II	B	LC
Lynx rufus							
Lion				√	II	B	VU
Panthera leo							
Leopard	√				I	A	LC
Panthera pardus							
Leopard Cat	√				II	B	LC
Prionailurus bengalensis							
Otariidae							
Cape Fur Seal	√	√			II	B	LC
Arctocephalus pusillus							
PROBOSCIDEA							
Elephantidae							
African Elephant	√			√	I	A	VU
Loxodonta africana							
PERISSODACTYLA							
Equidae							
Mongolian Wild Ass	√		√		I	A	VU
Equus hemionus hemionus							
ARTIODACTYLA							
Tayassuidae							
Collared Peccary	√				II	B	LC
Pecari tajacu							
White-lipped Peccary	√			√		B	LC
Tayassu pecari							

**Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*****Criteria for inclusion:** sharp increase**Principal trade term:** carvings**EC imports as % of total trade:** >99% of carvings**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Greenland**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/A and B**IUCN Red List status:** Data Deficient

Although reported trade did not approach the threshold for qualification on the basis of a high volume of trade, there was a sharp increase in EC imports of wild-sourced carvings (Annex B trade).

**Argentine Grey Fox *Pseudalopex griseus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume, overall increase**Principal trade term:** skins**EC imports as % of total trade:** 54% skins**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Argentina**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

The majority of imports related to skins (46,492, plus 92 kg), with the remainder of trade comprising garments (1,020), skin pieces (597, plus 36 kg), plates (190, plus 181 kg) and small leather products (six). Over 95% of EC imports were exported directly by (or originated in) Argentina; the remaining c.1,950 skins originated in Chile. All trade was in wild-sourced articles. Although the volume of trade reported in 2004 was down from its peak in 2003 and 2002, EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Grey Fox skins have shown a significant overall increase since the late 1990s, when annual imports had yet to exceed 20,000 skins.

**Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** plates**EC imports as % of total trade:** >95% of plates**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** China**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** III/D**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

The EC reported the import of 20,133 (and 190 m<sup>2</sup> of) plates, 1,030 skins, 700 skin pieces, 7000 (and 21 kg of) tails, and 3,000 (no units) and c.520 kg of hair. All EC-reported imports originated in China. The vast majority of trade was in articles from wild sources.

**Canadian Lynx *Lynx canadensis*****Criteria for inclusion:** overall increase**Principal trade term:** skins**EC imports as % of total trade:** 74% of skins**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Canada**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Almost 95% of imports related to wild-sourced skins (8,527), with the bulk of the remainder comprising skin pieces (436). With the exception of 390 skins originating in the USA, all remaining imports of Canadian Lynx were reported as coming from Canada. Although the overall level of trade was slightly below the threshold for qualification on the basis of high trade volume, EC-reported imports of wild-sourced skins have shown a notable increase overall during the period 1995–2004.

**Bobcat *Lynx rufus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume, overall increase**Principal trade term:** skins**EC imports as % of total trade:** 63% of skins**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** USA, Canada**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EC imports were almost exclusively of wild-sourced skins. The great majority of skins originated in the USA, although over one-third of these were re-exported by Canada; the remainder originated directly from Canada. EC imports of wild-sourced Bobcat skins have shown a significant overall increase since 1995, with the volume of imports reported in 2004 over ten times that reported in 1995 (Fig. 3.4).

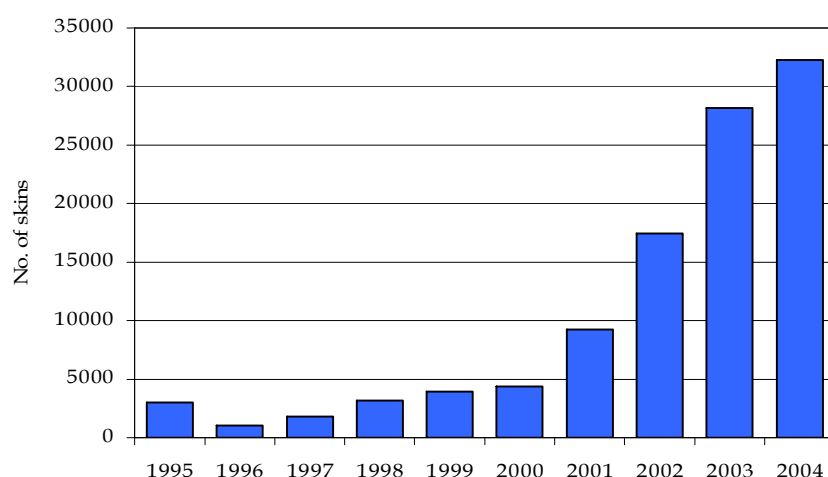
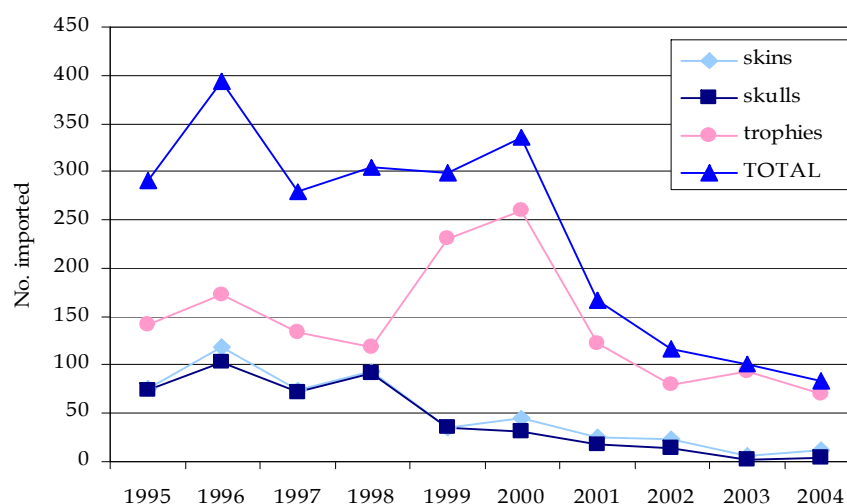


African Lion (©Peter Dollinger)

**Lion *Panthera leo*****Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease**Principal trade term:** trophies**EC imports as % of total trade:** 30% of trophies**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Tanzania, South Africa**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:**II/B (except *P. l. persica*, which is listed in Annex A).**IUCN Red List status:**Vulnerable (except *Panthera leo persica*, which is Critically Endangered).

The overall level of trade was below the threshold for qualification on the basis of high trade volume; nonetheless this species qualified for this section on

the basis of the notable decrease in reported total imports of wild-sourced Lions over the period 1995–2004. Wild Lions are mostly traded as trophies, skins and skulls. Although some fluctuations were observed, especially in trophy numbers, over the past ten years total import quantities have dropped reaching their lowest figures (Fig. 3.5). Eighty-four trophies, skins or skulls were reported; the main exporters were the Tanzania (46%), South Africa (19%) and Zimbabwe (18%). Captive-bred specimens on the other hand were mostly traded as 'live' specimens originating from Switzerland and South Africa (15%). Captive-bred trophy imports from South Africa recorded their highest level rising from six in 2003 to 29 in 2004.

**Figure 3.4. Imports of wild-sourced Bobcats *Lynx rufus* skins 1995- 2004****Figure 3.5: Imports of wild-caught Lion *Panthera leo* main products 1995-2004**

### Leopard *Panthera pardus*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** trophies

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 33% of trophies

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:**

Tanzania, Namibia, Zimbabwe

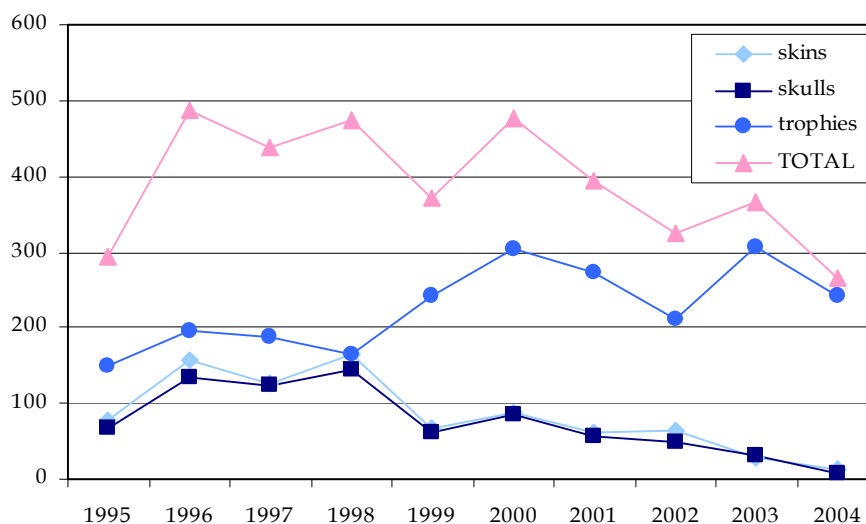
**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** I/A

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Over half of imports were wild-caught hunting trophies – 257 reported as trophies, and a further 17 and 10 reported as skins and skulls respectively. The main exporting countries were Tanzania (92 trophies), Namibia (54) and Zimbabwe (45). All exporting countries were within their export quotas, as recommended in CITES Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP12). The majority of the remaining trade in

this species related to seizures of derivatives (no units), exported mainly from Hong Kong SAR (164) and China (41), with unknown country of origin. In addition, five captive-bred individuals were imported for zoos, and two wild-caught individuals from Nepal were imported for captive-breeding purposes. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced Leopard skins and skulls apparently showed an overall decrease during 1995–2004, with trade volumes peaking in the second half of the 1990s and declining progressively since (Fig. 3.2). Imports reported as ‘trophies’ meanwhile showed a general increase over the same period, and when trade in the three terms (which are often used interchangeably when reporting trade in hunting trophies) were considered together, the overall trend during 1995–2004 was less clear.

**Figure 3.2. Imports of wild Leopard *Panthera pardus* hunting trophies 1995–2004**



### Leopard Cat *Prionailurus bengalensis*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade terms:** skins, plates

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

59% of skins, 71% of plates

**Principal source:** wild

**Main trading partner:** China

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:**

II/B (except for Bangladesh, India and Thailand populations of *P. b. bengalensis*, which are listed in Annex A)

**IUCN Red List status:**

Least Concern (except *Prionailurus bengalensis iriomotensis*, which is Endangered)

Reported imports consisted of 7,720 skins, 1,065 plates, 260 small leather products, 204 specimens, 100 skin pieces and 20 garments. All trade was in wild-sourced products. Although no reliable conversion factor is available for converting numbers of plates to skins, it seems likely that the overall volume of imports related to more than 10,000 individuals. All EC-reported imports were exported by, and originated in, China. EC trade in wild-sourced Leopard Cat skins and plates has shown considerable inter-annual variation during 1995–2004, but levels of EC-reported imports of both terms in 2004 were around half the ten-year average.

**Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume, overall increase**Principal trade term:** skins**EC imports as % of total trade:** 27% of skins**Principal source:** wild**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Imports were almost exclusively of wild-sourced skins. All skins originated in Namibia: over 90% were exported directly, and the remainder came as re-exports from Canada, Norway, Switzerland and Thailand. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced skins were in excess of 15,000 for the fourth successive year in 2004, which represented a notable overall increase from trade volumes during 1995–2000, when the annual average was less than 3,000 skins.



Cape Fur Seal (© Nicholas Warren)

**African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*****Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, overall decrease

**Principal trade terms:**

trophies, tusks, ivory carvings

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 75% of trophies, 3% tusks (kg), c.10% ivory carvings**Principal sources:**

wild (trophies), pre-Convention (ivory carvings)

**Top trading partners:**

Tanzania, Cameroon, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, China, USA

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:**

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

**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

Imports of Appendix-I African Elephant parts fell into two main categories: wild-sourced hunting trophies or tusks, and pre-Convention ivory carvings.

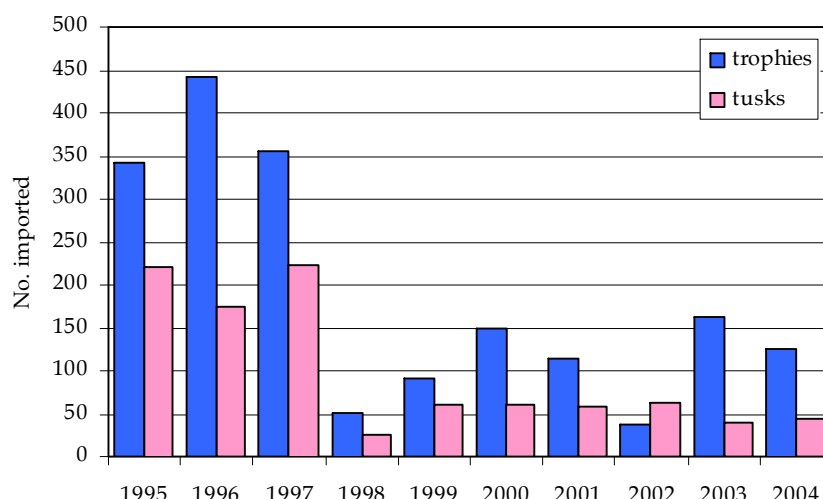
Member States reported the import of 112 wild-sourced hunting trophies and 45 wild-sourced tusks, which probably derive from a total of roughly 85 animals.

The principal exporters of wild-sourced trophies and tusks were Cameroon (44 trophies and 10 tusks), Tanzania (37 trophies and four tusks) and Mozambique (29 trophies and four tusks); Gabon and Côte d'Ivoire between them exported a further 25 tusks. None of the exporters used their entire export quota. In addition, Member States reported the import of 16 (no units), and 36 kg of pre-Convention tusks, mainly from Côte d'Ivoire.

EC-reported imports of wild-sourced trophies and tusks of Appendix-I African Elephants have shown a notable decrease overall during 1995–2004, with trade volumes since 1998 around four times lower on average than during 1995–1997 (Fig. 3.3). Member States reported the import of 844 (no units), and 38 kg of pre-Convention ivory carvings, with a further 156 and 72 seized ivory carvings reported as of unknown source. The principal exporters were Côte d'Ivoire (38 kg of carvings), Switzerland (367 carvings) and the USA (360 carvings); for the majority of ivory carvings the country of origin was unknown.



Figure 3.3. Imports of wild-sourced Appendix-I African Elephants *Loxodonta africana* trophies and tusks 1995–2004



### Mongolian Wild Ass

#### *Equus hemionus hemionus*

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

**Principal trade term:** skulls

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 100% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Mongolia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** I/A

**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

The EC reported the import, for scientific purposes, of 250 wild-sourced skulls from Mongolia. This is the only record of trade for the species over the period 1995–2004.

### Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 87% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Peru

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:**

II/B (except populations of Mexico and the USA, which are not included in the Annexes of the Regulations)

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Over 90% of imports related to skins, with garments (8%) and skin pieces (1%) making up the remainder of EC-reported trade. The vast majority of imports originated in Peru, and all imports were from wild sources. The overall volume of trade in 2004 was slightly below the annual average for 1995–2004.

### White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*

**Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, overall decrease

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 71% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Peru

**EC Annex:** B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

The vast majority of imports were of wild-sourced skins. All EC imports of peccary skins (and garments) originated in Peru. Although the number of wild-sourced skins imported into the EC during 2004 was slightly up on 2003, trade volumes were still considerably lower than levels during the second half of the 1990s.



White-lipped Peccary (© Peter Dollinger)

### 3.2.2 Birds

The EC imported 375 bird species listed in the Appendices to CITES (Table 3.1) mostly as live animals for the pet trade. No Appendix-I bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Ten Appendix-II bird species qualified for inclusion in this section: Peached-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*, Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*, Mitred Parakeet *Aratinga mitrata*, Ducorps's Cockatoo *Cacatua ducorpsii*, Burrowing Parakeet *Cyanoliseus patagonus*, Grey-breasted Parakeet *Myiopsitta monachus*, Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*, Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*, Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* and Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa*.

Four of these species qualified on the basis of high trade volume, two as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade, three based on an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004, and three based on a

decrease in trade during the same period. None of the species is globally threatened.

One species of Appendix-II bird, Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri*, met the high trade volume criterion on the basis of exporter-reported quantities only. The EC's trading partners reported the export of 10,147 live individuals, whereas Member States reported the import of only 6,132 individuals (from captive-bred sources). The discrepancy was largely accounted for by reported exports from China (2,400 individuals) and Serbia and Montenegro (700 individuals), which were not reported by the importers.

Two Appendix-III bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus* and Red-cheeked Cordonbleu *Uraeginthus bengalus*, both of which qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade.

**Table 3.4. Summary of bird species showing noteworthy patterns of trade**

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
<b>CHORDATA</b>							
<b>AVES</b>							
<b>PSITTACIFORMES</b>							
<b>Psittacidae</b>							
Peach-faced Lovebird <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	√				II	B	LC
Blue-fronted Amazon <i>Amazona aestiva</i>		√			II	B	LC
Mitred Parakeet <i>Aratinga mitrata</i>		√	√		II	B	LC
Burrowing Parakeet <i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>				√	II	B	LC
Grey-breasted Parakeet <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>				√	II	B	LC
Senegal Parrot <i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	√					B	LC
Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	√				II	B	LC
<b>Cacatuidae</b>							
Ducorps's Cockatoo <i>Cacatua ducorpsii</i>		√	√		II	B	LC
<b>PASSERIFORMES</b>							
<b>Muscicapidae</b>							
Red-billed Leiothrix <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	√				II	B	LC

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
Fringillidae							
Green Singing Finch <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	√				III	C	LC
Estrildidae							
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	√				III	C	LC
Sturnidae							
Hill Myna <i>Gracula religiosa</i>				√	II	B	LC

### Peach-faced Lovebird

#### *Agapornis roseicollis*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 47% of live

**Principal source:** captive-bred

**Top trading partner:** Cuba

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

All reported imports were of live birds from captive-bred sources. The principal trading partner was Cuba, which exported 85% of EC-reported imports. Over two-thirds of the remaining exports came from South Africa (2,101 individuals).

*Agapornis roseicollis* was subsequently removed from the CITES Appendices and EC Annexes in 2005.

### Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva*

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall increase

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 82% of live

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Argentina

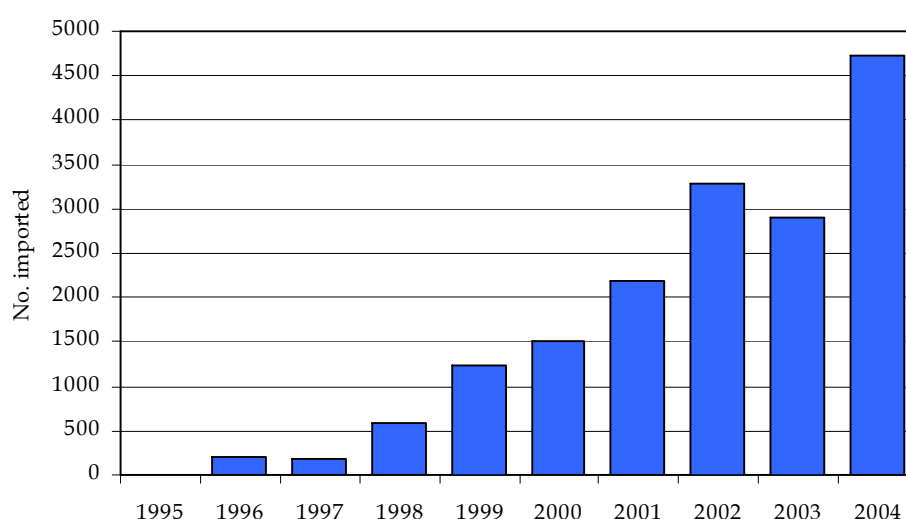
**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EC Member States reported the import of 4,918 live Blue-fronted Amazon, 96% of which were wild-sourced specimens, with the remainder being captive-bred. All wild-caught birds originated in Argentina, as did 64% of captive-bred birds. South Africa was also a major exporter of captive-bred specimens accounting for 28% of EC imports.

