Wildlife Trade 2009

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

Prepared by

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FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Painted-belly Monkey Frog *Phyllomedusa sauvagii* © Petra Karstedt
Walrus *Odobenus rosmarus* © USFWS
Paphiopedilum godefroyae © Orchi
Flap-necked Chameleon *Chamaeleo dilepis* © Ridard

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Glossary

Annex A/B/C/D species	Species listed in the Annexes to the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations
Appendix-I/II/III species	Species listed in Appendix I/II/III to CITES
Article	Refers to article in the CITES Convention text
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CITES-listed	Species listed in one of the Appendices to CITES
EU	European Union
Member States	The 27 countries that were Member States of the European Union in 2009
Source	The source of the species in trade, whether it be from the wild, captive-bred, or Pre-Convention specimens, etc. A full list of sources is provided in Annex 1.
Species	For simplicity, the term "species" may be used to refer to a list of species and sub-species
Taxonomy	Taxonomy is the practice and science of classification. Species are classified according to formal taxonomic ranks: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, and Species. The taxonomy accepted by CITES is followed in this report, see www.cites.org/eng/res/all/12/E12-11R15.pdf.
Wildlife Trade Regulations	European Commission Regulation No. 338/97 and subsequent updates

Conversion factors

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

General

Converted from:	Converted to:
Grams; milligrams	Kilograms (kg) or Tonnes [1 tonne = 1,000kg]
Millilitres	Litres (l)
Items	Whole values
Pairs	Whole values [1 pair = 2 items]
Sides	Whole skins [2 sides = 1 skin]
Elephant tusks	Whole values (1.88 tusks = one elephant)

Coral

Mean mass of pieces of coral were calculated following Green and Shirley (1999)[1]:

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

Timber

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

Trade reported in kilograms was converted to m^3 using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the CITES Identification Manual (Vales *et al.*, 1999)[2].

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

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

Executive Summary

This report provides a detailed analysis of the information submitted by the 27 Member States of the European Union[3] ('EU') and three candidate countries in their 2009 annual reports to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ('CITES'), describing their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes[4] to the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

The three candidate countries were Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

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

Historic CITES trade data for the preceding five or, in some cases, ten years were also analysed to provide a context for 2009 trade figures.

Trade Analyses

i. Noteworthy patterns of trade

EU imports of wild and ranched animals and plants in 2009 were analysed to identify species with noteworthy patterns of trade (Chapter 3) according to five criteria:

- High volume of imports in 2009;
- High volume of imports for globally threatened species in 2009;
- Sharp increase in imports in 2009;
- Longer-term increases or decreases in imports;
- Longer-term variability in imports.

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

ii. Trade in particular groups

In-depth analyses are provided for groups of particular interest: mammal hunting trophies, corals, cacti, orchids, and trees (Chapter 4). Imports of wild-sourced coral and timber, in particular, showed a decrease compared with 2008 levels.

iii. Changing patterns in trade

Chapter 5 explores the changing source of trade in CITES-listed reptiles and birds in recent years, with a particular focus on captive breeding and ranching. It was noted that the proportion of EU imports of live, captive-bred reptiles decreased 2000-2009 concurrently with an increase in the proportion of wild-sourced and ranched imports. In contrast, the proportion of EU imports of live, wild-sourced birds decreased 2000-2009 (particularly since the introduction of EU restrictions in 2005), with concurrent increases in the proportion of live, captive-bred and captive-born imports.

iv. Exports

Exports of wild-collected species native to the EU and candidate countries, as well as high volume (re-)exports, are discussed in Chapter 6. Exports of wild-collected species originating in the EU (i.e. native species) were reported for 12 Annex A mammals, nine Annex A birds and two Annex A reptile species. EU exports and re-exports of eight mammal, 14 bird, 17 reptile, six fish, four invertebrate and 26 plant taxa exceeded 1,000 units in 2009.

v. Trade in non-CITES species

Trade in species not listed in CITES but included in the EU Annexes is discussed in Chapter 7. The EU reported the import of two non-CITES Annex A and three non-CITES Annex B species during 2009.

vi. Candidate countries

Candidate countries were not major importers of CITES-listed species in 2009. Turkey was the only candidate country to submit a 2009 annual report in time for analysis. Four species imported by candidate countries met the criteria for high volume of trade or sharp increase in trade in 2009.

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

1. Introduction

This analysis provides a detailed discussion of the information submitted by the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), and one candidate country, in their 2009 annual reports to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ('CITES'). The report describes their trade in species listed in the Appendices to CITES and the Annexes of the Wildlife Trade Regulations, which enforce CITES in the EU.

During 2009, the relevant Wildlife Trade Regulations were Council Regulation (EU) No. 338/1997, Annexes Regulations 318/2008 and 407/2009, and Implementing Regulation 865/2006 amended by Regulation 100/2008. On the basis of annual reports received, Turkey was the only candidate country included in this analysis.

EU Member States and candidate countries in 2009
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2. Data included

2.1 Data included

The 2009 data used for the analysis were taken from the CITES Trade Database on the 11th of February 2011, following the submission of CITES annual reports by Member States and their key trading partners.

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

For timber species, transactions reported in kilograms were converted to cubic meters (m^3) using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the *CITES Identification Manual*.

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

Trade data excluded from the analysis were:

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

2.2 Annual Reports

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

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

2.3 Third-party data included in the analysis

Data were also taken from the reports of key trading partners with Member States. Table 2.1 lists the 71 non-EU CITES Parties and dependent territories (including the candidate countries) that had submitted their annual reports for 2009 at the time of the analysis.

Table 2.1. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2009 available at the time of analysis.

Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports
Algeria	✓	✓
Aruba (NL)	✓	✓
Bahamas	✓	✓
Bangladesh		✓
Benin		✓
Botswana		✓
Burkina Faso		✓
Cameroon	✓	✓
Chile	✓	✓
China	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo		✓
Dominican Republic	✓	✓
El Salvador	✓	✓
Gabon		✓
Gambia		✓
Georgia	✓	✓
Honduras	✓	✓
Hong Kong, SAR	✓	✓
India	✓	✓
Indonesia		✓
Israel	✓	✓
Jamaica	✓	✓
Kenya	✓	✓
Kuwait	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan		✓
Lao People's Democratic Republic		✓
Liechtenstein	✓	✓
Macao, SAR	✓	✓
Madagascar	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓
Mali		✓
Mauritania	(no trade reported)	
Mauritius	✓	✓

Country	Reported Trade	
	Imports	Exports
Mexico	✓	✓
Mongolia	✓	✓
Morocco	✓	✓
Mozambique		✓
Namibia	✓	✓
New Caledonia (FR)	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓
Qatar	✓	✓
Russian Federation	✓	✓
Saint Kitts and Nevis		✓
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		✓
San Marino	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓
Serbia	✓	✓
Singapore	✓	✓
South Africa	✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓	✓
Swaziland	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓
Tanzania, United Republic of		✓
Thailand	✓	✓
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✓
Turkey	✓	✓
Turks and Caicos Islands		✓
Uganda	✓	✓
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓
United States of America	✓	✓
Uruguay	✓	✓
Uzbekistan	✓	✓
Viet Nam	✓	✓
Zambia	✓	✓
Zimbabwe		✓

3. Species showing noteworthy patterns of trade

3.1 Criteria used to select species

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

1. High volume of imports in 2009
2. Globally threatened and near threatened species traded at relatively high volumes in 2009
3. Sharp increase in trade in 2009
4. General long term increases or decreases in trade between 2000 and 2009
5. Long term variability in trade between 2000 and 2009.

Species were selected on the basis of imports from wild, ranched, 'unknown' and unreported sources. An outline of the selection process is provided in Figure 3.1. The thresholds used to identify high volume trade are provided in Table 3.1; species traded at levels exceeding these thresholds in 2009 qualified for the high volume trade criterion.

Species were considered 'globally threatened' or 'near threatened' if they were listed as Critically Endangered ('CR'), Endangered ('EN'), Vulnerable ('VU') or Near Threatened ('NT') in the 2010 IUCN Red List.[5]

Table 3.1. Minimum number of wild, source 'unknown' and ranched individuals imported in 2009 needed to qualify for selection on the basis of high trade volume.

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

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

Overview of Species Selected

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

In total, 14 mammal, one bird, 11 reptile, nine fish, four invertebrate (other than coral), 14 coral, and 14 plant (including four tree) taxa were selected on the basis of high volume of trade, sharp increase and changing trends in trade.

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

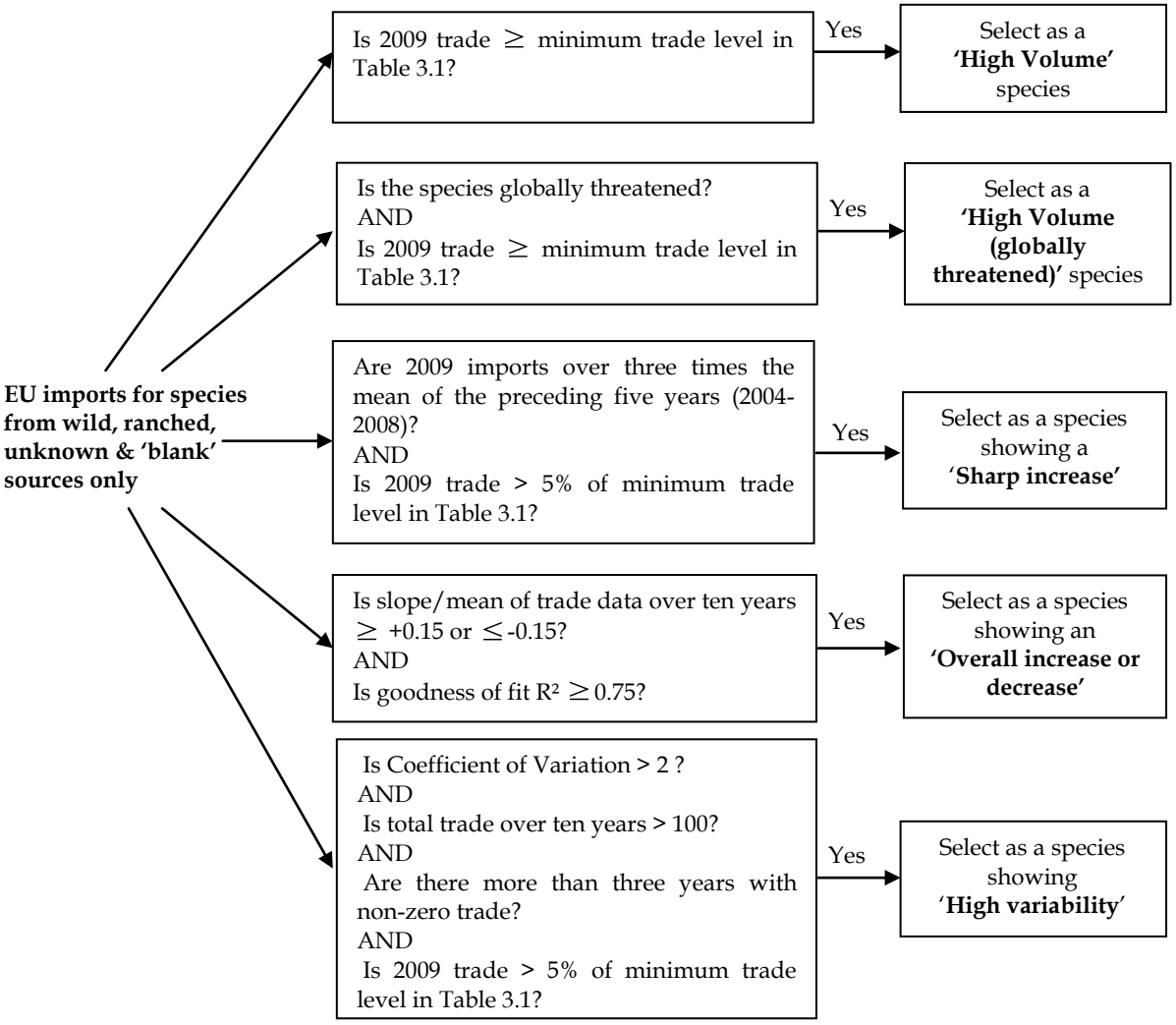
The summary information provided in each taxon account includes the selection criteria met, the principal trade terms imported by the EU (trophies, skins, etc.), the percentage of global trade to the EU (based on net imports by the EU and by the rest of the world), the principal source of imports (wild,

[5] www.iucnredlist.org

captive-bred, etc) and the main trading partners. The CITES Appendix, EU Annex and IUCN Red List status for each taxon are also included.