EC-imports of live specimens increased from five birds in 1995 to 4,726 birds in 2004 (Fig. 3.6).

**Figure 3.6. Imports of wild-caught Blue-fronted Amazon *Amazona aestiva* 1995-2004**



**Mitred Parakeet *Aratinga mitrata*****Criteria for inclusion:**

sharp increase, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** live**EC imports as % of total trade:** 88% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Argentina, Peru**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EC Member States reported the import of 1,844 Mitred Parakeet, all from wild-sources. All imports were from Argentina and Peru, which accounted for 95% (1,747 birds) and 5% (97 birds) of the trade respectively. As with the Blue-fronted Amazon, the trade increased notably during the past decade.

**Burrowing Parakeet*****Cyanoliseus patagonus*****Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease**Principal trade term:** live**EC imports as % of total trade:** 61% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Argentina**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

All imports were of live birds, the vast majority (99.5%) of which were wild specimens. All wild birds (1,428) were imported from Argentina; captive-bred birds were imported from South Africa and Switzerland.

From 1995-2000, imports of wild specimens into the EC increased from 3,258 to 10,010 birds. From 2000, imports steadily decreased to 1,428 birds in 2004, the lowest number reported in the decade.

**Grey-breasted Parakeet*****Myiopsitta monachus*****Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease**Principal trade term:** live**EC imports as % of total trade:** 65% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Argentina, Uruguay**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Imports comprised 5,930 live birds, 91% (5,420) of which were wild-sourced birds and 8% (500) from ranching operations. Uruguay and Argentina were the main countries of origin accounting for 4,300 (72.5%) and 1,620 (27%) specimens respectively.

This included the import of 500 ranched specimens from Uruguay.

The overall level of trade was below the threshold for qualification on the basis of high trade volume; nonetheless this species qualified for this section on the basis of the notable decrease in EC-reported total imports of wild-sourced birds over the period 1995-2004. Between 1995-2004, the number of wild-caught birds imported into the EC dropped from 21,167 in 1995 to 5,420 in 2004.

**Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegalus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** live**EC imports as % of total trade:** 83% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Guinea, Senegal, Mali**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Over 99% (26,167 individuals) of reported imports were live birds from wild sources, with the vast majority of the remaining imports relating to captive-bred birds (110 individuals). The top exporters of wild-sourced birds were Guinea (11,248), Senegal (7,413) and Mali (7,412). Reported imports from Guinea were almost double those in 2003 (5,252 individuals), whereas exports from Senegal continued to decline from their 2000 levels (14,465 individuals). None of the imports from Guinea was reported by the exporter, with overall exporter-reported quantities for this species totalling to just 70% of those reported by Member States.

**Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** live**EC imports as % of total trade:** 73% of live**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** DR Congo, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Member States reported the import of 39,908 live specimens, 3,424 of which were reported as the subspecies *P. e. timneh*. The majority (93%) involved wild-sourced birds; captive-bred specimens (sources C and F) accounted for 6% of the trade.

The main exporters of wild-sourced Grey Parrot were DR Congo (38%), Cameroon (30%), Congo (15%) and Côte d'Ivoire (11%). South Africa was the

main exporter of captive-bred birds, accounting for the export of 82% (2,208) of this trade.



Grey Parrot (© Robert Lancione)

Imports of wild birds showed an increase compared with the previous four years, with 37,199 live birds imported in 2004 compared with 28,836 in 2003 and 22,957 in 2002.

### **Ducorps's Cockatoo *Cacatua ducorpsii***

**Criteria for inclusion:**

sharp increase, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 23% of live

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Solomon Islands

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EC Member States reported the import of 1,058 Ducorps's Cockatoo, 98% of which were from wild-sources. All trade in wild birds was from the Solomon Islands, some of which arrived via Singapore; the captive-bred specimens were mainly from South Africa. Imports of wild-sourced cockatoo into the EC peaked in 2003 and 2004, increasing from relatively low-level trade in the late 1990s to 1,036 wild birds in 2004.

### **Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea***

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 62% of live

**Principal source:** captive-bred

**Top trading partners:** Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

All imports were of live birds from captive-bred sources. Over 80% of EC-reported imports originated in Taiwan, Province of China, with 5,900 individuals exported directly, and 4,262 and 850 individuals re-exported by Singapore and Malaysia respectively.

### **Green Singing Finch *Serinus mozambicus***

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 78% of live

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Senegal, Guinea, Mali

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** III/C

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Over 99% of imports were of live individuals from wild sources. The top exporting countries were Senegal (43,000), Guinea (30,900) and Mali (21,900), which together accounted for 97% of reported imports.

### **Red-cheeked Cordonbleu**

#### ***Uraeginthus bengalus***

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 89% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Senegal, Mali

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** III/C

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Around 99% of trade related to the import of live individuals from wild sources. The top exporting countries were Senegal (29,200) and Guinea (18,950), with the remainder being exported by Mali (10,100) and Tanzania (3,476).

### **Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa***

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 56% of live

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Malaysia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B



**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Imports comprised 1,584 live individuals, 93% from wild sources and 7% from captive-bred sources. All imports of wild birds to the EC originated in Malaysia (1,335 were direct imports and 144 specimens *via* Singapore). Captive-bred birds were mostly (95%) imported from Taiwan, Province of China.

Following its listing in Appendix II in 1997, trade in wild specimens increased gradually, and imports peaked in 2000 when over 16,000 wild birds were imported into the EC. Trade in Hill Myna has since declined with much lower numbers reported in 2002 (1,430), 2003 (2,217) and 2004 (1,479).

### 3.2.3 Reptiles

A diverse range of reptile species is traded internationally. Currently, 67 species are listed in the Appendix I, 508 species are listed in Appendix II and 25 species in Appendix III. Members of the EC imported 212 species of CITES listed reptiles. This trade involved the import of over 270,000 live animals, approximately 45,000 kg of meat and over 1,200,000 skins.

Taxa qualifying for inclusion in the analysis are listed in Table 3.5 and discussed below.

Only one Appendix-I reptile species met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*, which qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade. This species is also globally threatened.

A further two species of Appendix-I reptile met the high trade volume criterion on the basis of exporter-reported quantities only, thus in neither case was the trade reported by Member States: Mexico reported the export to the EC of 120 skins (and 70 small leather products) of captive-bred Morelet's Crocodile *Crocodylus moreletii*; Japan and Singapore reported the export of a total of 592 skins of captive-bred Salt-water Crocodile *Crocodylus porosus*.

Twelve Appendix-II reptile taxa qualified for inclusion in this section. Eight of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume, one as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade, one based on an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004, and four based on a decrease in trade during the same period. Elongated Turtle *Indotestudo elongata* is globally threatened.

Three species of Appendix-II reptile met the high trade volume criterion on the basis of exporter-reported quantities only: Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*, Royal Python *Python regius* and Common Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus*. The latter two species qualified for inclusion in this section on other criteria, and are discussed further below. In the case of Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*, the EC's trading partners reported the export of 170,933 wild-sourced skins, whereas Member States reported the import of just 38,764 skins. This discrepancy was largely explained by the large quantity of exports reported by Chad (34,900 skins) and Mali (89,679 skins) that were not reported, or were reported in much lower quantities, by the importers.

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

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

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
<b>CHORDATA</b>							
<b>REPTILIA</b>							
<b>TESTUDINES</b>							
<b>Testudinidae</b>							
Elongated Turtle <i>Indotestudo elongata</i>				√	II	B	EN

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
CROCODYLIA							
Alligatoridae							
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	√		√			B	LC
South American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	√				II	B	NE
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	√	√			II	B	LC
Crocodylidae							
Siamese Crocodile <i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	√				I	A	CR
SAURIA							
Iguanidae							
Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>	√				II	B	NE
Teiidae							
Argentine Black and White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	√				II	B	NE
Varanidae							
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	√				II	B	NE
SERPENTES							
Pythonidae							
Royal Python <i>Python regius</i>				√	II	B	NE
Blood Python <i>Python brongersmai</i>	√				II	B	NE
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	√				II	B	NE
Boidae							
Yellow Anaconda <i>Eunectes notaeus</i>				√	II	B	NE
Colubridae							
Common Rat-snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>				√	II	B	NE

### Elongated Turtle *Indotestudo elongata*

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 90% of live

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Malaysia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Endangered

All imports were of wild-sourced specimens from Malaysia.

The overall level of trade was below the threshold for qualification on the basis of high trade volume; nonetheless this endangered species qualified for this section on the basis of the notable decrease in

reported total imports of wild-sourced specimens over the period 1995–2004. Following the highs of 1,205 and 1,370 wild tortoises that were imported in 1996 and 1997 respectively, numbers of imports into the EC did not exceed 300 specimens from 2001–2004.

### American Alligator

#### *Alligator mississippiensis*

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

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 55% of skins

**Principal sources:** captive-bred, wild

**Top trading partner:** USA

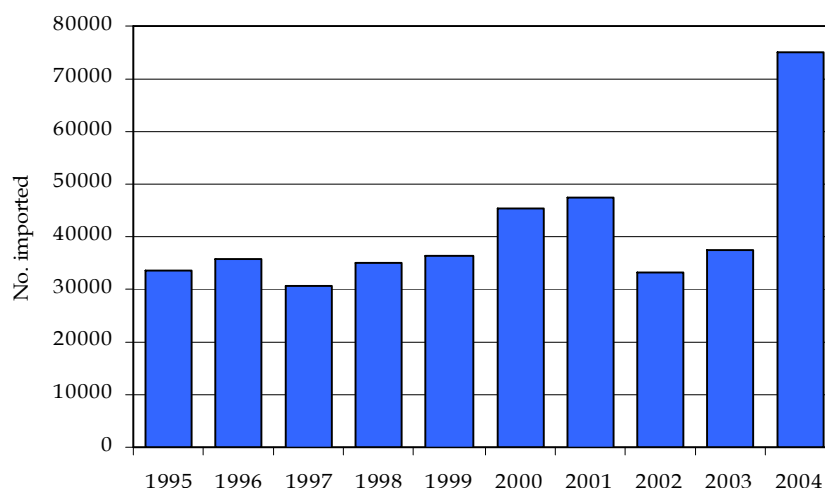
**CITES Appendix/EC Annex: II/B****IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

The majority of reported imports of American Alligators related to skins (208,588), with the bulk of the remaining trade consisting of small leather products (7,036) and skins pieces (6,171).

The top-trading partner was the USA, which exported 87% of skins directly, and was also the country of origin for the skins re-exported by

entrepôt states such as Switzerland and Singapore. The skins came from a variety of sources, with 54% reported as captive-bred, 36% as wild and 10% as ranched. Although the overall volume of skin imports in 2004 was down compared with recent years (214,615–300,060 skins between 2000–2003), the number of wild-sourced skins imported during 2004 showed a sharp increase compared with previous years (Fig. 3.7).

**Figure 3.7. Imports of wild-sourced American Alligator skins 1995-2004**



### **South American Spectacled Caiman** *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 55% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Venezuela

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:**

Not Evaluated (although *Caiman crocodilus* is Least Concern)

The majority of reported imports of South American Spectacled Caiman related to skins (51,416), with the remainder of trade including tails (4,748), live individuals (1,716), skin pieces (1,115, plus 114 kg) and bodies (10). Over 97% of reported imports were exported by, or originated in, Venezuela. The remainder consisted of live individuals exported by Guyana (1,713) and Suriname (3). All trade was from wild sources.

### **Yacare Caiman** *Caiman yacare*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 78% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

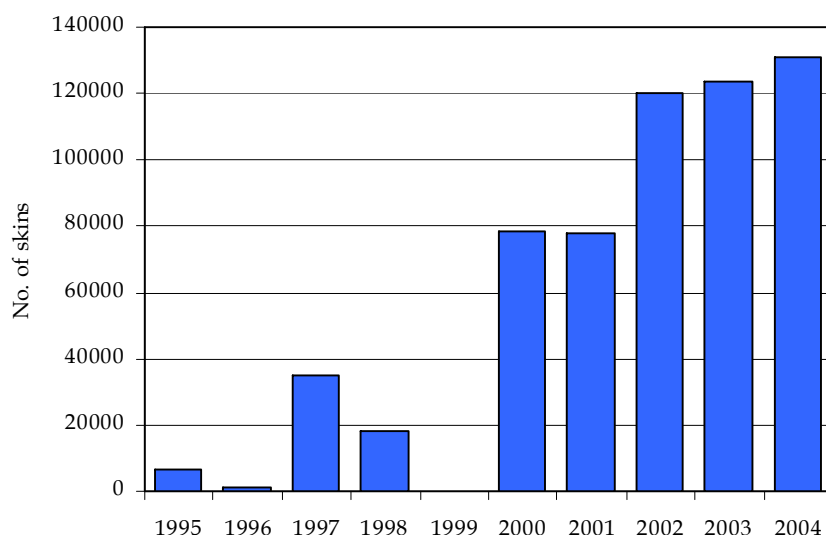
**Top trading partner:** Bolivia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Reported trade consisted of the import of 56,656 skins and 15,327 tails, almost all of which were from wild sources. The top exporter was Bolivia, which – following the negative opinion in 2003 for imports from Paraguay – was the origin for over 99% of reported imports of Yacare Caiman. The 55,825 wild-sourced skins reported by Member States as direct exports from Bolivia apparently exceeded the country's export quota of 45,082 skins. Bolivia only reported the export of 31,474 of these skins. EC-reported imports of wild-sourced skins have shown a significant increase during 1995–2004 (Fig. 3.8), with the volume reported in 2004 over four times higher than the maximum during the first half of the period.

Figure 3.8. Imports of wild-collected Yacare Caiman skins 1995-2004



### Siamese Crocodile *Crocodylus siamensis*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 6% of skins

**Principal source:** captive-bred

**Top trading partner:** Thailand

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** I/A

**IUCN Red List status:** Critically Endangered

The majority of the trade was in skins. Member States also reported the import of 247 small leather products. In addition, Thailand reported the export of 1,200 flasks of meat and 1,000 teeth but neither of these transactions was reported by the EC. All trade was reported to be from captive-bred sources ('D'); in Thailand there are 20 captive-breeding operations for this species registered with the CITES Secretariat.

### Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 21% of live

**Principal source:** captive-bred

**Top trading partners:** El Salvador

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

All reported imports related exclusively to live individuals, the vast majority (over 97%) of which came from captive-bred sources.

The top trading partner was El Salvador, which accounted for 76% (115,809 individuals) of direct imports to the EC, and was the country of origin for

a further 17,627 individuals re-exported by the USA and Canada. The small number of wild-sourced exports originated in Peru (400), Suriname (150) and Guyana (39).



Green Iguana (© Ben Lascelles)

### Argentine Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 49% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Argentina

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Imports comprised mostly skins (125,417) with low level trade in small leather products (2,650), skin pieces (510 and 15 kg) and live animals (461) also reported. All trade was in wild-sourced specimens with the exception of the live specimens, which were captive bred.

Of the 125,417 wild-caught skins, almost all (123,417) were exported from or originated in Argentina, and 2,000 skins were imported from Paraguay.

### Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 17% of skins

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Singapore, Indonesia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Wild-sourced skins, 120,117 of which were imported, dominated reported imports. The top trading partners were Singapore, which exported 87,355 skins, and Indonesia, which exported 32,377 skins. All skins exported by Singapore were re-exports from either Indonesia (76%) or Malaysia (24%).



Water Monitor (© Mark Auliya)

### Royal Python *Python regius*

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 30% of live

**Principal sources:** ranched, wild, captive-bred

**Top trading partners:** Ghana, Togo, Benin

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

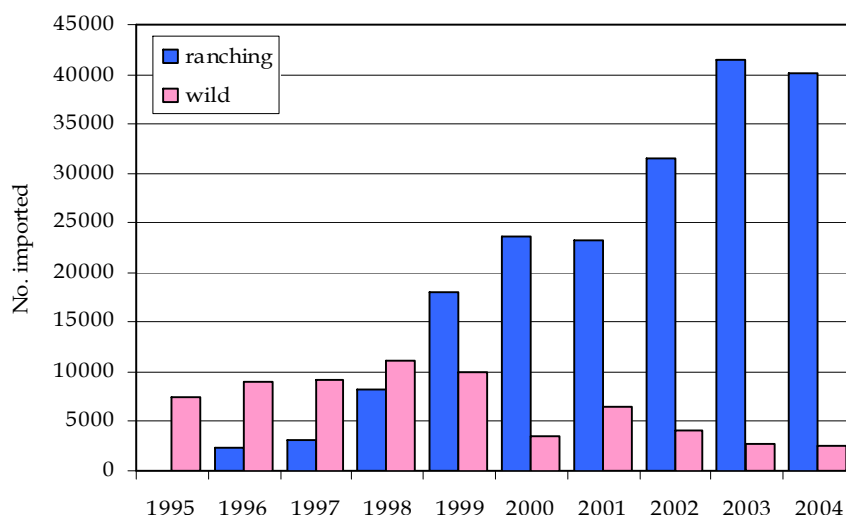
Virtually all imports comprised live animals, with imports of 43,939 individuals reported in trade. Of these, 40,120 (91%) were from ranched sources, 2,629 (6%) from wild sources, 694 (2%) were seized items, and 496 (1%) were captive-bred (sources C and F).

Live ranched specimens were primarily from Ghana (42%), Togo (23%) and Benin (30%), both directly or *via* another country, and live wild specimens were all imported from Ghana.

This species met the criterion for an overall decrease in trade on the basis of the decline in imports of wild specimens in the years leading up to 2004.

Wild-caught animals represented a small fraction of total imports. Trade in animals originating from ranching activities on the other hand has increased dramatically since 1995 overtaking wild-caught trade in 1999 (Fig. 3.9).

Figure 3.9. Imports of ranched and wild-caught Royal Python 1995-2004





### Blood Python *Python brongersmai*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 78% of skins

**Principal sources:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Malaysia, Indonesia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

EC Member States reported imports of 69,284 skins, all of which were wild-sourced. These imports were from Malaysia (67%) and Indonesia (33%), although approximately one third of skins originating in Indonesia were imported *via* Singapore. In addition, 19 live individuals were imported, 10 from wild sources and nine from captive-bred sources.

This year was also the first time imports were reported by EC Member States for this species, reflecting the change in nomenclature of *P. curtus* agreed at the 12th CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) in Chile in 2002, where full species status was given to three subspecies, namely *P. curtus* Schlegel, 1872, *P. brongersmai* Stull, 1938, and *P. breitensteini* Steindachner, 1880.

These amendments render trade analysis difficult. Nonetheless, when taken into account, trade in skins has increased throughout the past decade for this cluster although imports for 2003 and 2004 were below those for 2002. *P. brongersmai* accounted for 58% of the combined skin imports of *P. curtus*, *P. brongersmai* and *P. breitensteini*.

### Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 40% of skins

**Principal sources:** wild, captive-bred

**Top trading partners:**

Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Viet Nam

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Reported imports consisted almost exclusively of skins, 257,329 of which were imported.

The top exporting country was Singapore, which exported 158,200 skins to the EC. The latter all related to re-exports from Indonesia (81%), Viet Nam (18%) and Malaysia (1%). When considering both direct exports and re-exports, 66% (170,742) of EC-reported skins imports originated in

Indonesia and 29% (73,472 skins) originated in Viet Nam.

With the possible exception of 2,782 seized skins, all skins that originated in Indonesia were reported as from wild sources. The skins originating in Viet Nam were all from captive-bred sources.



Reticulated Python (© Mark Auliya)

### Yellow Anaconda *Eunectes notaeus*

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease

**Principal trade term:** skins

**EC imports as % of total trade:** 89% of skins

**Principal sources:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Argentina

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

EC Member States imported 4,875 skins from Argentina (either directly or indirectly). Very low level imports of live specimens were also reported, from captive-bred and unknown sources.

EC imports of skins increased between 1995-1997, with 43,725 skins imported in 1997. Since then, imports declined, averaging approximately 4,000 skins for the years.

**Common Rat-snake *Ptyas mucosus*****Criteria for inclusion:** overall decrease**Principal trade term:** skins**EC imports as % of total trade:** 40% of skins**Principal sources:** wild**Top trading partners:** Singapore**CITES Appendix EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

All imports involved wild-sourced skins, which were imported from Thailand *via* China and Singapore. A total of 37,215 skins were imported.

The Common Rat-snake qualified for discussion due to the overall decrease in EC-reported imports of wild-sourced skins over the period 1995-2004. EC imports in 1998 were anomalously high, with over 580,000 skins being reported. However, levels of trade in each of 2001 to 2004 did not exceed 60,000 skins, and averaged 29,500 skins.

**3.2.4 Amphibians**

Member States reported the import of fifteen CITES-listed amphibian species. The imports included live animals and specimens but the bulk of the trade was meat.

Only one species of amphibian met the criteria for inclusion in this section: Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*, listed in Appendix II.

**Table 3.6. Summary of amphibian species showing noteworthy patterns of trade**

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
CHORDATA							
AMPHIBIA							
ANURA							
Ranidae							
Tiger Frog	√				II	B	LC
<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>							

**Tiger Frog *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** meat**EC imports as % of total trade:** 62% of meat (kg)**Principal source:** captive-bred**Top trading partner:** Viet Nam**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

Trade consisted mainly of the import of meat (frog legs) from captive-breeding operations in Viet Nam.

**3.2.5 Fish**

The EC-reported imports of thirty-three species of fish. Fish are traded principally as live animals, for their meat or eggs. Trade in caviar and other sturgeon products is discussed in Chapter 4. Two

species qualified for inclusion in this section: Asian Arowana *Scleropages formosus* and Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*.

**Table 3.7. Summary of fish species showing noteworthy patterns of trade**

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
CHORDATA							
ACTINOPTERYGII							
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES							
Osteoglossidae							

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
Asian Arowana <i>Scleropages formosus</i>	√				I	A	EN
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>							
<b>Polyodontidae</b>							
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>		√			II	B	VU

### Asian Arowana *Scleropages formosus*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:** <1% of live

**Principal source:** captive-bred

**Top trading partner:** Malaysia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** I/A

**IUCN Red List status:** Endangered

All imports were of live individuals from captive-bred sources. The principal exporter was Malaysia (115 individuals), with smaller numbers also exported by Singapore (31) and Thailand (19). Over 80% of imports were reported as originating from Indonesia, which has 22 captive-breeding operations for this species registered with the CITES Secretariat. Malaysia and Singapore also have fourteen and ten registered operations respectively.

### Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall increase

**Principal trade term:** eggs, live

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

27% of eggs (kg), 50% of live

**Principal source:**

wild (eggs), F1 captive-born (live)

**Top trading partner:** USA

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

Reported imports consisted of 1,068 kg of wild-sourced eggs and 15,000 live F1 captive-born individuals, all of which were exported by the USA. Although levels of wild-sourced egg imports were lower in 2004 than the 1,516 kg reported in 2003, the overall volume of trade in recent years has increased notably since the late 1990s.

## 3.2.6 Invertebrates

Member States reported the import of 167 species. The main traded groups were butterflies (>6,500 bodies), clams (live specimens and shells), conchs (>40,000 kg) and corals (high trade in many families).

No Appendix-I or III and only two Appendix-II invertebrate species met the criteria for inclusion

in this section: *Acropora tenuis* and *Agaricia agaricites*. These two species qualified on the basis of high trade volume and/or increases in trade. General patterns of EC coral imports are also discussed in Chapter 4.

See "Conversion Factors" on page 2 for information on assessing total coral weight.

**Table 3.8. Summary of invertebrate species showing noteworthy patterns of trade**

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
<b>CNIDARIA</b>							
<b>ANTHOZOA</b>							
<b>SCLERACTINIA</b>							
<b>Acroporidae</b>							
<i>Acropora tenuis</i>	√		√			B	NE
<b>Agariciidae</b>							
<i>Agaricia agaricites</i>			√			B	NE

*Acropora tenuis***Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, sharp increase

**Principal trade term:** raw corals**EC imports as % of total trade:** 98% (all terms)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Japan**Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Reported imports were dominated by the import, for scientific purposes, of 60,000 pieces of wild-sourced raw coral from Japan. This represented a sharp increase in trade.

The only other trade reported by Member States was the import of 630 pieces of wild-sourced live coral from Indonesia.

**Principal trade term:** raw corals**EC imports as % of total trade:**

20% raw corals (kg)

**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** USA**Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

The EC reported the import of 9,283 kg of wild-sourced raw *Agaricia agaricites* from Haiti and the USA. The USA also reported the export of a further 2,848 kg of wild-sourced live coral to the EC (trade not reported by Member States).

The only previous imports of wild-sourced specimens reported in the EC during 1995–2003 were 32 pieces of live coral imported in 2002 and 2003. The quantity imported hence represented a sharp increase in trade volume.

*Agaricia agaricites***Criteria for inclusion:** sharp increase**3.2.7 Plants (non-timber)**

Trade in Appendix-I species (*Araucaria araucana*, *Saussurea costus*, *Paphiopedilum* spp., *Astrophytum asterias*) was reported to be of artificially propagated specimens, which is treated as Appendix II trade (Article VII: 4). As such, the trade levels did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the analysis.

Nine Appendix-II taxa qualified for inclusion in this section. Seven of these qualified on the basis of high trade volume, two as a consequence of a sharp increase in trade, and five based on an overall increase in trade during 1995–2004.

Trade in two species of cactus, *Eulychnia acida* and *Opuntia ficus-indica* is included in the discussions on cactus rainsticks and flowers in Chapter 4. No Appendix-III non-timber plant species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

**Table 3.9. Summary of non-timber plant species showing noteworthy patterns of trade**

Species	Criteria for inclusion				Cites Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
<b>FLORA</b>							
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>							
Snowdrop	√				II	B	NE
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>							
Snowdrop	√	√			II	B	NE
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>							
<b>Cyatheaceae</b>							
Tree Fern		√			II	B	NE/
<i>Cyathea</i> spp.							DD/
							NT/
							VU/
							EN



Species	Criteria for inclusion				Cites Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>							
Candelilla	√	√			II	B	NE
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>							
“Primrose Leaf”			√		II	B	VU
<i>Euphorbia</i>							
<i>Euphorbia primulifolia</i>							
<b>Liliaceae</b>							
Cape Aloe	√	√	√		II	B	NE
<i>Aloe ferox</i>							
<b>Primulaceae</b>							
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	√				II	B	NE
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	√	√			II	B	NE
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	√				II	B	NE

### Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live/bulbs

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

76% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Turkey

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

The only reported trade in *Galanthus elwesii* was the import of 5.6 million wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. This transaction represented nearly 95% of Turkey's 2004 export quota for the species.



*Galanthus* spp. (© Christine Warren)

### Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*

**Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** live/bulbs

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

97% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Turkey

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Reported imports consisted entirely of bulbs. The principal importer reported the import of 19.9 million wild-sourced bulbs. These originated from Turkey (1.9 million) and Georgia (18 million) represented 95% and 100% respectively of the countries' 2004 export quotas for the species. The EC also reported the seizure of 3,620 bulbs exported by Switzerland with unknown origin and purpose 'N' (i.e., for introduction into the wild).

Although trade volumes in 2004 were broadly comparable with those in 2003, EC imports of wild-sourced *G. woronowii* (including synonym *G. ikariae*), have shown a marked increase overall during 1995–2004 (Fig. 3.11). The conspicuous drop in imports in 2001 related to the export by Turkey and Georgia of almost 8 million plants reported as from ranched sources

### Tree Fern *Cyathea* spp.

**Criteria for inclusion:** overall increase

**Principal trade term:** dried plants

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

100% of dried plants (kg)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Indonesia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:**

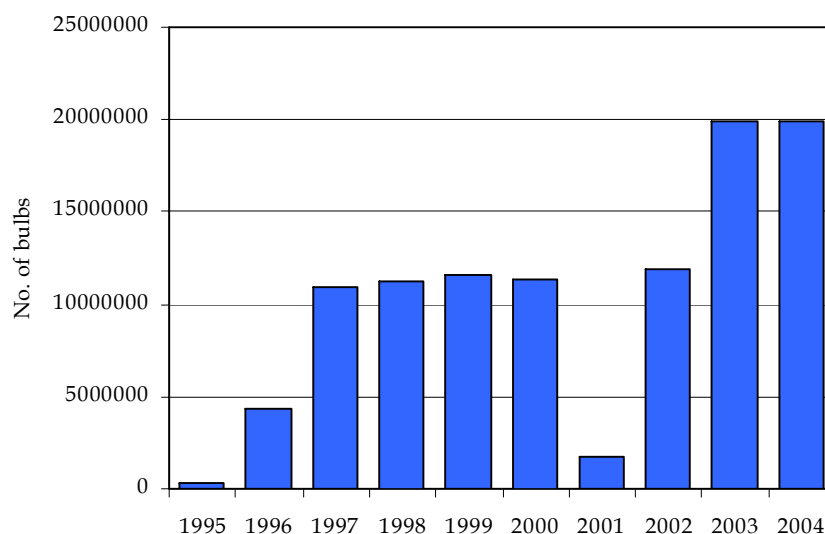
Not Evaluated/ Data Deficient/ Near Threatened/ Vulnerable/ Endangered

Trade was dominated by the import of 11,400 kg of wild-sourced dried plants from Indonesia. The EC

also reported the seizure of 170 dried plants from Cameroon and 459 live plants from New Zealand. Although the quantity imported in 2004 was lower

than the 14,400 kg reported in 2003, EC-reported imports of wild-sourced *Cyathea* spp. have shown a notable increase overall since 1995.

**Figure 3.11. Imports of wild-sourced *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs 1995–2004**



### **Candelilla *Euphorbia antisiphilitica***

**Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** wax

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

56% of wax (kg)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Mexico

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

The EC reported the import of 218,500 kg of wax and 147 kg of extract (which was reported as wax by the exporter, Switzerland). All trade was from wild sources and originated in Mexico. Following several years without any reported trade, EC-reported imports of wild-sourced wax rose to 41,000 kg in 2001, jumped to 195,000 kg and 191,525 kg in 2002 and 2003 respectively, and increased again.

### **“Primrose Leaf” *Euphorbia primulifolia***

**Criteria for inclusion:** sharp increase

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

21% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Madagascar

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

The EC reported the import from Madagascar of wild-sourced live specimens for trade purposes (630), for artificial propagation (50) and for botanical gardens (12). The 692 plants imported in 2004 represented a sharp increase in trade compared to previous years; annual imports of wild-sourced plants did not exceed 150 individuals during 1995–2003.√

### **Cape Aloe *Aloe ferox***

**Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, sharp increase, overall increase

**Principal trade term:**

extract, dried plants, leaves

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

65% of extract (kg), 42% of extract (litres)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** South Africa

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

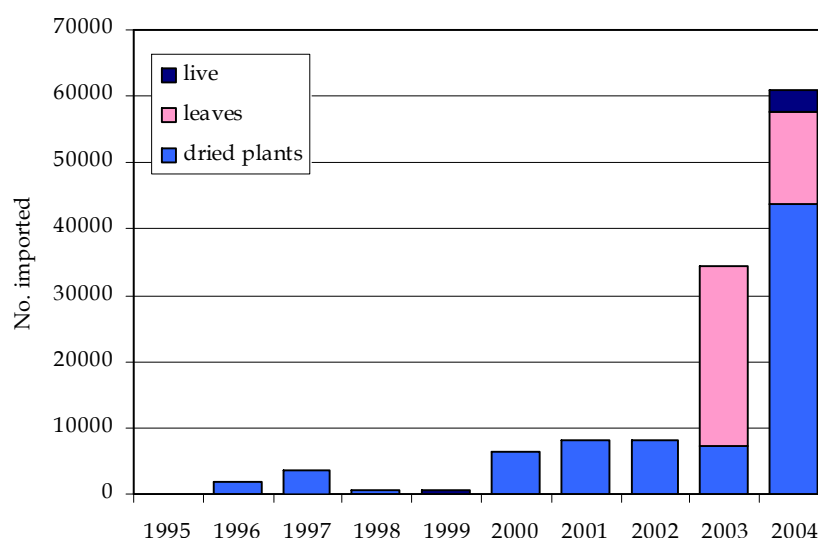
Trade was dominated by the import of extract, reported using a variety of units: 149,165 kg, 50,293 litres and 16,921 (no units). EC Member States also reported the import of 43,600 dried plants, 14,020 leaves and 3,200 live plants. All trade was in wild-sourced products originating in South Africa. Although imports of extract have remained relatively stable in recent years



- with, for example, between 141,171–149,709 kg imported annually during 2000–2004 – imports of wild-sourced dried plants,

leaves and live plants have increased sharply since 2003 (Fig. 3.12).

**Figure 3.12. Imports of wild-sourced leaves, live and dried Cape Aloe *Aloe ferox* 1995–2004**



### *Cyclamen cilicium*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

85% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Turkey

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

The only reported trade in *Cyclamen cilicium* was the import of 250,000 wild-sourced tubers from Turkey. This represented nearly 100% of Turkey's 2004 export quota for the species.

### *Cyclamen coum*

**Criteria for inclusion:**

high volume, overall increase

**Principal trade term:** live

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

95% (all terms)

**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partners:** Turkey, Georgia

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

Trade consisted entirely of the import of wild-sourced tubers from Turkey (295,000) and

Georgia (230,000). The exports from Turkey represented approximately 98% of the country's 2004 export quota for the species.

Although reported imports of wild-sourced *C. coum* were generally stable from 2001–2004, there has been an overall increase in trade since 1995 (Fig. 3.13).

### *Cyclamen hederifolium*

**Criteria for inclusion:** high volume

**Principal trade term:** live/tubers

**EC imports as % of total trade:**

85% (all terms)

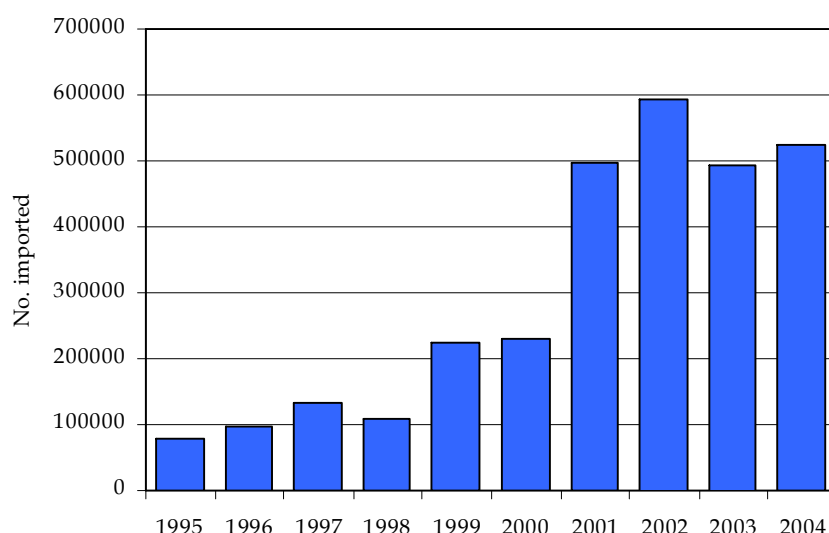
**Principal source:** wild

**Top trading partner:** Turkey

**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated

The EC reported the import from Turkey of 996,300 wild-sourced tubers, which represented approximately 55% of Turkey's 2004 export quota for the species. The EC also reported the seizure of 294 tubers exported by Switzerland with unknown origin and purpose 'N' (for introduction into the wild).

Figure 3.13. Imports of wild-sourced live *Cyclamen coum* 1995–2004

### 3.2.8 Plants (timber)

Timber terms and units were converted according to the details provided in "Conversion Factors" page 2.

Four Appendix-II timber species and the

Appendix-III genus *Gonystylus* met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

Fifteen species of *Gonystylus*, including *G. bancanus*, are globally threatened.

Table 3.10. Summary of timber plant species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

Species	Criteria for inclusion				CITES Appendix	EC Annex	Red List status
	High volume	Overall increase	Sharp increase	Overall decrease			
FLORA							
Leguminosae							
Afromosia/ African Teak	√				II	B	EN
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>							
Meliaceae							
Bigleaf Mahogany	√				II	B	VU
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>							
Rosaceae							
African Cherry	√				II	B	VU
<i>Prunus africana</i>							
Thymelaeaceae							
Ramin	√				III	C	NE/VU
<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.							
Zygophyllaceae							
Lignum Vitae			√		II	B	EN
<i>Guaiacum sanctum</i>							

**Afromosia/African Teak *Pericopsis elata*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** timber**EC imports as % of total trade:**77% of timber (m<sup>3</sup>)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Cameroon**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Endangered

Reported imports consisted entirely of timber from wild sources (9,072 m<sup>3</sup>).

The EC also reported the seizure of 18 m<sup>3</sup> of timber (from DR Congo). The top exporter was Cameroon, which accounted for over 80% of EC-reported imports; DR Congo (1,241 m<sup>3</sup>) and Congo (296 m<sup>3</sup>) exported the remainder.

There were notable discrepancies in level of trade reported by exporters and importers.

None of the exports from Cameroon or Congo was reported by the exporting country, whereas DR Congo reported the export of more than twice the volume of timber (2,952 m<sup>3</sup>) than was reported by the EC.

Overall volumes of wild-sourced timber imports in 2004 were slightly up on those reported in 2003.

**Bigleaf Mahogany*****Swietenia macrophylla*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** timber**EC imports as % of total trade:**2% of timber (m<sup>3</sup>)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Peru**CITES Appendix EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

EC Member States reported the import of 1,021 m<sup>3</sup> of wild-sourced timber, as well as small volumes of veneer. The EC also reported the seizure of 28 m<sup>3</sup> of timber (from Peru).

The major trading partner was Peru, which accounted around 50% of EC-reported imports, with Guatemala (16%) and Nicaragua (14%) also exporting significant volumes.

The remaining imports originated in Brazil, Bolivia and Mexico, with around three-quarters of the timber from Brazil reaching the EC as re-exports from the USA.

**African Cherry *Prunus africana*****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** bark**EC imports as % of total trade:** 78% of bark (kg)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Cameroon**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

The bulk of reported imports consisted of bark (1,320,004 kg), with smaller quantities of extract (3,165 kg) also imported.

The top exporter was Cameroon, which accounted for 77% of reported imports of bark, with Equatorial Guinea (141,228 kg of bark), DR Congo (100,000 kg of bark) and Tanzania (57,130 kg of bark) exporting the bulk of the remainder. All trade was in wild-sourced products.

Although imports of bark in 2004 apparently showed a sharp increase compared with 2003, the overall level of trade was found to be lower than that observed in 1998 when imports of powder (which is used interchangeably with bark when reporting *P. africana* trade) were also taken into account.