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

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



Scientific Review Group Decisions

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

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

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

3.2 Species accounts

3.2.1. Mammals

Twelve species of mammal were selected for review on the basis of EU imports and are discussed in this section: five Annex A species and 10 Annex B species (African Elephant met the criteria for both Annex A and B populations). Five of these (Hippopotamus, Cheetah, African Lion, Polar Bear and African Elephant) are globally threatened and three are 'Near Threatened' (Table 3.2.).

Two additional species were selected on the basis of candidate country trade and are discussed at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.2. Summary of mammal species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	**High Volume (GT)**	**Sharp Increase**	**Overall Increase**	**Overall Decrease**	**High Variability**	**EU Annex**	**IUCN Listing[α]**	**2007**	**2008**
Hippopotamidae										
Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Tayassuidae										
Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Felidae										
Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*		•		•			A	VU	✓	✓
Bobcat *Lynx rufus*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
African lion *Panthera leo*		•					A/B*	VU	✓	✓
Leopard *Panthera pardus*		•					A	NT	✓	✓
Mustelidae										
North American Otter *Lontra canadensis*	•						B	LC		✓
Ursidae										
Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*					•		A	LC		✓
Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*		•					B	VU		✓
Monodontidae										
Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*		•					A	NT	✓	✓
Elephantidae										
African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*		•					A/B	VU	✓	✓

α: VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern (2011 Red List). *Selected on the basis of Annex B population only.

Hippopotamus

(Hippopotamus amphibius)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: teeth, trophies, tusks
Percentage of global trade to EU: 24% of trophies (including skins and skulls), 20% of teeth, 52% of tusks (no units), 38% of tusks (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: United Republic of Tanzania, China, Zambia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Imports of Hippopotamus were primarily wild-sourced trophies, tusks and teeth in 2009. In total, approximately 507 wild individuals were imported into the EU in the form of trophies (242), skins (10), skulls (10), feet (14), tails (three), tusks (147) and teeth (1964 teeth, equivalent to approximately 164 individuals when the conversion factor of 12 teeth to one hippopotamus is applied). Additional imports of wild-sourced items that cannot easily be equated to individuals comprised 50 kg of teeth, eight skin pieces skins and three small leather products.

The number of individuals imported in 2009 was 71% higher than the number imported in 2008 and represents a greater increase than any other year over the period 2000 and 2009 (Figure 3.2).

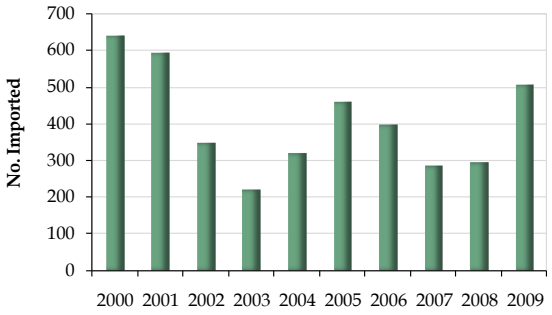


Figure 3.2. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Hippopotamus hunting trophies, 2000-2009.

Seventeen EU countries imported Hippopotamus parts and derivatives in 2009. The top exporters of wild-sourced items were the United Republic of Tanzania (hereafter referred to as Tanzania), Zambia and Zimbabwe. Trophies, skins and teeth also originated in Cameroon, Mozambique, South Africa and Uganda.

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Tanzania on 29/2/2008 and for Zimbabwe on 29/10/2001, and formed a positive opinion for Zambia on 18/7/2001.

Collared Peccary

(Pecari tajacu)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 95% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Peru
CITES Appendix: II (except populations of Mexico and the United States of America which are not included in the CITES Appendices)
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

With the exception of one, wild-sourced hunting trophy imported from Argentina (purpose 'H'), all EU imports of Collared Peccary in 2009 were wild-sourced items imported directly from Peru for commercial purposes. Imports from Peru consisted of 45,757 skins, 1,490 garments, 2,777 small leather products and 700 skin pieces. Seven EU Member States reported imports in 2009.

The quantity of wild-sourced skins imported in 2009 (45,757) was 2% lower than that imported in 2008 (46,828) and 2% lower than the average for the nine year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.3). The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997.

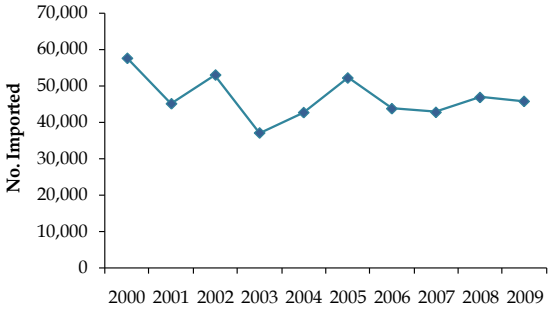


Figure 3.3. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Collared Peccary skins, 2000-2009.

White-lipped Peccary

(Tayassu pecari)

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

All EU imports of White-lipped Peccary during 2009 were wild-sourced skins exported directly from Peru for commercial purposes. In total, 12,213 skins, 985 garments and 22 small leather products were imported by four EU Member States. The volume of wild-sourced skins imported in 2009 (12,213) was 8% higher than that imported in 2008

(11,281), but 4% lower than the average for the nine year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.4). The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997, and reconfirmed the positive opinion for Peru on 16/02/2010.

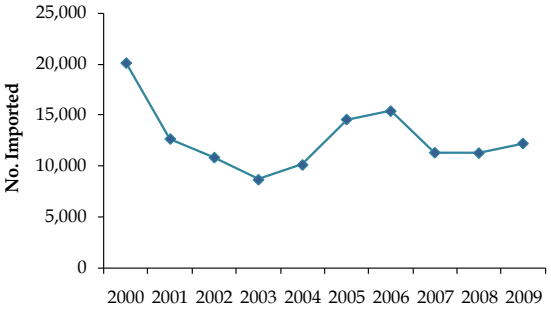


Figure 3.4. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced White-lipped Peccary skins, 2000-2009.

Cheetah

(Acinonyx jubatus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 76% of trophies (including 'skins' and 'skulls')
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of wild-sourced Cheetah in 2009 consisted of 135 trophies, two skins and four skulls. This equates to approximately 137 wild-sourced hunting trophies, which is 15% less than the 161 hunting trophies imported in 2008 (Figure 3.5).