**Lignum Vitae *Guaiaecum sanctum*****Criteria for inclusion:** sharp increase**Principal trade term:** timber**EC imports as % of total trade:** 38% (all terms)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partner:** Mexico**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:** II/B**IUCN Red List status:** Endangered

EC Member States reported the import of 45 m<sup>3</sup> wild-sourced timber; the exporting country, Mexico, reported the export of 57 m<sup>3</sup>. In 2003, Member States reported the import of 28 m<sup>3</sup> of timber from Mexico.

There were no EC-reported imports 1995–2002.

**Ramin *Gonystylus* spp.****Criteria for inclusion:** high volume**Principal trade term:** timber, carvings**EC imports as % of total trade:** 38% of timber (m<sup>3</sup>)**Principal source:** wild**Top trading partners:** Malaysia, Indonesia**CITES Appendix/EC Annex:**

III/C (2004); II/B (2005)

**IUCN Red List status:** Not Evaluated/Vulnerable

Imports of Ramin including *Gonystylus bancanus*, the only species of *Gonystylus* reported in trade at the specific level, were reported using a range of terms and units, which complicated the assessment of the total volume of trade. Nevertheless, the EC reported the import of 1,789 m<sup>3</sup> of sawn wood, 91,080 (plus 195 m<sup>3</sup> of) carvings and 200 pieces of timber, all from wild sources. The EC also reported

the seizure of 280,321 (plus 974 kg of) timber pieces and 33,536 kg of carvings. The bulk of reported imports originated in Malaysia and Indonesia.

As the genus *Gonystylus* was only included in Appendix III in 2001, it was not possible to assess patterns of trade over time reliably.

Nevertheless, the volume of sawn wood imported in 2004 was considerably lower than import levels in both 2003 and 2002. The genus was listed in Appendix II in 2005.

## 4. Analysis of imports in selected groups

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

Member States' and candidate countries' reports, unless otherwise stated. Where figures differed noticeably from those reported by exporters, this has been discussed in the text.

### 4.1 Mammals - Sport hunting trophies

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

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

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

the trophies are prepared or mounted before finally being exported.

Data were extracted for selected terms: bodies, skins, trophies, Hippopotamus teeth and African Elephant tusks. Only purpose codes H, P and T were selected. Commercial shipments of skins, that were not clearly hunting trophies, were excluded from the data set. African Elephant skins were also excluded from the analysis, as they do not necessarily represent single animals. The skins are very thick and can be split several times. The numbers for African Elephant tusks and Hippopotamus teeth were divided by 1.88 and 12 respectively so that they might represent individual animals (Parker & Martin, 1982).

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

#### 4.1.1 European Community

Trade in sport-hunted mammal species is generally sourced from specimens taken from the wild as well as from specimens that were bred in captivity or F1 (or subsequent generations) born in captivity.

The main species hunted that originated from captive breeding and ranching activities were Caracal *Caracal caracal*, Lion *Panthera leo* and Aoudad *Ammotragus lervia*, all originating in South

Africa. This trade accounted for about 2% of the total sport trophy hunting trade.

The remainder of this section discusses sport trophy hunting of mammal species sourced from the wild.

Over the past five years, EC imports of sport-hunted mammal species have decreased from over 5,000 in 2000 to around 3,450 in 2003 and 2004. Table 4.1 summarises trade in the twenty-two species for

which over 100 trophies were imported into the EC during 2000-2004..

*Loxodonta africana* and Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae* were the most commonly hunted mammal species over that period. Import numbers for Black Bear have been declining since 2000, but the species' population is considered to be stable throughout most its range (Servheen *et al.*, 1999). Blackbuck *Antelope cervicapra* saw the highest increase in trade.

Overall, during 2000-4, the main exporters of hunting trophies were: Canada 21%; Namibia 16%; Tanzania 14%; Zimbabwe 14%; South Africa 9%.

Black Bear *Ursus americanus*, Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibious*, African Elephant

Seventy-seven percent of Canada's sport trophy exports were of Black Bear. Namibia's main export was of Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (55%) and Tanzania's main exports were of Hippopotamus (48%), Leopard (23%), Lion (12%) and African Elephant (11%). South Africa exported many species at lower levels and Zimbabwe exported mainly African Elephant (34%) Hippopotamus (32%) and Leopard (13%).

Twenty-two of the twenty-five Member States imported wild hunted mammals.

**Table 4.1. Imports of wild-sourced sport-hunted mammal trophies 2000-2004 (totals exceeding 100 individuals)**

Taxon	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>CHORDATA</b>						
<b>MAMMALIA</b>						
<b>PRIMATES</b>						
<b>Cercopithecidae</b>						
Vervet Monkey	24	7	30	23	31	115
<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>						
Hamadryas Baboon	216	136	187	226	113	878
<i>Papio hamadryas</i> (including subspecies)						
<b>CETACEA</b>						
<b>Monodontidae</b>						
Narwhal	10	35	34	49	57	185
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>						
<b>CARNIVORA</b>						
<b>Canidae</b>						
Wolf	168	138	75	81	77	539
<i>Canis lupus</i>						
<b>Ursidae</b>						
Black Bear	1,487	563	520	403	339	3,312
<i>Ursus americanus</i>						
Brown Bear	273	245	285	268	290	1,361
<i>Ursus arctos</i>						
Polar Bear	36	38	63	99	92	328
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>						
<b>Viverridae</b>						
African Civet	22	20	28	27	32	129
<i>Civettictis civetta</i>						
<b>Felidae</b>						
Cheetah	49	62	93	77	64	345
<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>						
Caracal	42	67	77	73	91	350
<i>Caracal caracal</i>						
Wild Cat	40	30	34	40	35	179
<i>Felis silvestris</i> (including subspecies)						
Lion	297	173	91	100	78	739
<i>Panthera leo</i>						
Leopard	373	328	268	330	261	1,560
<i>Panthera pardus</i>						
Puma	94	59	53	81	80	367



Taxon	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<i>Puma concolor</i>						
<b>PROBOSCIDAE</b>						
<b>Elephantidae</b>						
African Elephant	648	475	568	547	384	2,622
<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>						
<b>PERISSODACTYLA</b>						
<b>Equidae</b>						
Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	349	421	337	355	376	1,838
<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>						
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>						
<b>Hippopotamidae</b>						
Hippopotamus	396	872	787	281	606	2,942
<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>						
<b>Bovidae</b>						
Blackbuck	22	10	19	51	136	238
<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>						
Blue Duiker	44	40	29	34	28	175
<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>						
Topi	82	43	74	47	48	294
<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>						
Blesbok	30	26	20	16	21	113
<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> (including subspecies)						
Lechwe	87	53	67	77	48	332
<i>Kobus leche</i> (including subspecies)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>18,941</b>

### 4.1.2 Candidate countries

Over the period 2000-2004, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey have imported very few hunting trophies, reporting a total of eleven species.

Quantities reported by the importers did not exceed ten animals for any of these species.

## 4.2 Caviar

Wild-sourced caviar imports from the principal supplying nations are listed in Table 4.2. Some imports arrived *via* third parties, in particular from Switzerland (1,860 kg) and USA (1,006 kg). Twelve Member States imported caviar.

As in 2003, the main exporting countries were Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, representing approximately 12%, 69%, 8% and 10% of trade respectively. Caviar imports into the EC showed a further decrease from previous years, with quantities traded 50% less than in 2000 (Fig. 4.1.)

No countries fulfilled their 2004 quotas set on the basis of CITES Resolution Conf. 12.7.

Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* was the main species traded for caviar (57% of trade) although it originated only in Iran.

Trade in live captive-bred and F1 captive-born sturgeon for aquaculture remained substantial, with over 86,000 live Sturgeon being imported into the EC from the Russian Federation. Since 2003 imports have declined, although this can mainly be explained by the inclusion of important trader countries into the EC.

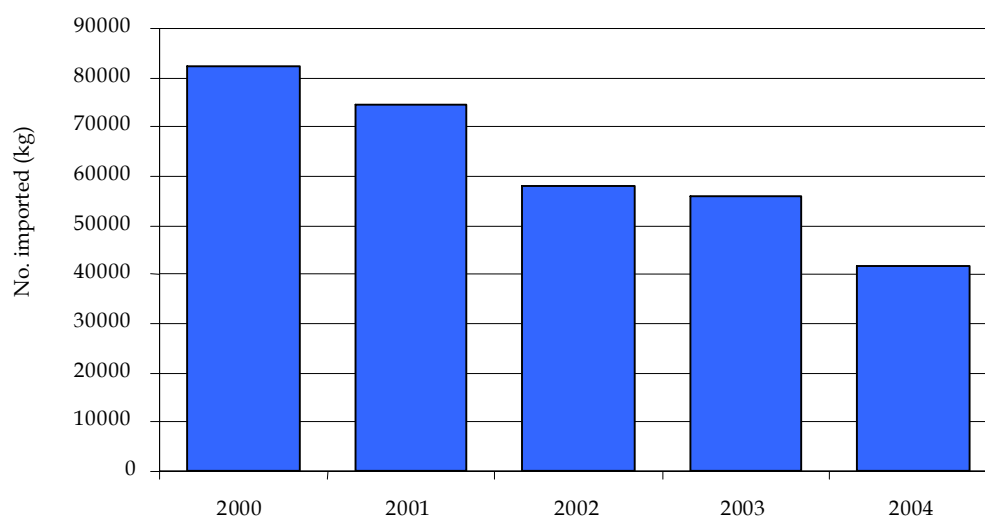
Iran also continued to export large quantities of wild-sourced sturgeon meat (approximately 20 tonnes) though the numbers were down on 2003. Although Beluga *Huso huso* represented less than 5% of eggs traded, it accounted for over 95% of the meat trade.

Table 4.2. Imports of wild-sourced caviar (kg), and exporting countries 2004

Source	Azerbaijan	Iran	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation	Other#	Total
<b>CHORDATA</b>						
<b>ACTINOPTERYGII</b>						
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>						
<b>Acipenseridae</b>						
Sturgeon		420			245	420
<i>Acipenseriformes</i> spp.						
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	3,065	743	300	2,079	5	6,192
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>		23,773				23,773
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	1,622	3,386	2,763	1,929	28	9,728
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	113	810	132	123	243	1,421
<b>Total (kg)</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>41,779</b>

#All countries for which trade was <1,000 kg

Figure 4.1. Imports of wild-sourced caviar 2000-2004.



## 4.2.2 Candidate countries

Turkey imported 99% of the 2,147 kg eggs imported into the four candidate countries; the two main species were Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* and Danube Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*. Compared with the previous five years, the highest

level of egg imports into the candidate countries were recorded in 2004s. Bulgaria imported 5,000 live Beluga *Huso huso* from Romania, whilst Romania imported 500 kilograms of meat from Bulgaria.

## 4.3 Clams

### 4.3.1 European Community

Member States imported 35,672 live specimens of *Tridacnidea* spp., from seven countries (Table 4.3). This figure is consistent with the previous two years but less than the numbers reported for 2000 and 2001 (Fig. 4.2).

Previously, the majority of clams imported into the EC were of wild origin (Fig. 4.2). The balance between wild origin and captive-bred clams altered dramatically although total trade levels remained similar to the two previous years. Trade in wild clams decreased noticeably whilst trade in captive-bred animals increased, with the result that 97% of imports originated from captive-breeding operations while wild imports represented only 3%.

With over 22,000 specimens originating mainly in Australia, the Marshall Islands and Tonga, the Maxima Clam *Tridacna maxima* dominated imports. Indeed, captive-bred animals of this species

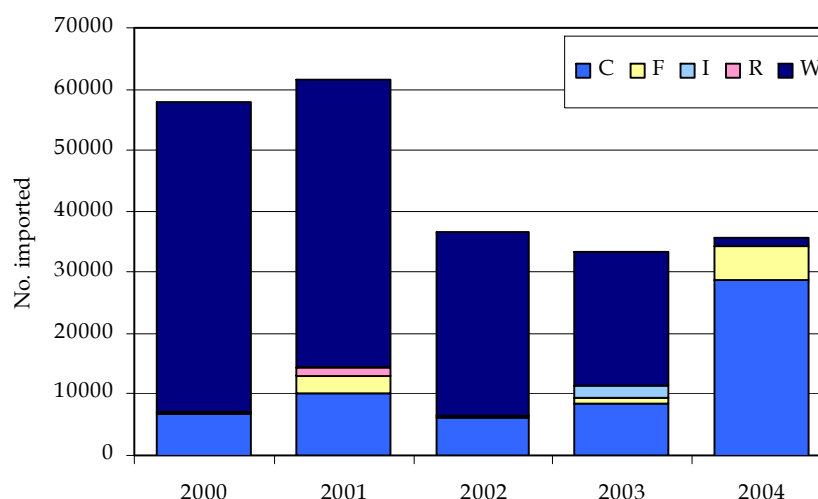
represented more than 51% of total EC imports of clam. Trade in the Derasa Clam *Tridacna derasa*, originating mainly in the Cook Islands, Australia and Palau, represented 22% of total imports. The main exporters of the Fluted Clam *Tridacna squamosa*, which represented 10% of trade, were Tonga and the Marshall Islands. Thus the biggest exporters of live clams to the EC were Australia (44%), the Marshall Islands (20%), Tonga (14%), the Cook Islands (7%) and Palau (7%). Viet Nam, on the other hand, only exported 200 clams to the EC when in previous years it had exported tens of thousands.

In addition to live clams, the EC imported 2,722 clamshells, 74% of which were wild specimens originating in Madagascar.

Among major exporters, no CITES trade data were available from the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands or Palau.

**Table 4.3. Imports of live clams *Tridacnidae* spp.**

Taxon	Source	Austria	Cook Islands	Malaysia	Marshall Islands	Palau	Tonga	Viet Nam	Total
<b>MOLLUSCA</b>									
<b>BIVALVIA</b>									
<b>VENERIDAE</b>									
<b>Tridacnidae</b>									
Bear Paw Clam	C				261				261
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i>	F				162				162
Boring Clam	C			320	193				513
<i>Tridacna crocea</i>	F					500			500
	W					250			250
Derasa Clam	C	2,411	3,500	50		600	565		7,126
<i>Tridacna derasa</i>	F		400			225			625
	R						9		9
	W					250			250
Giant Clam	C				36		219		255
<i>Tridacna gigas</i>									
	C	13,458		170	2,055		2,651		18,334
Maxima Clam	F				3,083	250			3,333
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	R						112		112
	W					250			250
Fluted Clam	C			185	475		1,529		2,189
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	F				901	100			1,001
	R						52		52
	W					250		200	450
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,869</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>7,166</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>35,672</b>

**Figure 4.2. Quantities and source of imported clams 2000-2004**

### 4.3.2 Candidate countries

The only imports of Tridacnidae spp. reported into candidate countries were of illegal source specimens that were imported for the purposes of law enforcement or education.

## 4.4 Corals

The analysis of coral data was complicated by several factors. Some shipments were recorded by weight, some in pieces, and some wrongly recorded as raw coral when in fact they were live coral, or *vice versa*. There was also the added complication of countries reporting on the basis of permits issued

and others on actual trade, and even countries reporting on a mixture of actual trade and permits issued.

Trade in coral is reported in a variety of terms. The section on conversion factors following the index lists the terms and units converted for the analysis.

### 4.4.1 European Community

Corals are imported into the EC essentially as 'live' or 'raw' corals. Trade in both these terms is analysed below.

Over the five-year period 2000-2004, total imports of corals, both in units of kilograms and when no units

were reported, have increased from approximately 180,000 kg and 178,000 (no units) in 2000 to 246,000 (kg) and 354,500 (no units) (Figs 4.3 a & b). Ninety species of coral were traded with some transactions being described only to genus level.

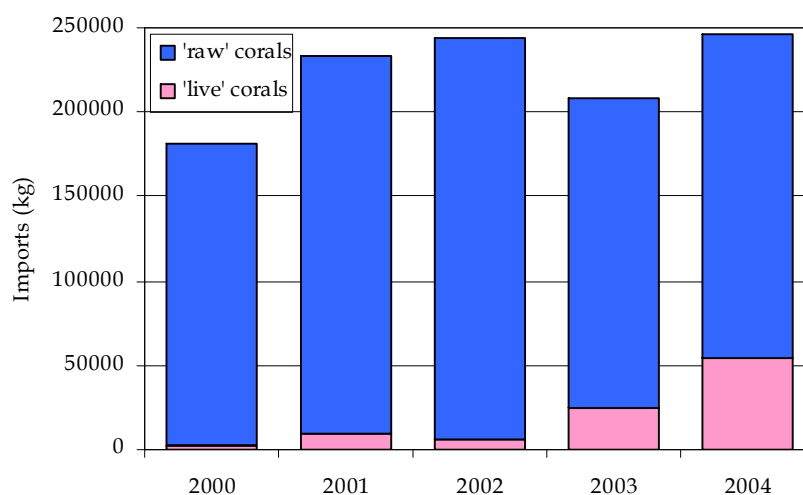
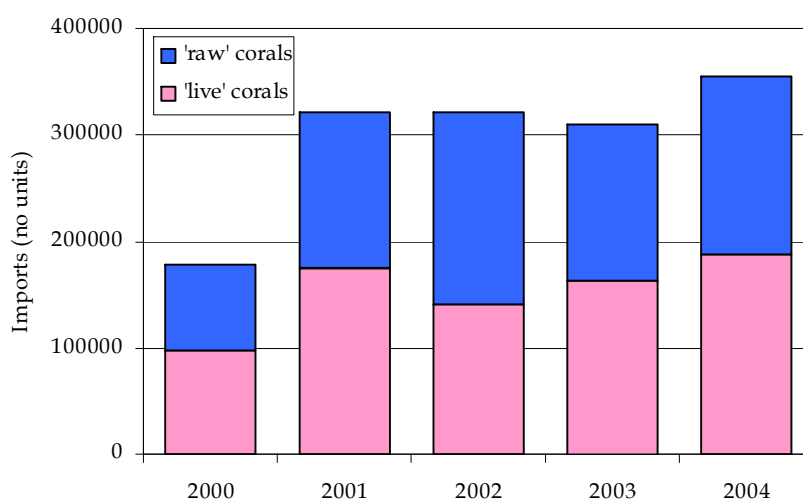
**Figure 4.3a. Imports of 'raw' and 'live' corals 2000-2004 (kg)****Figure 4.3b. Imports of 'raw' and 'live' corals 2000-2004 (units not specified)**

Table 4.4 shows EC imports of corals for totals greater than 100 units. The majority of imported live corals were from Indonesia (92%), although imports were also reported from Fiji (6%) and Tonga (1%). Imports from Japan decreased by over 95% when compared to 2003 data.

Imports of raw corals were of similar volume to previous years, remaining below figures reported in 2002. Raw coral was exported in large quantities from Indonesia (48%), Fiji (20%), Japan (17%) and Viet Nam (11%).

The number of units of live and raw corals can be converted to weight, using standard conversion factors (see "Conversion Factors" page 2).

Combining the converted figures (live coral: 38,764 kg; raw: 96,299 kg) and the weights listed in Table 4.4, gives final trade figures for live coral (93 tonnes) and raw coral (288 tonnes).

Table 4.4. Imports of corals (per exporting country and for totals greater than 100 units)

Exporter	Term and Unit			
	live		raw corals	
	kg	no units	kg	no units
Fiji		14,709	69,926	192
Haiti			1,635	
Indonesia	54,598	169,888	73,195	99,681
Japan		750		60,000
Marshall Islands		193		
Solomon Islands				5,548
Taiwan, Prov. of China			1	610
Tonga		2,434		
USA	8	110	7,652	2
Viet Nam			39,099	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,606</b>	<b>188,084</b>	<b>191,508</b>	<b>166,033</b>

## 4.4.2 Candidate countries

Over the period 2000-2004, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey have traded very few corals.

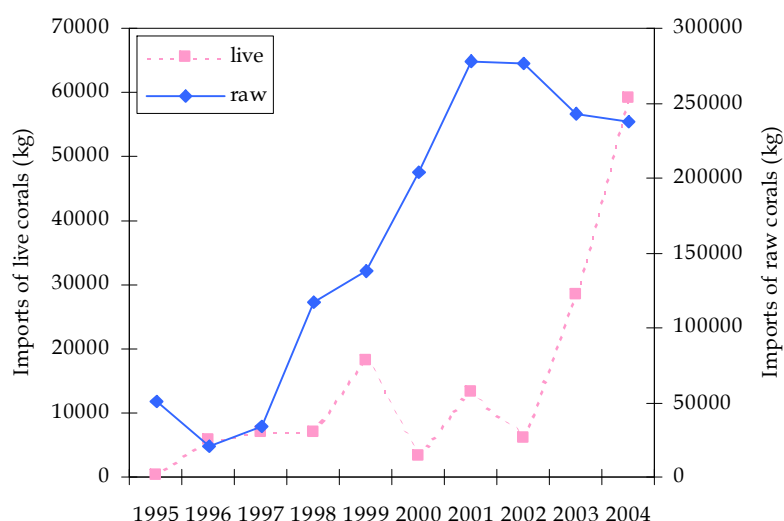
Numbers reported by both the importers or exporters did not exceed fifteen.

### Box 1: The rise in trade of *Scleractinia* spp.

Imports of live and raw '*Scleractinia* spp.' increased dramatically from 1995-2004 (Fig. 4.4.).

In 1995 the Member States imported approximately 50,000 kg raw and 270 kg live wild-sourced corals. By 2004, trade volumes of wild-sourced raw corals had increased by more than four times (to approximately 238,000 kg), and those of live corals had soared to approximately 59,000 kg.

Figure 4.4. Imports of live and raw wild-sourced *Scleractinia* spp. 1995-2004.



The vast majority of live coral imports originated in Indonesia.

Raw corals originated primarily in Indonesia (54%), Fiji (29%) and Viet Nam (16%).



## 4.5 Cacti

### 4.5.1 European Community

Trade in cacti can be divided largely into two groups: 1) Farmed or artificially propagated live cacti and seeds, of Appendix-I listed species; 2) Rainsticks. There has also been trade in cactus flowers.

#### *Farmed or artificially propagated live cacti and seeds, of Appendix-I species*

Trade in Appendix-I cacti in this group, reported by both the EC and exporting partners is illustrated in Table 4.5.

Some notable discrepancies in import and export figures can be observed. EC Member States as a whole underreported imports by 1,357 live plants and 60,260 seeds compared to numbers reported by exporters. Based on reported figures from exporters, import records into the EC showed a decrease in live specimen trade whilst it increased for seeds.

In 2004, imports of live specimens decreased by approximately 5,000 from the previous year.

The majority of imports originated in Thailand (87%) and the USA (13%). Eleven Member States imported 21 species of live cacti; *Astrophytum asterias* was the most abundantly traded species (75%).

A total of 60,310 seeds of 58 different species or subspecies of cactus were imported into the EC, none of which accounted for more than 10% of the total import. All but very few of these were exported from the USA (99.9%).

The new Member States accounted for 23% of imports. As with live specimens, the addition of new Member States could explain most of the 30% increase in imported seed, compared with 2003.

**Table 4.5. Trade in Appendix-I cacti 2004**

Exporter	Live plants		Seeds	
	Quantity reported by importer	Quantity reported by exporter	Quantity reported by importer	Quantity reported by exporter
Canada				20
Thailand	648	1,751	250	
USA		254	8,800	69,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>69,310</b>

#### *Rainsticks*

EC imports of Appendix-II cacti rainsticks are reported under various terms including stems, dried plants, carvings and timber pieces. These terms are equivalent, in that each represents one rainstick and the different terms have therefore been summed for this analysis.

There are considerable discrepancies in the rainstick trade figures reported by exporting and importing countries (Table 4.6).

Three countries exported rainsticks to the EC: Chile, Kenya and Peru. As in 2003, Chile was the principal exporter making up 76.8% of the overall trade volume. Kenya, for which no trade had been recorded since 2001, made up 19.7% of trade and Peru accounted for the remaining 3.5%.

Table 4.6. Imports of rainsticks 2004

Exporter	Taxon	Importer's reported quantity	Exporter's reported quantity
Chile	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i>	7,428	6,043
	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	31,990	52,430
Kenya	<i>Opuntia subulata</i>		14,996
Peru	<i>Corryocactus brevistylus</i>	1,288	
	<i>Echinopsis peruviana</i> ssp. <i>puquiensis</i>	930	
	<i>Echinopsis</i> spp.	450	
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,086</b>	<b>73,469</b>

Note: when discrepancies between importer's and exporter's quantities occur the highest value was used for analysis.

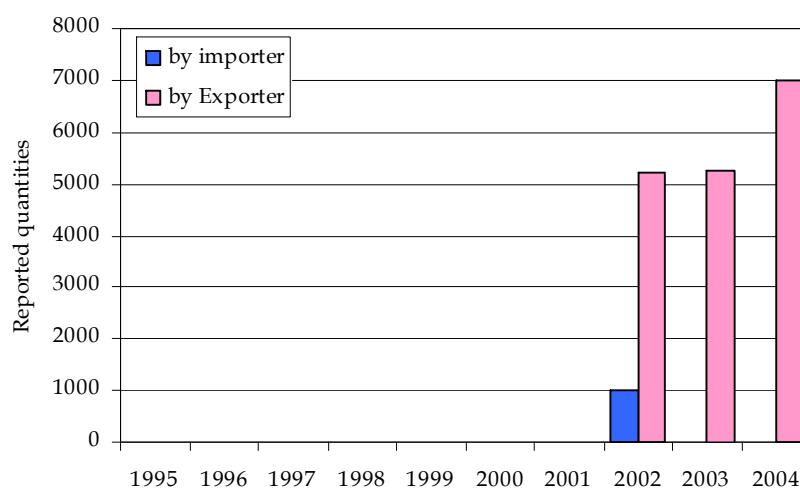
### *Cactus flowers*

In addition to the trade in rainsticks an increase in trade of cactus flowers has been noted for the past three years (Fig. 4.4).

approximately 5,000 flowers were imported, increasing to 7,000 in 2004. These originated from Morocco.

Over the ten-year period 1995-2004, no trade was reported from 1995-2001; in 2002 and 2003

Figure 4.4. Imports of cactus flowers, as reported by importers and exporters 1995-2004



## 4.5.2 Candidate countries

Cacti were traded in small quantities by the candidate states, with tens of seeds and a handful of

live specimens being imported into Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey.

## 4.6 Orchids

### 4.6.1 European Community

#### *Live artificially propagated or farmed Appendix-I orchids*

Trade in artificially propagated Appendix-I species is considered to be Appendix-II trade (Article VII: 4). The EC imported 4,510 live, artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (source codes A: artificially propagated and D: captive bred) comprising 75 species.

The most traded genus was *Paphiopedilum* (76% of trade) of which 40% was imported without information on the species involved. The main exporters were Thailand and the USA, accounting for 48% and 24% respectively of total imports (Table 7).

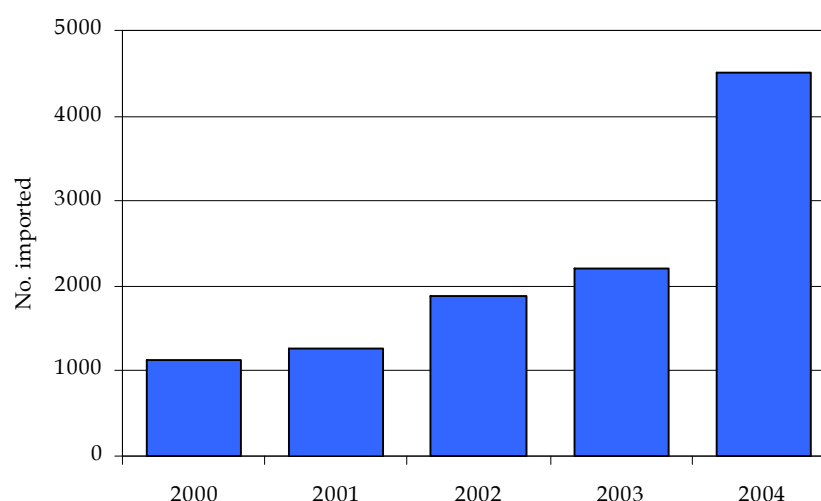
**Table 4.7. EC trading partners of live Appendix-I orchids.**

Exporter	Number of species	Total
Brazil	3	106
Ecuador	15	347
Malaysia	5	371
Peru	5	42
South Africa	1	6
Switzerland	11	154
Taiwan, Prov. of China	7	219
Thailand	36	2,158
USA	49	1,086
Venezuela	2	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,510</b>

Over the period 2000-2004, imports of Appendix-I live artificially propagated orchids increased annually from 1,125 in 2000 to 4,510 in 2004 (Fig. 4.5). Most of the increase was due to increased

imports into old Member States, rather than any impact resulting from trade into the ten new Member States.

**Figure 4.5. Imports of Appendix-I listed live orchids 2000-2004 (import data)**

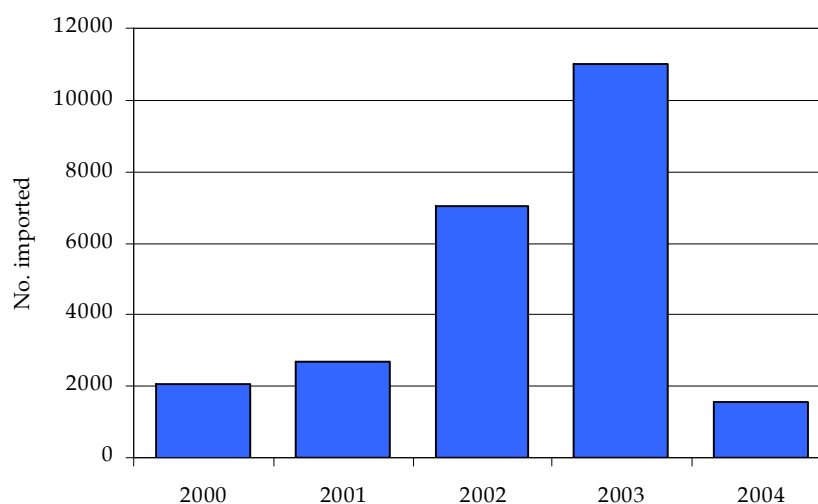


*Live wild-collected Appendix-II orchids*

By contrast, over the same period, commercial imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids were at their lowest in 2004 (Fig. 4.6), with only four countries (Belize, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Panama) exporting orchids to the EC, each trading uniquely with one Member State.

The trade between Papua New Guinea and the EC represented 68% of the total annual trade though no specific information on species traded was available.

**Figure 4.6. Imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II orchids 2000-2004 (import data)**

*Derivatives of Appendix-II orchids.*

Finally, most derivatives of Appendix-II orchids for the past five years were exported from China to the EC (99.7% of trade).

Although few units were given, making comparisons difficult, numbers reported by the importer in 2004 indicated a dramatic increase compared with previous years, accounting in one year for over three times the amount reported for the other four years together.



*Paphiopedilum esquirolei* (© Greg Allikas)

## 4.6.2 Candidate countries

One candidate country reported orchid trade. This was for enforcement purposes.

## 5. Changing patterns in source of trade: Tortoises

### 5.1 Introduction

The family Testudinidae comprises 40 species in 11 genera. The family is listed in Appendix II and eight species in five genera are listed in Appendix I. Species of this family are widespread, occurring in the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Africa.

The nature of trade in tortoises has changed in recent years, with a shift from wild to ranched

specimens. Furthermore, many range States have established export quotas for their native tortoises and a zero quota for Grooved Tortoise *Geochelone sulcata* was established by the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2000 for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes. Trade in live specimens of CITES-listed tortoise Testudinidae spp. is discussed below.



Radiated Tortoise (© Peter Dollinger)

### 5.2 Trade

#### 5.2.1 Appendix I trade

In 2004, eight Tortoise species were listed in Appendix I. Trade in these species was very low,

being almost all in captive bred species.

#### 5.2.2 Appendix II trade

Imports of live Appendix-II tortoises from wild sources decreased noticeably during the period 1995-2004, with 1,179 wild specimens imported in 2004 compared with the peak of 26,705 in 1998 (Fig. 5.1). As trade in wild specimens began to decline, trade in specimens of captive-bred, first generation and ranched specimens increased.

The Testudinidae spp. imported are summarised in Table 5.1. Trade in these species showing an

unusual pattern is discussed below. Some exports of Appendix-II species were reported by the EC Member States, in particular captive-bred Star Tortoise *Geochelone elegans* and Steppe Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*. Trade of Appendix-II tortoises to or from candidate countries were low from 1995-2004 (Table 5.2).

Figure 5.1. Imports of all live specimens of wild-sourced Appendix-II tortoises 1995-2004

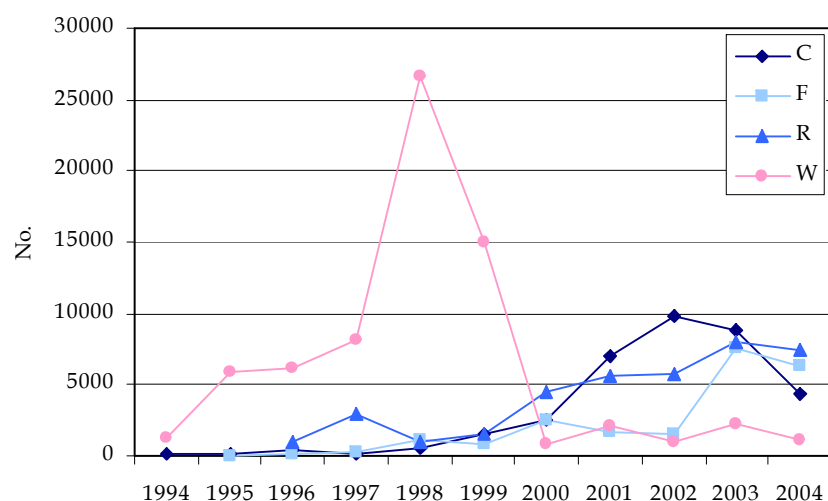


Table 5.1 Imports of live Appendix-II Tortoises, sources 'C', 'F' and 'W', reported by Member States 1995-2004

Taxon	Source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>CHORDATA</b>												
<b>REPTILIA</b>												
<b>TESTUDINES</b>												
<b>Testudinidae</b>												
Angulated Tortoise <i>Chersina angulata</i>	C			10	15	10	10		17			62
	W									2		2
Red-footed Tortoise <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	C	50	5	73	222	151	530	978	1,290	1,917	2,423	7,639
	F		2	65	226	78	15		6		91	483
	W	89	254	477	392	478	470	333	198	481	403	3,575
Chaco Tortoise <i>Geochelone chilensis</i>	C							10	45	106	122	283
	W			1			1					2
Yellow-footed Tortoise <i>Geochelone denticulate</i>	C				8	13	196	51	12	282	40	602
	F				12	1						13
	W	123	260	416	411	123	3	10	4	2		1,352
Star Tortoise <i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C				11	661	23	589	471	494	2	2,251
	F						2	2	26	2		32
	W				450							450
Aldabra Giant Tortoise <i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C	2	73	1	14	73	13	10	34	54	65	339
	F			38	3	10			4	10	75	140
Leopard Tortoise <i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	C	19	9		4	15	5	1,856	2,112	650	200	4,870
	F	2		7	62	129	105	1,344	1,243	1,716	2,157	6,765
	R			580	200	46			30	500	200	1,556
	W	881	1,858	2,625	4,540	5,986	3	1,483	743	1,286	472	19,877
Grooved Tortoise <i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C	107	52	108	167	622	1,454	1,569	1,732	2,702	1,275	9,788
	F	10	100	150	816	627	330	299	163	410	329	3,234
	R					120	162	144	30	50		506
	W	651	324	111	102	41			2	2		1,233
Areolated Tortoise <i>Homopus areolatus</i>	C		8	6					3		4	21
	W							1				1
Speckled Padloper <i>Homopus signatus</i>	C										2	2



Taxon	Source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Elongated Tortoise <i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	C		130	2	99							231
	W		1,205	1,370	485	510	330	200	98	136	284	4,618
Celebes Tortoise <i>Indotestudo forstenii</i>	C									3		3
	F									76	26	102
	W		16	108	42	4		10				180
Bell's Hinged Tortoise <i>Kinixys belliana</i>	C		75						6		3	84
	F						4	11	29	7	26	77
	R		480	1,512	515	832	3,110	2,310	2,500	2,048	784	14,091
	W	97	135	980	3,040	221				300	20	4,793
Forest Hinged Tortoise <i>Kinixys erosa</i>	R				8	99	117	252	4	3		483
	W	10	40	16	55	11		1				133
Home's Hinged Tortoise <i>Kinixys homeana</i>	C		50	1								51
	R		528	800	286	378	1,056	964	1,173	986	392	6,563
	W	99	20	605	887	134						1,745
Asian Tortoise <i>Manouria emys</i>	F							9	8	87	77	181
	W		18	105	12	6		9				150
Impressed Tortoise <i>Manouria impressa</i>	C		14									14
	W			8								8
African Tent Tortoise <i>Psammobates tentorius</i>	C								4			4
Steppe Tortoise <i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	C					1	252	1,872	4,135	2,655	188	9,103
	F						2,000	3	80	5,306	3,579	10,968
	R							2,000	2,000	4,350	6,000	14,350
	W	4,000	2,000	1,350	16,289	7,502			2	1		31,144
<i>Testudo</i> spp.	W		25									25

Table 5.2 Imports of live Annex B Testudinidae species from sources 'C', 'F' and 'W' by candidate countries 1995-2004.

Taxon	Source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>CHORDATA</b>												
<b>REPTILIA</b>												
<b>TESTUDINES</b>												
<b>Testudinidae</b>												
Red-footed Tortoise <i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>	W						2	15			1	18
Yellow-footed Tortoise <i>Geochelone denticulate</i>	W							15			1	16
Star Tortoise <i>Geochelone elegans</i>	C					320		183				503
Aldabra Giant Tortoise <i>Geochelone gigantea</i>	C						50		28			78
	F							5				5
Grooved Tortoise <i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	C					7						7
Home's Hinged Tortoise <i>Kinixys homeana</i>	R										1	1
Spider Tortoise <i>Pyxis arachnoides</i>	W							100				100
Steppe Tortoise <i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	W								2,000			2,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>327</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>2,028</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2,728</b>

## Red-footed Tortoise

### *Geochelone carbonaria*

EC imports of captive-bred specimens of Red-footed Tortoise *G. carbonaria* remained low during the second half of the 1990s, after which there was a steady increase until 2004 (Fig. 5.2)

The vast majority of this trade was for commercial purposes.