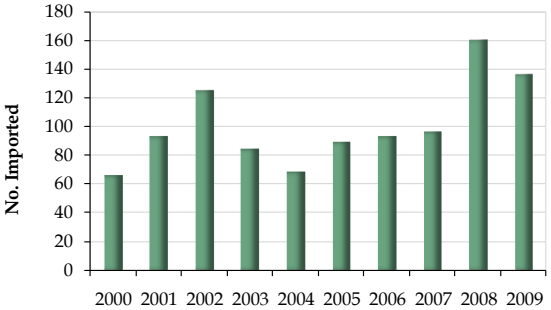


Figure 3.5. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Cheetah hunting trophies (trophies, skins, skulls and bodies), 2000-2009.

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

In addition, 13 live cheetahs were imported for the purposes of breeding or zoos; all were captive-born or captive-bred in South Africa, Switzerland or the EU.

Cheetah © Falense

Bobcat

(Lynx rufus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 42% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: United States of America, Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The majority of Bobcat imports in 2009 were wild-sourced and the vast majority comprised skins. Wild-sourced imports comprised 18,929 skins, 54 claws, 11 skulls, seven garments and two trophies. In addition, three captive-born, live animals were imported directly from the United States of America (hereafter refered to as the United States) for commercial purposes. With the exception of one trophy directly imported from Mexico, all of the wild-sourced imports originated in either the United States or Canada. Eleven EU Member States reported the import of Bobcat in 2009.

Reported imports of Bobcat skins in 2009 were 52% lower than in 2008, and 25% less than the average level of imports over the ten-year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.6). The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for Bobcat for both Canada and the United States on 27/3/2007.

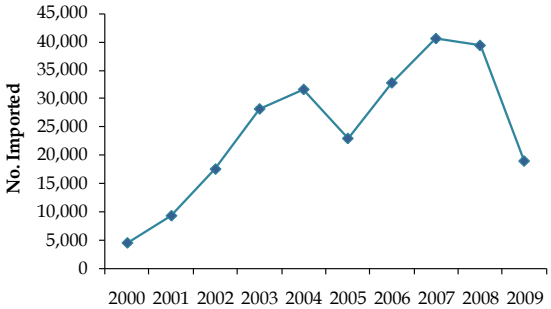


Figure 3.6. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Bobcat skins, 2000-2009.

African Lion

(Panthera leo)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 29% of trophies (includes skins and skulls)
Principal source: captive-bred, wild
Top trading partners: South Africa
CITES Appendix: I/II*
EU Annex: A/B*
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

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

In 2009, EU imports of wild-taken African Lion from Annex B populations consisted mainly of captive-bred and wild-sourced hunting trophies and trophy parts (captive bred: 67 trophies, three skins, 83 bones, two teeth; wild-sourced: 91 trophies, eight skulls, 14 skins, two feet, one body), as well as 10 live captive bred animals and 0.2 kg of specimens. The confiscation/seizure of one skull was also reported. EU-reported imports represented approximately 115 lions, which is more than the 93 lions imported in 2008.

Twelve EU Member States imported wild-sourced trophies and skins in 2009. Ten EU Member States reported the import of captive-bred live lions.

Lion © Chris Eason

African Lion hunting trophies and trophy parts mainly originated in South Africa (34%), Tanzania (26%), Namibia (14%) and Zambia (9%). Smaller quantities of wild-sourced African Lion products originated in five other range states. The live animals originated in South Africa (six) and the EU (four). All captive-bred trophies, skins, bones, and teeth were directly imported from South Africa.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Tanzania on 29/02/2008 and for Namibia on 16/02/2010.

Leopard

(Panthera pardus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 37% of trophies (including skins & skulls)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Russian Federation, Tanzania, Namibia,
CITES Appendix: I
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Leopard was imported into the EU almost exclusively as wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2009 with 366 trophies, 14 skulls, 15 skins, five bodies and two skin pieces imported. This equates to approximately 400 hunting trophies. Twenty-two EU Member States reported importing at least one wild-sourced trophy in 2009.

Imports of hunting trophies (combined terms) have decreased slightly in 2009 compared to 2008 (Figure 3.7). The majority of the trophies imported originated in Namibia (33%), Tanzania (26%) and Zimbabwe (15%).

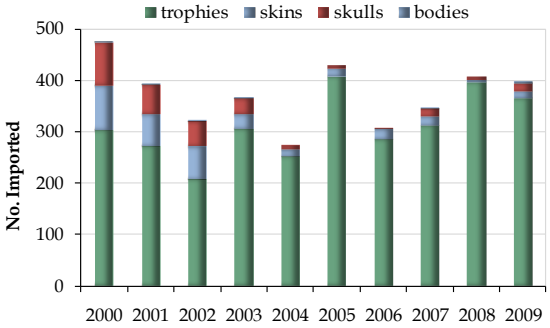


Figure 3.7. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Leopard hunting trophies (all terms), 2000-2009.

In addition to the trophies, 343 captive bred Leopard specimens were imported for scientific purposes, one live, captive-bred Leopard was imported for a circus or exhibition, and three pre-Convention carvings and two pre-Convention garments were imported. One hunting trophy and one small leather product were seized or confiscated.

Leopard © JanErkamp

North American Otter

(Lontra canadensis)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 27% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The vast majority of EU imports of North American Otter in 2009 were wild-sourced (predominantly imported for commercial purposes), with trade comprising 7,088 skins, 19 plates and five skulls, as well as one hunting trophy. Additionally, three live, captive-born otters were imported for zoos. The majority of skins originated in the United States and were re-exported via Canada (4,242 skins); the remainder originated in Canada.

Five EU Member States reported imports of this species in 2009.

The quantity of wild-sourced otter skins imported by the EU in 2009 decreased by 48% relative to 2008; however, the the quantity imported in 2009 remains more than double the quantity imported in 2007 (2791 skins) and the preceding seven years (Figure 3.8).

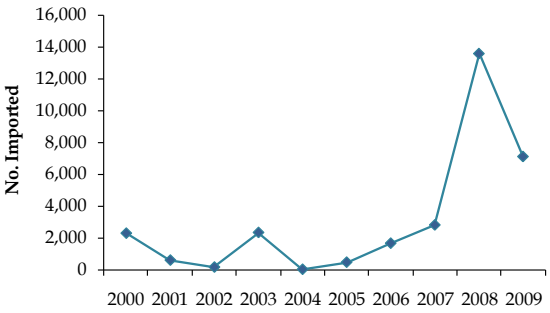


Figure 3.8. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced North American Otter skins, 2000-2009.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from all countries on 2/9/1997 and reconfirmed the positive opinion for Canada on 16/2/2010.

Brown Bear

(Ursus arctos)

Criteria met: overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 57% of trophies (including skins & skulls)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Russian Federation
CITES Appendix: I/II (Appendix I applies to the populations of Bhutan, China, Mongolia and Mexico only)
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Brown Bear met the 'overall decrease' criterion on the basis of a decline in imports of wild-sourced skins and skulls over the ten year period 2000-2009, but imports reported as 'trophies' have shown an overall, if variable, increase over the same period (Figure 3.9). This may be indicative of improved reporting practices for imports of hunting trophies by Member States rather than an actual change in the type of commodities being imported.

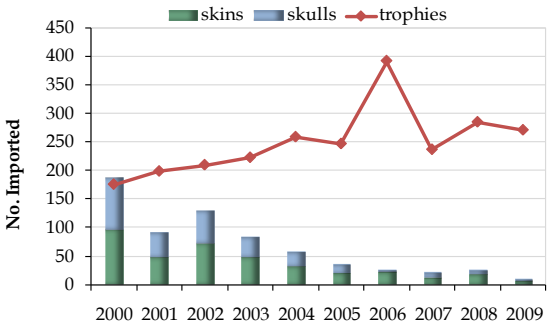


Figure 3.9. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Brown Bear hunting trophies (skins, skulls, trophies), 2000-2009.

EU imports in 2009 were predominantly wild-sourced, consisting of 271 trophies, seven skins, three skulls and one skin piece. This indicates that approximately 276 wild-sourced hunting trophies were imported in 2009. In addition, 19 live animals were imported in 2009; 14 captive-bred specimens were imported for the purpose of zoos (three individuals) or circuses and travelling exhibitions (11 individuals); two pre-Convention animals were imported for a circus or travelling exhibition and three confiscated individuals were imported for the purpose of law enforcement. Twenty-two Member States reported Brown Bear imports.

Wild-sourced imports mainly originated in the Russian Federation (80% of trophies); the remaining imports originated in the United States, Canada and Croatia.

Most recently, the SRG formed a positive opinion for hunting trophies from all Russian Federation populations on 03/12/2010.

Polar Bear

(*Ursus maritimus*)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 65% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Greenland, Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2009 were predominantly wild-sourced, consisting of 76 skins, 27 skulls, 25 trophies, seven claws, five carvings, three skin pieces and one tooth. This equates to the import of approximately 108 wild-sourced hunting trophies. In addition, one live animal originating in the EU was also imported for the purposes of zoos. The wild-sourced products mainly originated in Canada and Greenland.

Sixteen EU Member States reported the import of wild-sourced Polar Bear. EU imports of wild-sourced hunting trophies increased by 55% in 2009 compared to 2008, when imports were the lowest over the ten-year period 2000-2009; prior to 2009, imports had declined every year since 2005 (Figure 3.10).

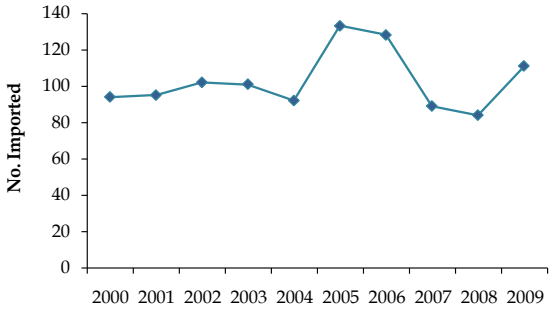


Figure 3.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Polar Bear hunting trophies (including trophies, skins, skulls and bodies), 2000-2009.

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

Polar Bear © Alan D. Wilson

Narwhal

(Monodon monoceros)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: tusks
Percentage of global trade to EU: 91% of tusks
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Greenland, Canada
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: A
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All populations of Narwhal are listed in Annex A, however in accordance with EU Regulation 2724/2000 and EU Regulation (EC) No. 709/2010 (applicable from 22 July 2010), all Appendix II Cetacea "including products and derivatives other than meat products for commercial purposes, taken by the people of Greenland under licence granted by the competent authority concerned" are treated as belonging to Annex B. As such, assuming the proper domestic licensing procedures were followed, it can be inferred that the the 153 specimens, 142 carvings and 69 tusks imported by the EU in 2009, which all originated in Greenland, should be considered as originating from Annex B populations. These items were all wild-sourced and were imported for scientific purposes or as household effects.

The remaining trade in wild-sourced Narwhal in 2009 originated in Canada and consisted of 69 tusks, 9 teeth, two skulls and one trophy, all of which were wild-sourced. These were imported by nine EU Member States.

All imports from Annex A populations were for personal purposes.

Excluding imports for scientific, exhibition or educational purposes, the total number of Annex A trophies, tusks and teeth imported in 2009 (79) was lower than the quantity imported in 2008 (107). When the imports of Annex A and B tusks and teeth from the two main countries of origin (Greenland and Canada) are analysed over the five-year period 2005-2009, combined imports have increased each year, altough the increase was less pronounced in 2009 (Figure 3.11).

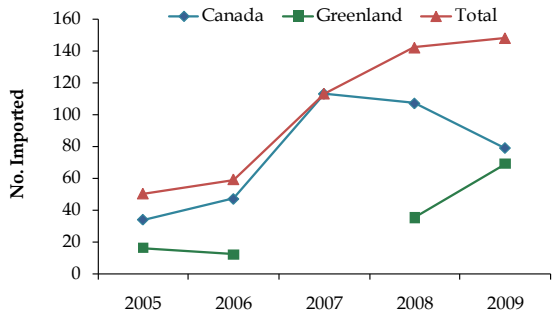


Figure 3.11. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Narwhal trophies, tusks and teeth between 2005 and 2009 (excluding those imported for scientific, exhibition or educational purposes).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for Greenland on 13/12/2004, which was reconfirmed on 15/3/2005. Greenland introduced a ban on the export of Narwhal products in 2006.

African Elephant

(Loxodonta africana)

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

African Elephant (Annex A)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: trophies, tusks, ivory carvings
Percentage of global trade to EU: 66% of trophies, 39% of tusks (no units), 51% of tusks (kg), 33% of ivory carvings
Principal sources: wild (trophies, tusks), pre-Convention (ivory carvings)
Top trading partners: Tanzania, Mozambique
CITES Appendix: I (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are listed in Appendix II for specific purposes)
EU Annex: A (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are listed in Annex B for specific purposes)
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of African Elephant from Annex A populations during 2009 originated mainly from the wild (predominantly trophies and tusks) or were pre-Convention ivory carvings.