### Chaco Tortoise *Geochelone chilensis*

Imports from all sources were very low level until 2001, at which time imports of captive-bred specimens were reported, increasing steadily until 2004. Trade in captive-bred specimens from Uruguay was reported in 2001 and from Argentina

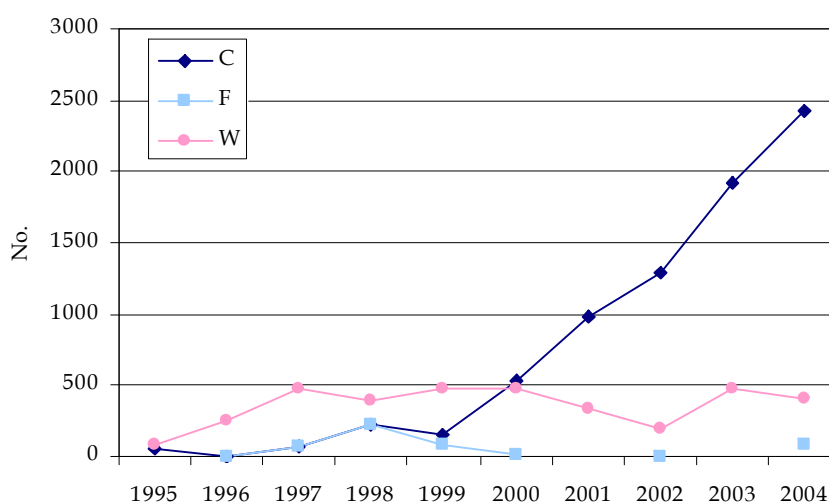
in 2002 onwards, increasing to 100 from Argentina in 2004 with a further 22 from Uruguay. The vast majority of this trade was for commercial purposes.

## Yellow-footed Tortoise

### *Geochelone denticulata*

Imports of wild specimens of Yellow-footed Tortoise were relatively high until 1998, but they subsequently declined sharply from 1999 and no trade in wild specimens was reported in 2004. A notable increase in the import of captive-bred specimens can be seen as trade in wild specimens declined (Fig. 5.3).

Figure 5.2. Imports of Red-footed Tortoise 1995-2004



Imports of wild specimens were mostly from Guyana and Suriname, whereas subsequent imports of captive-bred specimens were mainly from Peru and, to a lesser extent, Brazil.

### Leopard Tortoise *Geochelone pardalis*

Imports of wild specimens of Leopard Tortoise increased steadily from 881 specimens in 1995 to 5,986 specimens in 1999 but declined sharply to three specimens in 2000. In 2001, trade resumed but included significant numbers of captive-bred and first generation specimens and much lower numbers of wild specimens than had previously

been reported (Fig. 5.4). The vast majority of this trade both into the EC and elsewhere was for commercial purposes.

Zambia and Mozambique were the two main exporters to the EC up until the year 2000 (Fig. 5.5). The majority of these specimens were from wild sources. Imports from these countries plummeted in 2000, after which time EC trade comprised mostly captive-bred specimens from El Salvador, first generation and ranched specimens from Tanzania, and wild specimens from Uganda. Some ranched specimens were imported from Zambia in 2003

Figure 5.3 Imports of Yellow-footed Tortoise 1995-2004

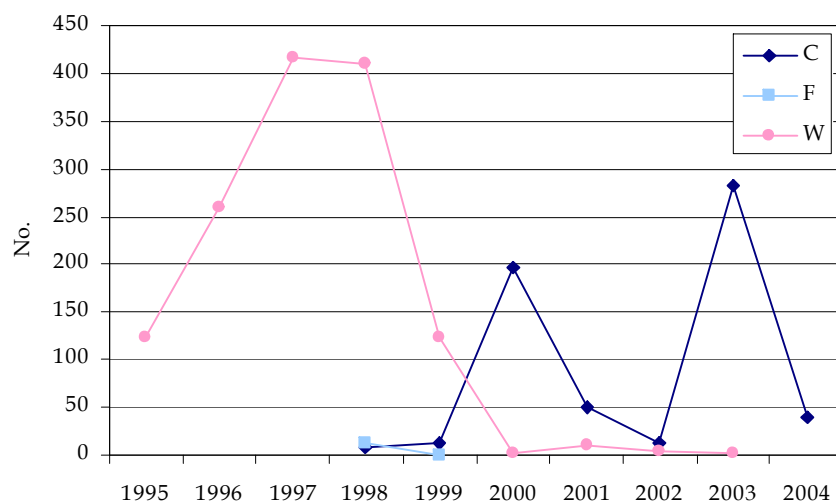
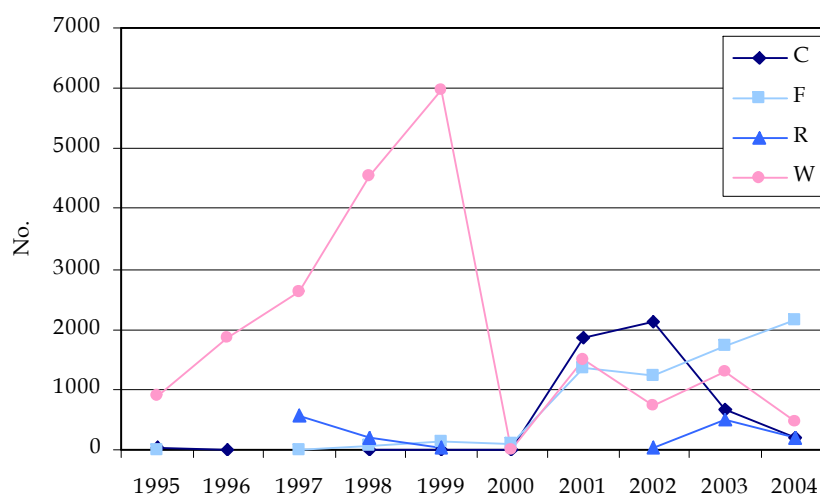
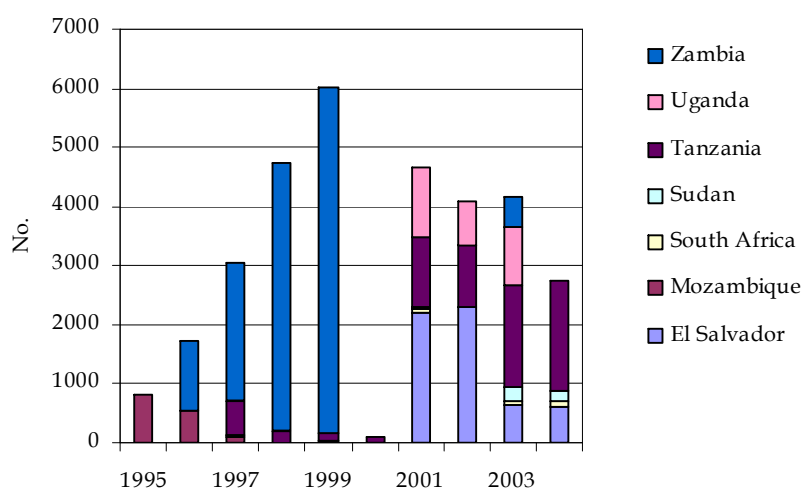


Figure 5.4 Imports of Leopard Tortoise 1995-2004



**Figure 5.5. Imports of Leopard Tortoise from the main exporting countries 1995-2004**

### Grooved Tortoise *Geochelone sulcata*

Imports of wild specimens decreased from 651 in 1995, to 41 in 1999 and then to zero in 2000 (Fig. 5.6) following a zero quota for wild specimens that was established by the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP11, April 2000). A marked increase in imports of captive-bred specimens occurred from 1998 until 2003, although imports decreased in 2004.

Imports of wild specimens were primarily from Mali (both direct and *via* Ghana and Togo), and to a lesser extent Sudan. Imports of ranched specimens were low level and mostly from Benin, Ghana and Togo.

Captive-bred specimens were mostly imported from El Salvador, Mali, Ghana and Togo and the USA, while first generation specimens were mostly from the USA. The vast majority of this trade both into the EC and elsewhere was for commercial purposes.

### Elongated Tortoise *Indotestudo elongata*

Virtually all trade was in wild specimens, although this trade decreased from 1,370 specimens in 1997 to

284 specimens in 2004 (Fig. 5.7). The vast majority of this trade was for commercial purposes.

### Bell's Hinged Tortoise *Kinixys belliana*

Togo and Benin were the main exporters of Bell's Hinged Tortoise, accounting for 53% and 27% of EC imports respectively between 1995-2004. Subsequently in 2000, imports of ranched specimens in Togo increased noticeably (Fig.5.8).

### Forest Hinged Tortoise *Kinixys erosa*

Togo and Ghana were the main exporters of Forest Hinged Tortoise, both into the EC and globally, accounting for 67% and 27% of EC imports respectively between 1995-2004.

Specimens from Togo were mostly from ranching operations whereas the majority of imports from Ghana were from wild sources. Imports of wild specimens ceased in 2000 (Fig. 5.9).

Figure 5.6. Imports of Grooved Tortoise 1995-2004

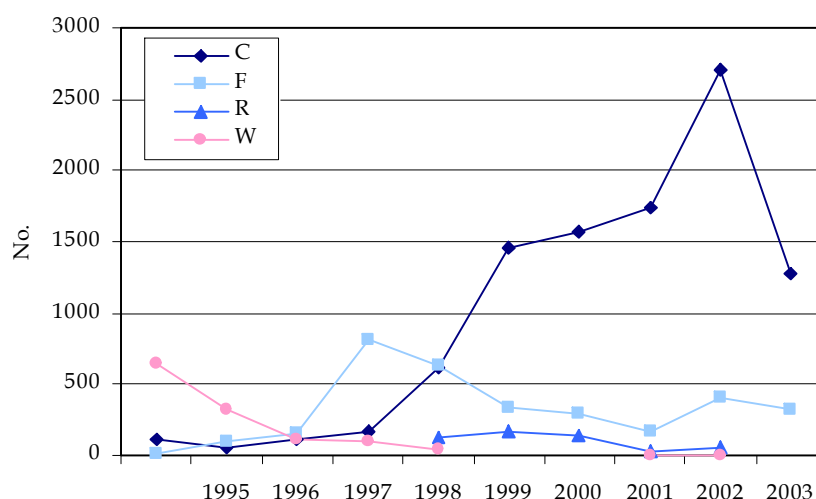
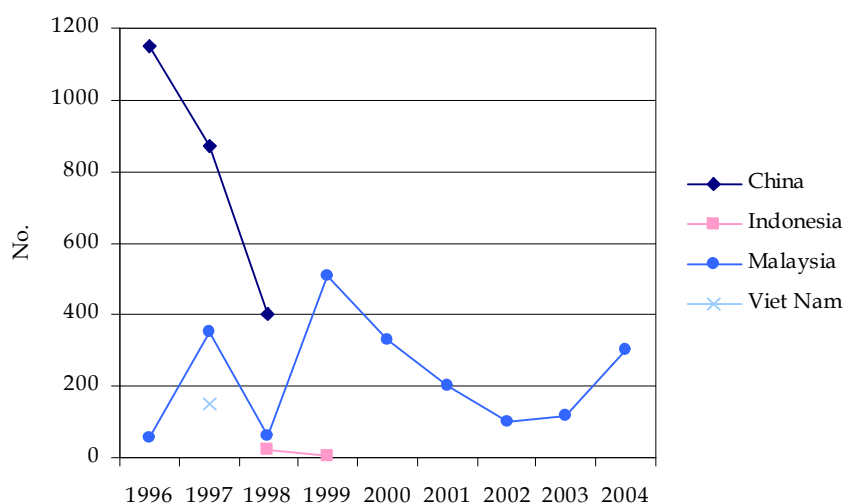


Figure 5.7. Imports of wild-sourced Elongated Tortoise 1995-2004



### Steppe Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*

The majority of trade in wild specimens of Steppe Tortoise was from the Russian Federation (originating in Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and Uzbekistan.

Captive-bred and first-generation specimens were mostly from Ukraine.

Trade in wild specimens ceased in 1999 (Fig. 5.10), following an import suspension for live specimens

from wild sources from all countries of origin. Around this time trade from sources other than wild, namely 'R', 'C' and 'F' was reported for the first time. Trade in ranched specimens in particular has increased steadily since then, with 6,000 specimens imported into the EC in 2004, all from Uzbekistan.

The candidate countries reported the import of 2,000 wild specimens in 2000

Figure 5.8. Imports of Bell's Hinged Tortoise from main countries of import 1995-2004

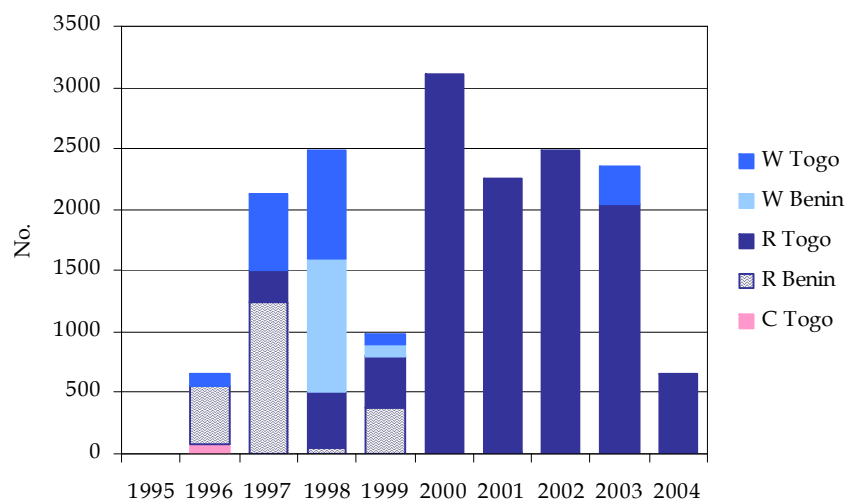


Figure 5.9. Imports of Forest Hinged Tortoise from main countries of export (Togo and Ghana) 1995-2004

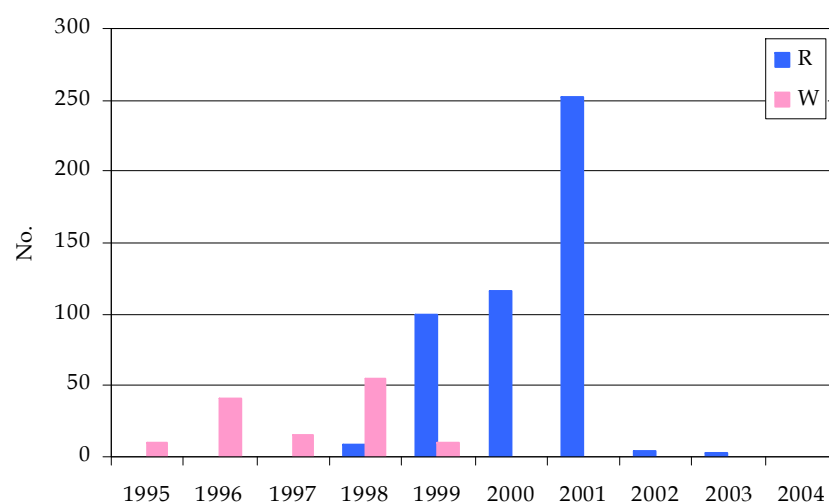
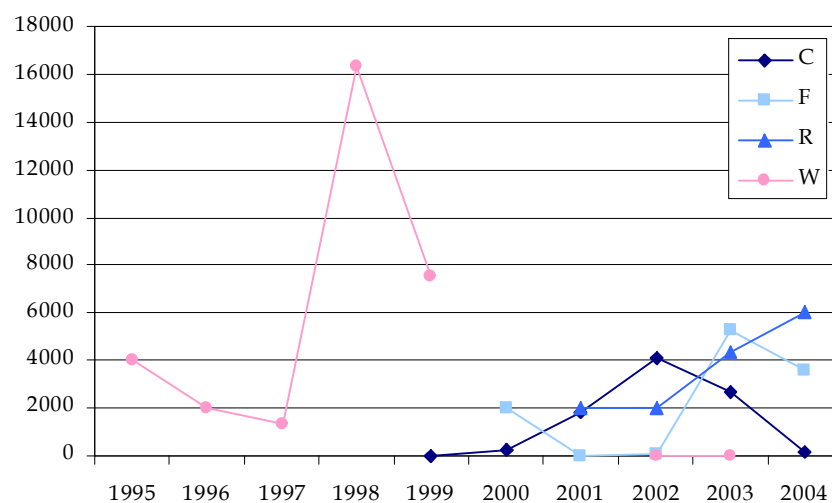




Figure 5.10. Imports of Steppe Tortoise 1995-2004



## 6. Exports and re-exports

The EC exports captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species, and acts as an entrepôt for non-manufactured parts, products and live specimens imported from producer nations, often former colonies. A small number of EC species are also exported.

A large proportion of EC Member States' and candidate countries' exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species consisted of articles manufactured from reptile skins. Full global records of this trade are not maintained in the UNEP-WCMC CITES database, nor are they required by the CITES Secretariat, as the conservation impact of

this trade is more easily measured through transactions involving the trade in the original skins before the manufacturing process. Trade in reptile skins is therefore not analysed in this document.

The candidate countries export many native species, hunting trophies of Brown Bear *Ursus arctos* and Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*, captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species, and act as entrepôts for parts and products of several species imported from producer nations. The candidate countries also export caviar from species of Acipenseriformes, and Turkey, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, *Galanthus* bulbs and *Cyclamen* corms.

### 6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2004, 195 export transactions involving wild-collected species were reported by Member States (43.6%) and the candidate countries (56.4%) (Table 6.1). Trade was reported for the purposes of: 'breeding in captivity or artificial propagation', 'educational', 'hunting trophies', 'personal', 'scientific' and 'commercial' purposes. Trade transactions for scientific, hunting, and commercial purposes were most numerous.

Tables 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 list the Member States' and candidate countries' exports of wild-collected native species reported either by the importer or by the exporter.

All exports of wild specimens traded for captive breeding, artificial propagation operations or for educational purposes were reported by the EC.

The largest proportion of EC exports involved 'scientific' specimens though the quantities involved were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species (Table 6.2).