Wild-sourced elephant products

Thirteen EU Member States reported imports of wild-sourced Annex A elephant products totalling 146 trophies, 50 tusks and 208 kg of tusks, five ivory carvings, two skins, one ear, one foot and one tail in 2009. This equates to approximately 178 individuals[6], a decrease on the 239 elephants reported imported in 2008.

The principal exporters of trophies, tusks and ivory carvings were Tanzania (56 trophies, 16 tusks, two skins and one tail), Cameroon (40 trophies and seven tusks), Mozambique (45 trophies, 15 tusks, 208 kg of tusks, one ear and one foot) and Zambia (five trophies and 12 tusks). All four countries set export quotas for tusks as trophies from a specified number of animals in 2009.

African Elephant © Lee R. Berger

EU imports of Annex A tusks and trophies were both lower in 2009 (50 tusks, 146 trophies) than in the previous year (76 tusks, 195 trophies). Over the period 2000-2009, trade in Annex A tusks has remained relatively constant whilst imports of trophies have been more variable (Figure 3.12).

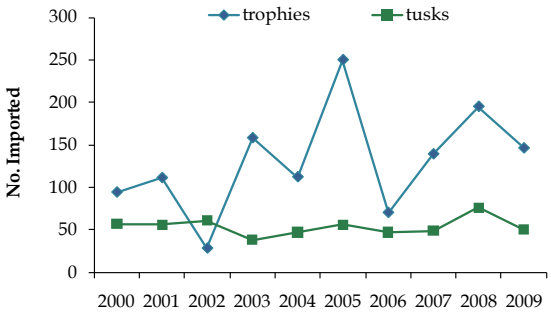


Figure 3.12. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex A African Elephant trophies and tusks, 2000-2009.

Pre-Convention

The trade in pre-Convention Annex A elephant products comprised 484 ivory carvings, 0.3 kg of ivory carvings, seven tusks, seven ivory pieces and one foot.

Exporters of pre-Convention tusks included the United States, Canada and Cote d'Ivoire. Ivory carvings from pre-Convention sources were exported primarily by the United States and

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

Switzerland, with the country of origin reported as unknown.

Elephant confiscations/seizures

Three EU Member States reported the confiscation/seizure of 16 ivory carvings in 2009. Thirteen carvings originated in Burundi, two in Nigeria and one was of unknown origin.

African Elephant (Annex B)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: tusks, trophies, skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 41% of tusks, 31% of trophies, 6% of skins (m^2), 3% of skins (no units)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe,
CITES Appendix: II (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)
EU Annex: B (populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe for specific purposes)
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Appendix II/Annex B populations of African Elephant (products originating in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa or Zimbabwe which meet specified annotations) during 2009 were all from wild sources.

Wild-sourced elephant products

Wild-sourced imports consisted of 266 trophies, 147 tusks and 428.55 kg of tusks, six live animals, 62 skins and 172.31 m^2 of skins, 137 skin pieces and 158 m^2 of skin pieces, 39 tails, 64 feet and 2 kg of feet, 23 ears and 2 kg of ears, 32 small leather products, 26 carvings, eight teeth and 1 kg of teeth, six bones, three skulls, three hairs, 1.748 litres of specimens and one derivative. Most parts and derivatives, including all the tusks and trophies, were reported as either personal possessions or hunting trophies. Most of the skins and skin pieces were imported for commercial purposes; the specimens were imported either for zoos or for scientific purposes. All of the live elephants were imported for circuses and travelling exhibitions.

A permit analysis revealed several trophy parts were reported on the same permit and were likely to be the same animal. On this basis, it is estimated that this trade represented at least 415 individuals. Skins were not considered in this estimate because, being very thick, they can be split into many pieces and are therefore difficult to equate to individuals.

More than three times the number of wild-sourced trophies were imported into the EU in 2009 (266 trophies) compared with 2008 (47 trophies), but the number of tusks imported fell by 52% over the same period (Figure 3.13).

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

Wild-sourced Annex B trophies and tusks mainly originated in Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa. South Africa was the main (re-)exporter of skins and skin pieces, which predominantly originated in Zimbabwe, but also originated in Botswana and Namibia.

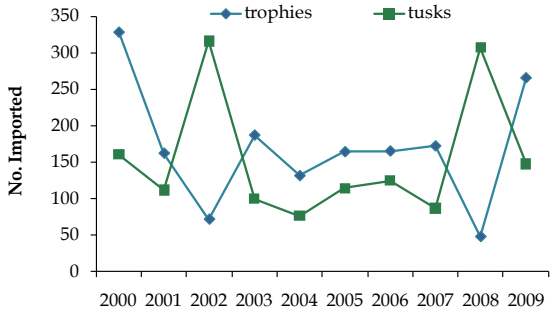


Figure 3.13. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex B African Elephant trophies and tusks, 2000-2009.

3.2.2 Birds

No Annex A or B bird species met the criteria for inclusion in this section. The African Grey Parrot (which is listed on Annex B) met the criteria solely on the basis of imports by candidate countries; this species will be discussed in the section on candidate country trade at the end of this chapter.

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

3.2.3 Reptiles

One Annex A, nine Annex B, and one Annex C reptile species met the criteria for inclusion in this section (Table 3.3).

Five species (Loggerhead Turtle, Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle, Brazilian Giant Tortoise, Home's Hinge-back Tortoise and Afghan Tortoise) are globally threatened.

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

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2007	2008
Alligatoridae										
American Alligator *Alligator mississippiensis*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
Teiidae										
Argentine Black & White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
Varanidae										
Water Monitor *Varanus salvator*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
Pythonidae										
Royal Python *Python regius*	•						B	LC	✓	✓
Reticulated Python *Python reticulatus*	•						B		✓	✓
Cheloniidae										
Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*		•		•			A	EN	✓	✓
Emydidae										
False Map Turtle *Graptemys pseudogeographica*		•					C* (USA)		✓	✓
Pelomedusidae										
Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis*		•					B	VU		✓
Testudinidae										
Brazilian Giant Tortoise *Chelonoidis denticulata*		•					B	VU		
Home's Hinge-back Tortoise *Kinixys homeana*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Afghan Tortoise *Testudo horsfieldii*		•		•			B	VU		✓

[a]EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable, LC: Least Concern. *False Map Turtle was listed in CITES Appendix III on 14/6/2006 by the United States, but this species was not added to the EU Annexes until 11/4/2008 when Commission Regulation 318/2008 came into effect.

American Alligator

(Alligator mississippiensis)

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

American Alligator imports into the EU during 2009 were primarily whole skins (191,767), with the remaining trade mostly consisting of skin pieces (7,019 pieces and 3kg skin pieces), small leather products (1,577), sides (1,060) and feet (240).

The EU also reported the import of 1,885 skins, 340 small leather products, 121 skin pieces and 21 live animals as source 'C'; 199 skins, 103 skin pieces and six small leather products as source 'R'; and five skin pieces as source 'F'. Sixty-three live alligators, four garments and one skull were also imported. In addition, the confiscation/seizure of six small leather products and one skull were reported.

Wild-sourced American Alligator imports were reported by ten Member States in 2009. All imports originated in the United States, with the exception of one live animal originating in Mexico, and one small leather product.

Skin imports in 2009 decreased by 31% compared to the quantity imported in 2008 and were lower than any other year over the ten-year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.14). The apparent increase in the number of wild-sourced skins and decrease in skins from captive-bred and ranched sources since 2005 is likely to be due to changes in the way the United States reports source codes.

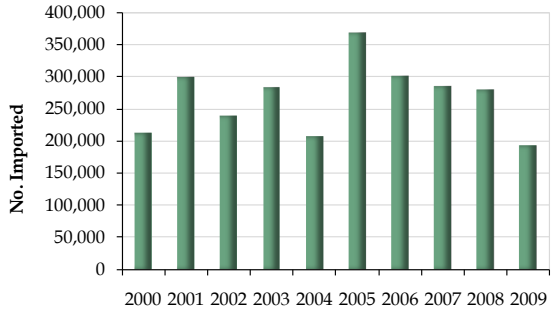


Figure 3.14. EU-reported imports of American Alligator skins (all sources), 2000-2009.

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

Argentine Black & White Tegu

(Tupinambis merianae)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 22% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports in 2009 comprised mostly skins (36,426), with comparatively lower levels of trade in live animals (764). The skins were all wild-sourced whereas the live animals were either captive-bred (659) or captive-born (105). All imports were for commercial purposes, with the exception of five live animals imported as personal possessions.

Five EU Member States reported imports of this species in 2009. Argentina was the top EU trading partner, exporting all of the skins, 7% of which via other countries.

Argentine Black and White Tegu © Ltshears

EU imports of wild-sourced skins in 2009 were 33% lower than that reported in 2008, and 62% lower than the average for the nine-year period 2000-2008 (Figure 3.15).

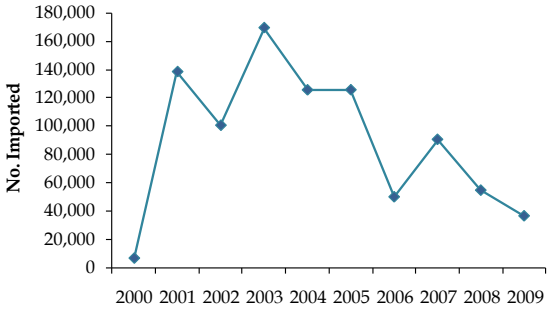


Figure 3.15. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Argentine Black & White Tegu skins, 2000-2009.

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

Water Monitor

(Varanus salvator)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 9% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Singapore
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Nine EU Member States reported Water Monitor imports in 2009. Imports were predominantly wild-sourced, dominated by commercial imports of skins (54,884). Smaller quantities of live animals (475) and small leather products (27) were also imported.

Wild-sourced skins originated in either Indonesia (67%) or Malaysia (33%), although 86% of skins were imported to the EU as re-exports. All small leather products and the majority of live animals of wild origin (92%) were direct exports from Indonesia.

The number of wild-sourced *V. salvator* skins imported in 2009 (54,884 skins) decreased by 48% compared to that in 2008 (104,741 skins), and was 73% lower than the average for the nine-year period 2000-2008 (Figure 3.16).

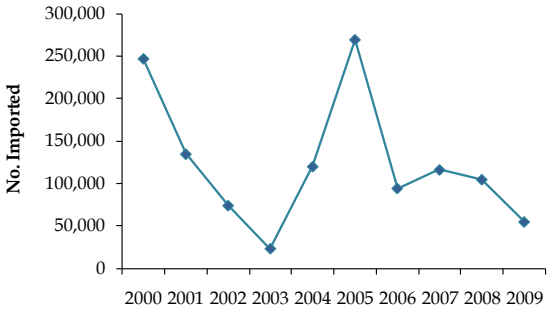


Figure 3.16. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Water Monitor skins, 2000-2009.

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

Royal Python

(Python regius)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 39% of live
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partners: Ghana, Togo
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports of Royal Python in 2009 comprised 52,592 live animals (84% ranched, 14% captive-bred, 2% wild-sourced and <1% captive-born), mainly for commercial purposes, with 92 animals imported as personal possessions and four animals imported for circuses or travelling exhibitions. Sixteen EU Member States reported imports in 2009. Live animals primarily originated in Ghana (48%), Togo (30%), the United States (14%) and Benin (7%).

EU-reported imports of live Royal Python in 2009 (52,592 animals) decreased by 17% compared to 2008 (63,605 animals), and were at their lowest level since 2005; imports have nevertheless increased over the ten-year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.17). This can be attributed to an increase in imports of ranched and captive-bred animals, whilst imports of wild-sourced animals decreased over the same period.

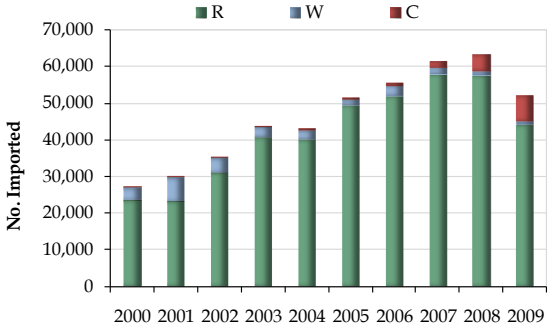


Figure 3.17. EU-reported imports of live Royal Python from the three main sources: wild (W), ranched (R) and captive-bred (C), 2000-2009.