Brown Bear (© Olivier Peresse)

For candidate countries, the majority of wild-collected species exported were for 'hunting' or 'commercial' purposes. A large proportion of transactions involved hunting trophies, caviar from Acipenseriformes species, and Snowdrop *Galanthus* bulbs (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.1. Summary of the number and purpose of export transactions from Member States and candidate countries**

Exporter	Captive breeding or Art. Prop.	Purpose of trade					Total
		Educational	Hunting trophies	Personal	Scientific	Commercial	
European Community	1	8	5	7	55	9	85
Candidate country	0	0	56	5	7	42	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>% total trade</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	

Table 6.2. EC direct exports of wild-collected species as reported by the EC

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
<b>CHORDATA</b>				
<b>MAMMALIA</b>				
<b>CETACEA</b>				
<b>Ziphiidae</b>				
Beaked Whales Ziphiidae spp.	I/II	Canada	3 specimens	S
Sowerby's Beaked Whale <i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	II	Canada	1 specimen	S
<b>Physeteridae</b>				
Sperm Whale <i>Physeter catodon</i>	I	USA	100 specimens	S
<b>Delphinidae</b>				
Short-beaked Common Dolphin <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	II	USA	164 specimens	S
Bottlenose Dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	II	USA	7 specimens	S
<b>Phocoenidae</b>				
Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	USA	48 specimens	S
			987 specimens	S
			4 specimens	S
<b>Balaenopteridae</b>				
Fin Whale <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I	USA	1 specimen	S
Humpback Whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I	USA	1 specimen	S
			1 specimen	S
<b>CARNIVORA</b>				
		Mexico	1 skin	T
Grey Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II	USA	15 teeth	S
			1 trophy	H
			9 teeth	S
<b>Ursidae</b>				
			56 teeth	S
			2 teeth	S
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	USA	2 teeth	S
			450 specimens	S
			140 teeth	S
		Switzerland	1 trophy	H
<b>Felidae</b>				
Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i>	II	USA	42 specimens	S
		USA	44 teeth	S
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II	Norway	1 skin	E
		USA	122 teeth	S
		Switzerland	7 specimens	S
Iberian Lynx <i>Lynx pardinus</i>	I	Switzerland	16 specimens	S
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>				
<b>Bovidae</b>				
Aoudad <i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	II	Canada	1 trophy	H
		USA	3 trophies	H
<b>AVES</b>				
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>				
<b>Threskiornithidae</b>				
Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	II	Unknown	1 live	B

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
ANSERIFORMES				
Anatidae				
Common Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	III	Norway	50 feathers	T
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	III	Norway	100 feathers	T
FALCONIFORMES				
Acciptridae				
Northern Goshawk	II	Canada	1 body	P
<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>		USA	1 live	E
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	II	USA	2 skins	S
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		New Zealand	1 body	P
		USA	1 body	E
Eurasian Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	USA	1 body	S
Rough-legged Buzzard	II	Canada	1 body	P
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>		USA	1 body	S
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	II	USA	37 specimens	S
Falconidae				
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	II	USA	1 body	E
Eurasian Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II	USA	1 body	E
			1 live	E
STRIGIFORMES				
Tytonidae				
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	II	USA	48 specimens	S
Strigidae				
Snowy Owl <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	II	USA	1 body	T
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	Rep. of Korea	1 body	T
		USA	1 body	E
REPTILIA				
TESTUDINES				
Cheloniidae				
Loggerhead Turtle	I	Switzerland	807 specimens	S
<i>Caretta caretta</i>		Croatia	268 specimens	S
			44 specimens	T
ACTINOPTERYGII				
SYNGNATHIFORMES				
Syngnathidae				
Long-snouted Seahorse	II	Canada	1,700 live	S
<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>				
FLORA				
Orchidaceae				
<i>Orchis papilionacea</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Ophrys iricolor</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Orchis italica</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S
<i>Orchis simia</i>	II	Switzerland	1 flower	S

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

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
CHRODATA				
MAMMALIA				
CARNIVORA				
Canidae				
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II	EC	1 trophy	T
			27 trophies	H
			62 specimens	S
			1 skin	P
Ursidae				
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	EC	182 trophies	H
		Lebanon	1 trophy	H
		Mexico	3 trophies	H
		Norway	1 trophy	H
		Russian Federation	4 trophies	H
		Switzerland	4 trophies	H
		United States	15 trophies	H
		Unknown	1 trophy	H
Felidae				
Wild Cat <i>Felis silvestris</i>	II	EC	5 trophies	H
Eurasian Lynx <i>Lynx lynx</i>	II	EC	3 trophies	H
AVES				
COLUMBIFORMES				
Columbidae				
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	III	EC	7,083 bodies	H
ACTINOPTERYGII				
ACIPENSERIFORMES				
Acipenseridae				
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	EC	5 eggs (kg)	T
			1,000 live	T
		USA	73.125 eggs (kg)	T
		South Africa	2 eggs (kg)	T
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	EC	27.5 eggs (kg)	T
		United States	110.5 eggs (kg)	T
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	EC	293.35 eggs (kg)	T
			11,000 live	T
			50,000 eggs (live)	T
			40,000 eggs (live)	S
		Mexico	48 eggs (kg)	T
		Singapore	5.4 eggs (kg)	T
		South Africa	8 eggs (kg)	T
		USA	2,444.765 (kg)	T
			1,000 live	T
ANNELIDA				
HIRUDINOIDEA				
ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA				
Hirudinidae				

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	EC	2,792 live (kg)	T
			2,508 bodies (kg)	T
		Israel	1 live (kg)	T
<b>FLORA</b>				
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>				
Snowdrop <i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	EC	5,134,600 live	T
		Switzerland	95,000 live	T
Snowdrop <i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	EC	1,975,000 live	T
		Switzerland	25,000 live	T
<b>Primulaceae</b>				
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	EC	250,000 live	T
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	EC	296,000 live	T
		Switzerland	4,000 live	T
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	EC	996,500 live	T
		Switzerland	3,500 live	T
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen intaminatum</i>	II	EC	100 dried plants	S
		EC	75 live	S
Cyclamen <i>Cyclamen mirabile</i>	II	EC	100 dried plants	S
		EC	75 live	S
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>				
Pheasant's Eye <i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II	EC	5,440 roots (kg)	T

Table 6.4. EC exports of wild-collected range State species as reported by the importing country only

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
<b>CHORDATA</b>				
<b>MAMMALIA</b>				
<b>CETACEA</b>				
<b>Delphinidae</b>				
Bottlenose Dolphin <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	II	USA	1 specimen	S
<b>Phocoenidae</b>				
Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	Australia	10 specimens (kg)	S
<b>AVES</b>				
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>				
<b>Anatidae</b>				
Common Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	III	USA	1 trophy	H
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	III	USA	1 specimen	S
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>				
<b>Pandionidae</b>				
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	II	USA	0.001 specimen (kg)	S
<b>Accipitridae</b>				
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	II	USA	3 specimens	S
Eurasian Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	II	USA	1 specimen	S
Rough-legged Buzzard <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	II	USA	1 specimen	S
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I	USA	1 specimen	S
<b>Falconidae</b>				
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	I	USA	1 specimen	S
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>				
<b>Columbidae</b>				



Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	III	USA	10 bodies	T
		USA	5 extract	S
<b>STRIGIFORMES</b>				
<b>Strigidae</b>				
Eurasian Scops-owl <i>Otus scops</i>	II	USA	1 specimen	P
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	II	USA	1 specimen	S
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>				
Sturgeon Acipenseriformes spp.	II	USA	4.087 eggs (kg)	P
<b>Acipenseridae</b>				
Sturgeon <i>Acipenser</i> spp.	II	USA	0.226 eggs (kg)	P
<b>CNIDARIA</b>				
<b>ANTHOZOA</b>				
<b>SCLERACTINIA</b>				
Scleractinia spp.	II	New Zealand	14 raw corals	T
<b>Oculinidae</b>				
<i>Madrepora oculata</i>	II	USA	4 specimens	S
<b>Caryophyllidae</b>				
<i>Lophelia pertusa</i>	II	USA	4 specimens	S

Table 6.5. Candidate countries' exports of wild-collected species as reported by the importing country only

Taxon	App.	Destination	Description	Purpose
<b>CHORDATA</b>				
<b>MAMMALIA</b>				
<b>CARNIVORA</b>				
<b>Canidae</b>				
Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i>	II	EC	1 trophy	H
<b>Ursidae</b>				
			8 skins	P
			3 skins	H
Brown Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i>	II	EC	8 skulls	P
			3 skulls	H
		USA	1 skull	H
<b>AVES</b>				
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>				
<b>Falconidae</b>				
Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i>	II	Saudi Arabia	22 live	P
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>				
<b>Columbidae</b>				
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	III	EC	806 bodies	P
<b>ANNELIDA</b>				
<b>HIRUDINOIDEA</b>				
<b>ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA</b>				
<b>Hirudinidae</b>				
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	EC	5,000 live	S
<b>FLORA</b>				
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>				
Pheasant's Eye <i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II	EC	5,384 dried plants (kg)	T

## 6.2 High Volume net exports and re-exports

An overview of net exports arranged by group categories is given for the Member States (Table 6.6) and candidate countries (Table 6.8).

Table 6.7 and Table 6.9 list species for which the Member States and candidate countries reported net exports were in excess of 1,000 units, together with the corresponding net exports reported in 2002 and 2003 (the trade has been calculated using net export figures, which take into account trade reported by both Parties to any given trading relationship, using the larger figure where the quantities do not agree).

Positive net exports for some species, when exporters' reported numbers are greater than importer's ones, may be due to corresponding import records being listed under similar species or different source, purpose or term codes. Where possible corresponding records can be identified, the record is discussed below.

Within the EC, transactions that exceeded 1,000 units were recorded for 16 mammal, 25 bird, 16 reptile, one amphibian, nine fish, seven invertebrate, 24 plant and four timber taxa. Many of these were in effect re-exports of non-native species.

**Table 6.6. Summary of net exports (exceeding 1,000 units) from the EC**

Group	Term Units	Net exports
Mammals	cloth (m)	2,102
	hair	38,003
	hair products	103,638
	ivory carvings	5,913
	skins	30,513
	specimens	187,114
Birds	feathers	6,922
	feathers (kg)	556,793
	live	77,832
Reptiles	live	19,075
	meat (kg)	2,930
	skin pieces	624,106
	skins	374,226
	small leather products	3,273
	specimens	1,139
	tails	12,393
Amphibians	live	1,310
Fish	bodies	1,700
	bodies (kg)	10,103
	egg (live)	6,678,000
	eggs	1,132,000
	eggs (kg)	40,761
	live	83,995
	meat (kg)	13,105
Invertebrates	live	163,038
	raw corals	9,944
	raw corals (kg)	4,361
	shells	14,351
Plants (not timber)	dried plants (kg)	2,516
	extract (kg)	37,173
	extract (l)	9,260
	live	2,584,503
	roots (kg)	2,326
	seeds	14,430
	timber (kg)	2,457

Group	Term Units	Net exports
Timber	bark (kg)	5,000
	extract (kg)	2,888
	live	3,029
	powder (kg)	5,039
	veneer (m <sup>2</sup> )	73,875

Mammals were mainly exported for their skins, fur and hair or as specimens that originated outside the EC. Ivory for both species of Elephants was traded predominantly consisting of pre-Convention specimens.

Birds were mostly traded as live animals or for their feathers. Captive-bred specimens of Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* represented the bulk of this trade. Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* was the only Appendix-I species exported.

Reptiles were mainly exported as skins, although trade in live animals and tails was also important. Skin exports were likely to have been re-exports of previously imported skins. Skins of American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*, South American Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*, Brown Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus fuscus*, Yacare Caiman *Caiman yacare*, Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, Common Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosus*, Sumatran Short-tailed Python *Python curtus*, Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*, *Tupinambis* spp., Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus* and Water Monitor *Varanus salvator* were imported and exported by the EC in large quantities.

The export of live Axoloti *Ambystoma mexicanum* was the only trade exceeding 1,000 units for amphibians.

Acipenseriformes and Syngnathiformes were the principal fish exports. Eggs from species of Acipenseriformes were traded in large volumes. The majority of Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii* and Adriatic Sturgeon *A. naccarii* exports were from captive-breeding operations in France and Italy respectively. Exports of Pacific Sturgeon *A. transmontanus* were reported by Italy as coming from 'ranching' operations where the original stock

of 300 animals was imported from the USA. Exports of Star Sturgeon *A. stellatus*, Star Sturgeon *A. persicus*, Danube Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii* and Beluga *Huso huso* eggs were all re-exports originating in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Iran, Kazakhstan, Romania and the Russian Federation. The majority of the Syngnathiformes exported were 1,700 bodies of Long-snouted Seahorse *Hippocampus guttulatus* exported by Portugal to Canada for scientific purposes.

The majority of invertebrates exported were Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, which comprised captive-bred specimens from the United Kingdom or France and wild specimens that previously arrived from Turkey. Trade in conches and corals generally involved re-exports of wild specimens that originated outside the Community. Spiders and scorpions were exported in smaller quantities; spiders were captive-bred in Europe whilst scorpions were re-exports of wild specimens that originated outside the Community.

Artificially propagated specimens of 15 Appendix-I plant species were exported from the EC in excess of thousand units. However, Appendix-II *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* spp. represented the bulk of plant exports. These were re-exports originating from Turkey.

Two Appendix-I species, namely *Araucaria araucana* and *Dalbergia nigra* were reported in trade. Exports of *Araucaria araucana* consisted of live plants artificially propagated from Chile, whilst trade in *Dalbergia nigra* consisted of pre-Convention specimens. Exports of the Appendix II-listed *Prunus africana*, *Guaiaecum coulteri* and *Swietenia macrophylla* were also reported, all of which were of specimens that originated outside the EC.

Table 6.7. Species for which EC net exports exceed 1,000 units

Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
<b>CHORDATA</b>					
<b>MAMMALIA</b>					
<b>PRIMATES</b>					
<b>Callitrichidae</b>					
Common Marmoset <i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	II	specimens	5,840	4,012	21,064
<b>Cercopithecidae</b>					
Vervet Monkey <i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	II	specimens	8,882	33,380	58,271
Crab-eating Macaque <i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II	specimens	82,151	85,129	101,640
Rhesus Macaque <i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II	specimens	12,358	5,732	5,100
<b>CETACEA</b>					
<b>Phocidae</b>					
Harbour Porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	specimens			1,039
<b>CARNIVORA</b>					
<b>Canidae</b>					
Argentine Grey Fox <i>Pseudalopex griseus</i>	II	skins	4,403	22,967	6,374
<b>Mustelidae</b>					
		hair	636,075	81,585	26,146
Siberian Weasel <i>Mustela sibirica</i>	II	hair (kg)	3,288	28,121	10,295
		hair products	129,177	144,595	103,638
<b>Felidae</b>					
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i>	II	skins	3,691	8,105	3,354
Leopard Cat <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	I/II	skins	2,947	3,619	2,171
<b>Otariidae</b>					
Cape Fur Seal <i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	II	skins	16,346	2,196	5,964
<b>PROBOSCIDA</b>					
<b>Elephantidae</b>					
Indian Elephant <i>Elephas maximus</i>	I	ivory carvings	403	380	1,541
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I	ivory carvings	3,258	3,972	4,372
<b>PERISSODACTYLA</b>					
<b>Tapiridae</b>					
Collared Peccary <i>Pecari tajacu</i>	II	skins	14,573	14,819	8,217
White-lipped Peccary <i>Tayassu pecari</i>	II	skins	476	960	4,433
<b>ARTIODACTYLA</b>					
<b>Camelidae</b>					
Guanaco <i>Lama guanicoe</i>	II	hair (kg)	465	67	1,562
Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	I/II	cloth (m)	872	1,546	2,102
<b>AVES</b>					
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>					
<b>Anatidae</b>					
Muscovy Duck <i>Cairina moschata</i>	III	feathers (kg)	1,181,582	789,739	556,793
<b>FALCONIFORMES</b>					
<b>Accipitridae</b>					
Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	I	feathers	50		3,321
<b>Falconidae</b>					
<i>Falco</i> hybrid	I	live	1,243	2,070	2,556
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>					
<b>Phasianidae</b>					
Grey Junglefowl <i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	II	feathers	9,306	38,473	3,601
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>					
<b>Columbidae</b>					
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i>	III	live	73	7,981	8,318

Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
PSITTACIFORMES					
Psittacidae					
Fischer's Lovebird <i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II	live	7,166	4,694	2,544
Masked Lovebird <i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II	live	10,047	5,048	2,392
Peached-faced Lovebird <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	II	live	12,120	9,780	5,910
Barred Parakeet <i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	II	live	2,020	3,414	3,762
Yellow-crowned Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	II	live	1,585	987	2,196
Celestial Parakeet <i>Forpus coelestis</i>	II	live	3,377	5,298	5,059
Grey-breasted Parakeet <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	II	live	547	852	1,473
Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II	live	1,616	1,649	1,664
Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	II	live	2,259	1,904	2,086
Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II	live	3,602	4,385	3,925
Golden-mantled Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II	live	10,666	13,982	9,839
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II	live	9,805	12,795	9,400
Ringed-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	III	live	5,570	4,411	2,210
Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	II	live	2,213	1,829	1,528
Fringillidae					
Grey Singing Finch <i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	III	live	2,920	104	2,548
Green Singing Finch <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	III	live	8,449	2,070	5,201
Estrildidae					
Golden-breasted Waxbill <i>Amandava subflava</i>	III	live	1,490	774	1,220
Orange-cheeked Waxbill <i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	III	live	1,984	570	1,411
Red-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	III	live	930	120	1,404
Java Sparrow <i>Padda oryzivora</i>	II	live	1,992	2,377	1,186
REPTILIA					
TESTUDINES					
Testudinidae					
Hermann's Tortoise <i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II	live	12,015	11,184	5,889
Cheloniidae					
Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	I	specimens	444	520	1,139
CROCODYLIA					
Alligatoridae					
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II	skin pieces	112,778	158,341	287,942
		skins	44,021	50,802	81,284
		small leather products			2,091
		tails	1,234	1,457	3,133
South American Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II	skin pieces	7,221	8,806	42,292
		skins	862	4,879	31,360
		tails			7,760
Brown Spectacled Caiman <i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II	skin pieces	168,549	189,952	158,138
		skins	9,787	6,168	6,943
Yacare Caiman <i>Caiman yacare</i>	II	skin pieces	1,117	2,681	3,995
		skins	117	1,824	3,626
		tails			1,500
Crocodylidae					
Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	I/II	meat (kg)	600	510	2,930
		skin pieces	15,368	10,463	4,419
		skins	4,732	5,285	3,343

Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
		small leather products	151	533	1,182
<b>SAURIA</b>					
<b>Chamaeleonidae</b>					
Veiled Chameleon <i>Chamaeleo calyptratus</i>	II	live	11,492	14,295	10,534
<b>Iguanidae</b>					
Green Iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>	II	live	2,329	1,986	1,651
<b>Teiidae</b>					
Argentine Black and White Tegu <i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II	skin pieces	2,223	8,095	21,498
		skins	11,395	11,587	23,816
Red Tegu <i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II	skin pieces	9,188	12,423	13,445
		skins	6,445	4,349	1,779
Banded Tegu <i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	II	skin pieces	10,421	8,231	5,549
<b>Varanidae</b>					
		live			1,001
Nile Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II	skin pieces	146,058	70,435	45,801
		Skins	56,734	58,695	47,212
Water Monitor <i>Varanus salvator</i>	II	skin pieces	951	4,488	7,631
		skins	3,613	2,447	9,718
<b>SERPENTES</b>					
<b>Pythonidae</b>					
Sumatran Short-tailed Python <i>Python curtus</i>	II	skin pieces	576	1,159	1,254
		skins	1,878	4,747	9,248
Indian Python <i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	II	skins	828	3,003	1,949
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	II	skin pieces	6,635	5,734	25,953
		skins	21,802	13,515	31,921
<b>Boidae</b>					
Yellow Anaconda <i>Eunectes notaeus</i>	II	skin pieces			2,966
<b>Colubridae</b>					
Common Rat Snake <i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	II	skin pieces			3,223
		skins	57,116	3,912	122,028
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>					
<b>CAUDATA</b>					
<b>Ambystomidae</b>					
Axoloti <i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	II	live	2,158	5,175	1,310
<b>ACIPENSERIFORMES</b>					
<b>Acipenseridae</b>					
Acipenser hybrid	II	egg (live)			400,000
		bodies (kg)			10,103
		egg (live)	2,520,000	1,389,000	6,118,000
Siberian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II	eggs	60,075	289,060	1,132,000
		eggs (kg)	1,015	1,251	6,436
		live	1,725,460	2,588,811	19,350
		meat (kg)	965	1,871	10,934
		egg (live)			35,000
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	eggs (kg)	2,315	3,672	3,940
		live			12,106
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	10,266	11,579	19,334
Sterlet Sturgeon <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	II	egg (live)			125,000
		live	58,650	16,158	49,399
Star Sturgeon <i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	4,003	4,602	5,937
		live			1,440



Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
Pacific Sturgeon <i>icipenser transmontanus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	667	1,580	3,666
		meat (kg)	1,983	2,700	2,171
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	eggs (kg)	1,923	1,372	1,448
ACTINOPTERYGII					
SYNGNATHIFORMES					
Syngnathidae					
Long-snouted Seahorse	II	bodies			1,700
<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>		live			1,700
ARTHROPODA					
ARACHNIDA					
ARANEAE					
Theraphosidae					
Mexican Red-legged Tarantula	II	live	460	41	1,560
<i>Brachypelma emilia</i>					
Mexican Redknee Tarantula	II	live	542	6,614	1,611
<i>Brachypelma smithi</i>					
SCORPIONES					
Scorpionidae					
Emperor Scorpion <i>Pandinus imperator</i>	II	live	50	165	1,078
ANNELIDA					
HIRUDINOIDEA					
ARHYNCHOBDSELLIDA					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	live	249,976	123,137	158,789
GASTROPODA					
NEOTAENIOGLOSSA					
Strombidae					
Pink Conch <i>Strombus gigas</i>	II	shells	1,686	400	14,351
CNIDARIA					
ANTHOZOA					
ANTIPATHARIA					
Antipathidae					
<i>Cirrhipathes anguina</i>	II	raw corals			2,938
SCLERACTINIA					
Scleractinia spp.	II	raw corals	245	243	7,006
		raw corals (kg)	12,201	5,740	4,362
FLORA					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	live	1,294,405	1,545,886	1,675,775
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	II	live			108,664
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	live	237,940	411,120	515,879
Araucariaceae					
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	I	live			3,029
Cactaceae					
<i>Ariocarpus agavoides</i>	I	seeds	1,000	1,840	1,140
<i>Discocactus horstii</i>	I	seeds	270	145	1,130
<i>Pelecyphora aselliformis</i>	I	seeds	20		1,100
<i>Pelecyphora strobiliformis</i>	I	seeds	1,020	1,870	2,000
<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i>	I	seeds	70	120	1,050
<i>Turbinicarpus</i> spp.	I	seeds	530	1,015	1,800
<i>Turbinicarpus bonatzii</i>	I	seeds	130		1,000
<i>Turbinicarpus lophophoroides</i>	I	seeds	1,000	150	1,010
<i>Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp.	I	seeds	1,000		1,000

Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
<i>klinkerianus</i>					
<i>Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus</i> ssp. <i>schwarzii</i>	I	seeds	1,100		2,200
<i>Turbinicarpus subterraneus</i>	I	seeds	90		1,000
<b>Compositae</b>					
<i>Saussurea costus</i>	I	roots (kg)	1,624	1,564	2,327
<b>Cyatheaceae</b>					
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	II	live			12,900
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>					
<i>Euphorbia cremersii</i>	I	live			3,061
<b>Leguminosae</b>					
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	I	veneer (m <sup>2</sup> )			44,644
<b>Liliaceae</b>					
		dried plants (kg)	3,191	6,021	2,516
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II	extract (kg)	56,997	36,711	37,173
		extract (l)			9,260
<i>Aloe haworthioides</i>	I	live	11	39	1,206
<b>Meliaceae</b>					
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II	veneer (m <sup>2</sup> )	30,032	33,616	29,231
<b>Orchidaceae</b>					
<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	I	live	19,701	20,876	14,049
<b>Primulaceae</b>					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	live	47,425	38,677	42,333
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	live	18,805	35,292	27,190
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	live	196,610	185,712	183,446
<b>Rosaceae</b>					
		bark (kg)			5,000
<i>Prunus africana</i>	II	extract (kg)	2,693	2,787	2,889
		powder (kg)			5,039
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>					
<i>Guaiacum coulteri</i>	II	timber (kg)			2,457

Export transactions from candidate countries that exceeded 1,000 units were recorded for one bird, two reptile, four fish, one invertebrate and six plant

taxa. A summary of these exports is provided in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8. Summary of net export (exceeding 1,000 units) for candidate countries for the different groups

Group	Term Units	Net exports
Birds	bodies	7,083
Reptiles	live	2,050
	skin pieces	3,035
Fish	egg (live)	90,000
	eggs (kg)	3,920
	live	39,185
Invertebrates	bodies (kg)	2,902
	live	10,000
	live (kg)	2,793
Plants	dried plants (kg)	5,384
	live	23,350,000
	roots (kg)	5,440

Specimens of the Appendix III-listed bird Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* were exported as hunting trophies.

Exports of Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* involved captive-bred specimens, whilst exports of Python skin pieces were mostly re-exports of wild snakes originating in Indonesia. Exports of three species of sturgeon were reported, either as eggs or live fishes. These species are native to candidate countries, and some of the specimens in trade were wild-taken

while others were bred in captivity. Specimens of Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula* were bred in captivity.

Turkey exported wild-sourced Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*.

There were two species of wild-sourced *Galanthus* and three species of *Cyclamen* exported by Turkey. Exports of wild source Pheasant's Eye *Adonis vernalis* from Romania were reported, with no trade in this species from that country previously reported.

**Table 6.9. Species for which candidate countries' net export exceeded 1,000 units**

Taxon	App.	Term Units	2002	2003	2004
CHORDATA					
AVES					
COLUMBIFORMES					
Columbidae					
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	III	bodies	2,450	6,833	7,083
REPTILIA					
TESTUDINES					
Testudinidae					
Greek Tortoise <i>Testudo graeca</i>	II	live	52	651	2,050
SERPENTES					
Pythonidae					
Reticulated Python <i>Python reticulatus</i>	II	skin pieces			3,035
ACTINOPTERYGII					
ACIPENSERIFORMES					
Acipenseridae					
Danube Sturgeon <i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	live			11,085
Persian Sturgeon <i>Acipenser persicus</i>	II	eggs (kg)	0		1,008
Beluga <i>Huso huso</i>	II	egg (live)			90,000
		eggs (kg)	4,832	3,718	2,913
		live			13,100
		Polyodontidae			
Paddlefish <i>Polyodon spathula</i>	II	live	290,000	400,000	15,000
ANNELIDA					
HIRUDINOIDEA					
ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II	bodies (kg)	1,550	4,927	2,902
		live	4,500	8,240	10,000
		live (kg)	2,275	1,713	2,793
FLORA					
Amaryllidaceae					
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II	live	5,976,530	5,650,000	5,700,000
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II	live	10,090,000	16,092,000	16,100,000
Primulaceae					
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II	live	239,500	250,000	250,000
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II	live	300,000	300,000	300,000
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II	live	1,275,000	1,250,050	1,000,000
Ranunculaceae					
Pheasant's Eye <i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II	dried plants (kg)			5,384
		roots (kg)			5,440

## 7. Trade in non-CITES species

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

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

### 7.1 Annex A species

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

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

### 7.2 Annex B species

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

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

Over the period 1999-2004, imports of Annex B non-CITES species decreased noticeably, mainly due to a decrease in trade in live specimens of Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*. As well as trade in live specimens, imports of eggs were also reported for the first time for this species. The main exporter

of Red-eared Sliders remained the USA. Imports of Common Sliders *Trachemys scripta* were mainly captive-bred specimens from Canada that were imported for scientific purposes.

All trade in American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* was of skins, a term not previously reported. The source of these specimens was either unknown or from ranching activities and imports were for commercial trade. No live specimens or bodies of this species were imported.

Table 7.1. Annex B non-CITES species imported into the EC 1999–2004

Taxon	Term (units)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>CHORDATA</b>								
<b>MAMMALIA</b>								
<b>DIPROTODONTIA</b>								
<b>Macropodidae</b>								
Goodfellow's Tree-kangaroo <i>Dendrolagus goodfellowi</i>	live	1						1
Huon Tree-kangaroo <i>Dendrolagus matschiei</i>	live	2	3		1			6
<b>AVES</b>								
<b>GALLIFORMES</b>								
<b>Cracidae</b>								
Black Curassow <i>Crax alector</i>	live	2	10	7				19
<b>Phasianidae</b>								
Bulwer's Pheasant <i>Lophura bulweri</i>	live specimens			1 5				1 5
<b>REPTILIA</b>								
<b>TESTUDINES</b>								
<b>Emydidae</b>								
Common Slider <i>Trachemys scripta</i>	live						43	43
	bodies	3	14	2	2			21
Red-eared Slider <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	eggs						310	310
	live	6,103	3,337	341	431	248	153	10,613
	specimens				3			3
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>								
<b>ANURA</b>								
<b>Ranidae</b>								
Giant Frog <i>Conraua goliath</i>	live	59						59
	bodies	48		48	52	65		213
American Bullfrog <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	live	50	55	95		54		254
	skins						7	7
	skins (kg)						2	2
	skulls			2				2

## 7.3 Annex D species

Non-CITES species may be listed in Annex D if it is determined that imports into the Community warrant monitoring. Ten Member States reported imports of Annex D live species (Table 7.2) and parts and derivatives (Table 7.3).

Two genera included in these tables are now listed in Appendix II (Seahorses *Hippocampus* spp.: May 2004; Flat-tailed Geckos *Uroplatus* spp.: January 2005).

In 2004, total imports of live specimens of Annex D species increased to 44,558, higher than the 29,057 live specimens reported in 2003, and comparable to 2001 levels (43,323 live specimens). Highly traded

species included Jack-in-the-pulpit *Arisaema* spp. (46%) (including *A. sikokianum*: 15%; *A. speciosum* 14%; *A. tortuosum* 10%) and Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata* (12%).

Nineteen countries exported live Annex D species to the EC, India (22%), Japan (15%), Philippines (13%), Thailand (12%) and Malaysia (10%) being the five most important in terms of numbers.

Parts and derivatives of nineteen taxa were imported to the EC; these imports were dominated by skins and dried plants (Table 7.3).

Skins of seven species of reptile were imported. Javan File Snake *Acrochordus javanicus* and Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata* were traded in large quantities originating mainly in Singapore (Javan File Snake) and Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam (Masked Water Snake). Several thousand skins of Taiwan Stink Snake *Elaphe carinata*, Copperhead Racer *Elaphe radiata* and Shaw's Sea Snake *Lapemis curtus* and a few hundred skins of *E. taeniura* were imported from China, including

Hong Kong SAR. Several thousand skins of Shaw's Sea Snake *Lapemis curtus* were also imported from Thailand.

Trade in plant parts and derivatives of six species was reported. This trade was mostly from eastern European countries and China. Although numbers decreased slightly compared with 2003, the overall increase during the period 1998-2004 was maintained (Fig. 7.1).

**Figure 7.1. Imports of Annex D medicinal plants (dried plants, roots & extracts) 1998-2004**

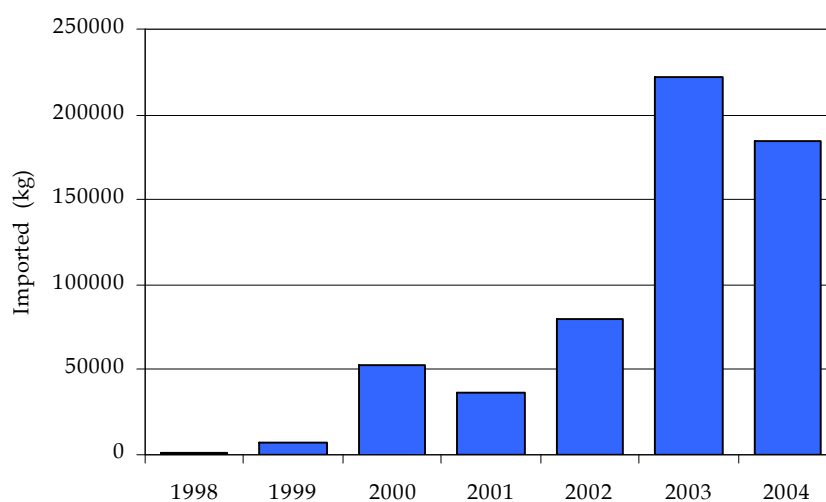




Table 7.2. Imports of live specimens of Annex D non-CITES species 2004

Taxon	Exporters																			Total
	BR	CN	CU	HK	IN	ID	JP	MG	MY	PK	PE	PH	SG	ZA	CH	TZ	TH	US	VN	
CHORDATA																				
AVES																				
PASSERIFORMES																				
Muscicapidae																				
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>			30																	30
Black-breated Thrush <i>Turdus dissimilis</i>			32																	32
Fringillidae																				
Black-headed Greenfinch <i>Carduelis ambigua</i>			60																	60
Black Siskin <i>Carduelis atrata</i>											310									310
Grey-headed Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula erythaca</i>			150																	150
Cape Canary <i>Serinus canicollis</i>																260				260
East African Citril <i>Serinus hypostictus</i>																150				150
Estrildidae																				
Avadavat <i>Amandava amandava</i>									2,400											2,400
Red-faced Crimson-wing <i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>																200				200
Yellow-bellied Waxbill <i>Estrilda quartinia</i>																200				200
Peters's Twinspot <i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>																1,131				1,131
Grey-headed Silverbill <i>Lonchura griseicapilla</i>																250				250

Taxon	Exporters																		Total	
	BR	CN	CU	HK	IN	ID	JP	MG	MY	PK	PE	PH	SG	ZA	CH	TZ	TH	US		VN
Scaly-breasted Munia <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>									1,800											1,800
STURNIDAE																				
Golden-breasted Starling <i>Cosmopsarus regius</i>																216				216
REPTILIA																				
TESTUDINES																				
EMYDIDAE																				
Black-breasted Leaf Turtle <i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>			351																	351
SAURIA																				
GEKKONIDAE																				
New Caledonian Bumpy Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>																		15		15
Guichenot's Giant Gecko <i>Rhacodactylus ciliatus</i>																		318		318
Small-scaled Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus microlepis</i>										170										170
Common Wonder Gecko <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>			33		109					150								14		306
Flat-tailed Geckos <i>Uroplatus</i> spp.									606											606
Nosy Bé Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus ebenai</i>									101									6		107
Common Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus fimbriatus</i>									138									1		139
Günther's Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus guentheri</i>									24											24
Henkel's Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus henkeli</i>									113									6		119
Fantastic Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>									141									3		144

Taxon	Exporters																			Total
	BR	CN	CU	HK	IN	ID	JP	MG	MY	PK	PE	PH	SG	ZA	CH	TZ	TH	US	VN	
Southern Flat-tailed Gecko <i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>								117										9		126
<b>Agamidae</b>																				
Armoured Pricklenape <i>Acanthosaura armata</i>									94										200	294
<b>Gerrhosauridae</b>																				
Madagascar Girdled Lizard <i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>								25										20		45
Four-lined Girdled Lizard <i>Zonosaurus quadrilineatus</i>								25												25
<b>Scincidae</b>																				
Eastern Blue-tongued Skink <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>						63														63
Crocodile Skink <i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>						366												19		385
<b>SERPENTES</b>																				
<b>Xenopeltidae</b>																				
Sunbeam Snake <i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>						12			25											37
<b>Colubridae</b>																				
Short-nosed Vine Snake <i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>						15			113											128
Mangrove Snake <i>Boiga dendrophila</i>						80			69											149
Taiwain Stink Snake <i>Elaphe carinata</i>		27																		27
Copperhead Racer <i>Elaphe radiata</i>						137			10									1		148
Stripe-tailed Rat Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>		20		10					1									2		33
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>																	5,250			5,250

Taxon	Exporters																			Total
	BR	CN	CU	HK	IN	ID	JP	MG	MY	PK	PE	PH	SG	ZA	CH	TZ	TH	US	VN	
Hydrophiidae																				
Shaw's Sea Snake																				
Lapemis curtus																				
77																				
77																				
ACTINOPTERYGII																				
SYNGNATHIFORMES																				
Syngnathidae																				
Seahorses																				
Hippocampus spp.																				
10																				
1,018																				
193																				
10																				
1,231																				
Big-bellied Seahorse																				
Hippocampus abdominalis																				
96																				
96																				
Tiger-tailed Seahorse																				
Hippocampus comes																				
101																				
261																				
362																				
Crowned Seahorse																				
Hippocampus coronatus																				
115																				
115																				
Black Seahorse																				
Hippocampus erectus																				
126																				
132																				
232																				
73																				
26																				
27																				
616																				
Short-snouted Seahorse																				
Hippocampus hippocampus																				
52																				
10																				
62																				
Spiny Seahorse																				
Hippocampus histrix																				
217																				
26																				
243																				
Yellow Seahorse																				
Hippocampus kuda																				
97																				
884																				
1086																				
250																				
2,317																				
Long-snouted Seahorse																				
Hippocampus reidi																				
252																				
4																				
256																				
Zebra Seahorse																				
Hippocampus zebra																				
1																				
71																				
72																				
Dwarf Seahorse																				
Hippocampus zosterae																				
215																				
215																				
FLORA																				
Araceae																				
Jack-in-the-pulpit																				
Arisaema spp.																				
100																				
100																				

Taxon	Exporters																			Total
	BR	CN	CU	HK	IN	ID	JP	MG	MY	PK	PE	PH	SG	ZA	CH	TZ	TH	US	VN	
<i>Arisaema galeatum</i>					680							420								1,100
<i>Arisaema jacquemontii</i>					400							200								600
<i>Arisaema nepenthoides</i>					820							560								1,380
<i>Arisaema sikokianum</i>							6,500													6,500
<i>Arisaema speciosum</i>					5,060							1,000								6,060
<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i>					2,780							1,780								4,560
Compositae																				
Mountain Arnica																				
<i>Arnica montana</i>															2,000					2,000
Passifloraceae																				
<i>Adenia fruticosa</i>														168						168
<i>Adenia spinosa</i>														190						190

Note: countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species in which trade did not exceed 10 specimens are not included.

Table 7.3. Imports of parts and derivatives of Annex D non-CITES species in 2004

Taxon	Terms (units)	Exporters														Total
		AL	BA	CN	HR	HK	ID	MK	RO	RU	CS	SG	TH	US	VN	
CHORDATA																
REPTILIA																
SERPENTES																
Acrochordidae																
Javan File Snake	plates											12				12
Acrochordus javanicus	skins						2,148					36,922	20	45		39,135
	small leather products													13		13
Colubridae																
Taiwain Stink Snake	skins			2,381		1,488										3,869
Elaphe carinata	small leather products			5,403		2,541										7,944

Taxon	Terms (units)	Exporters														Total
		AL	BA	CN	HR	HK	ID	MK	RO	RU	CS	SG	TH	US	VN	
Copperhead Racer <i>Elaphe radiata</i>	plates											83				83
	skins			270		532	2,000					119				2,921
	small leather products			6,845		114										6,959
Stripe-tailed Rat Snake <i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	skins					246										246
Bocourt's Water Snake <i>Enhydriis bocourti</i>	plates												4			4
	plates (m <sup>2</sup> )												10			10
	skin pieces												10			10
	skins												585			585
Masked Water Snake <i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	plates												4			4
	plates (m <sup>2</sup> )												170			170
	skin pieces												250			250
	skins						31,482					70,429	25,975	12	10,546	138,444
	small leather products						231						150			381
<b>Hydrophiidae</b>																
Shaw's Sea Snake <i>Lapemis curtus</i>	plates												2,089			2,089
	plates (m <sup>2</sup> )												444			444
	skin pieces												114			114
	skins												5,476			5,476
<b>FLORA</b>																
<b>Compositae</b>																
Mountain Arnica <i>Arnica montana</i>	derivatives (kg)				6											6
	dried plants (kg)								8,000							8,000
<b>Eriaceae</b>																
Bearberry <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	dried plants													4,384		4,384
	dried plants (kg)	14,245		3,009				1,000		43,000						61,254
<b>Gentianaceae</b>																
Yellow Gentian <i>Gentiana lutea</i>	roots		4,400													4,400
	roots (kg)	10,325	67,056					2,281			4,657					84,319

Taxon	Terms (units)	Exporters														Total
		AL	BA	CN	HR	HK	ID	MK	RO	RU	CS	SG	TH	US	VN	
Lycopodiaceae																
Club Moss	dried plants (kg)			13,290					1,100							14,390
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	powder (kg)			1,500												1,500
Parmeliaceae																
Iceland Moss	dried plants (kg)		7,140		3,806			2,560			997					14,503
<i>Cetraria islandica</i>																

Note: countries exporting fewer than 100 specimens and species in which trade did not exceed 10 specimens are not included.

#### Country codes:

AL	Albania	RO	Romania
BA	Bosnia-Herzegovina	RU	Russian Federation
CN	China	CS	Serbia and Montenegro
HR	Croatia	SG	Singapore
HK	Hong Kong SAR	TH	Thailand
ID	Indonesia	US	USA
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	VN	Viet Nam



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