Trade in wild and ranched Royal Python from Benin, Ghana and Togo was reviewed by the SRG in 2008. The SRG formed positive opinions for ranched specimens from all three countries and wild specimens from Togo on 15/09/2008. A positive opinion for wild specimens from Ghana was formed on 12/03/2009. A suspension for wild specimens from Benin first formed on 03/09/2008 is currently in place; no wild-sourced specimens were reported imported by EU Member States from Benin in 2009.

Reticulated Python

(Python reticulatus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 21% of skins
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partners: Singapore, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2009, ten EU Member States reported imports of Reticulated Python, which in total consisted of 111,192 skins, 20,699 small leather products, 889 live animals and 299 skin pieces. The majority of imports were wild-sourced (all of the skin pieces, 96% of small leather products, 53% of skins and 47% of live animals). The remaining imports were captive-bred, with the exception of 64 live animals reported as source 'F'. The confiscation/seizure of 16 small leather products was also reported.

Wild-sourced imports primarily originated in Indonesia (>99% of live animals, >99% of small leather products, 94% of skins and 21% of skin pieces); the remainder originated in Malaysia, with the exception of 27 skins originating in Viet Nam and two small leather products from an unknown origin country. Singapore was a major re-exporter of skins originating in Indonesia, with 48% imported via Singapore. The vast majority of captive-bred imports originated in Viet Nam (>99% of skins), Thailand (>99% of small leather products) and the United States (77% of live animals). EU-reported imports of wild-sourced skins directly from Indonesia accounted for 18% of Indonesia's 2009 annual export quota (157,500 skins and skin products).

The number of skins imported to the EU in 2009 (111,192 skins) decreased by 52% compared to that imported in 2008 (232,939 skins); 2009 is the fourth consecutive year in which skin imports have decreased, with the proportion of captive-bred skins showing an overall increase (Figure 3.18).

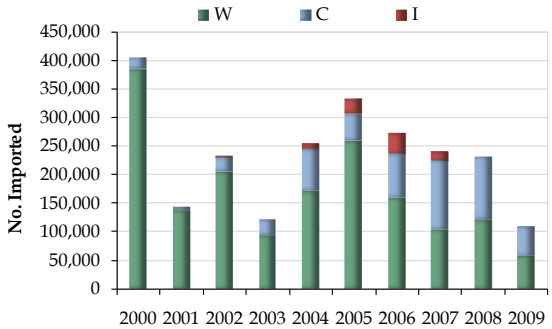


Figure 3.18. EU-reported imports of Reticulated Python skins by source, 2000-2009.

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

Loggerhead Turtle

(Caretta caretta)

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

This species was selected due to the import of 1,500 wild-sourced live eggs from Cape Verde, for the purpose of reintroduction to the wild in one Member State. This is the fourth EU-reported import of wild-sourced live eggs over the period 2000-2009, following the import of 600 live eggs in 2006 and 1,000 eggs in 2007. The seizure of one carapace from Egypt (origin unknown) was also reported in 2009.

Loggerhead Turtle © ukanda

False Map Turtle

(Graptemys pseudogeographica)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 84% of live
Principal sources: wild and 'blank' (no source reported)
Top trading partners: United States
CITES Appendix: III (United States)
EU Annex: C (United States)
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports of False Map Turtle in 2009 consisted of 100,455 live individuals from the United States. Of these, 75% were reported without a source or purpose and 25% were wild-sourced and imported for commercial trade. Imports of live animals in 2009 were 7% lower than in 2008, and the proportion of turtles reported as wild-sourced decreased by 62% (Figure 3.19). This species was first listed in CITES Appendix III in June 2006 and was not listed in the EU Annexes until April 2008. Seven EU Member States reported importing wild-sourced False Map Turtle.

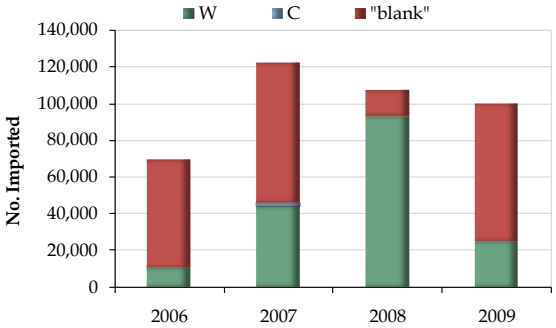


Figure 3.19. EU-reported imports of live False Map Turtle by source: wild (W), captive-bred (C) and 'blank', 2006-2009.

Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle

(Podocnemis unifilis)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 2% of live
Principal sources: ranched
Top trading partner: Peru
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle in 2009 consisted of 500 live, ranched animals from Peru imported for commercial purposes.

In 2009, the EU imported 33% fewer live animals of this species than in 2008 (Figure 3.20). Peru was the sole exporting country in 2009, whereas in 2008 live animals were also imported from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

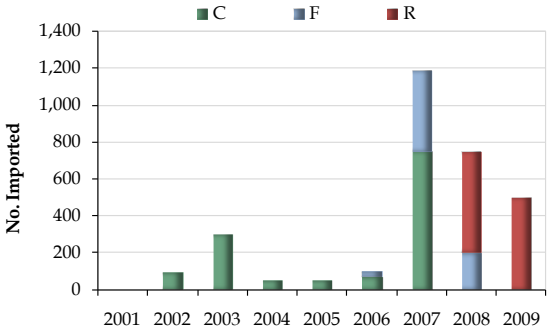


Figure 3.20. EU-reported imports of Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle from the three main sources: captive-bred (C), captive-born (F) and ranched (R), 2001-2009.

Yellow-spotted Sideneck Turtle © Haplochromis

Brazilian Giant Tortoise

(Chelonoidis denticulata)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 19% of live
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partners: Suriname, Guyana
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of *Chelonoidis denticulata* in 2009 consisted of 199 live animals imported for commercial purposes, of which the majority (95%) were wild-sourced and the remainder were captive-born (source 'F'). Wild-sourced animals originated in Suriname (62%) and Guyana (38%). Captive-born animals were imported directly from the United States (80%) and the remainder from Suriname. Wild-sourced animals were imported by four EU Member States and captive-born animals were imported by two EU Member States.

A long-standing import suspension under Article 4.6c for live, wild-sourced specimens from all countries was removed on 10/05/2006. Subsequently, EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *C. denticulata* resumed with 150 specimens imported in 2006 and 355 imported in 2007. In 2008 and 2009, however, imports decreased to 268 and 189 specimens, respectively. Imports of captive-born specimens also declined between 2007 and 2009, and no trade in captive-bred specimens has been reported since 2004 (Figure 3.21).

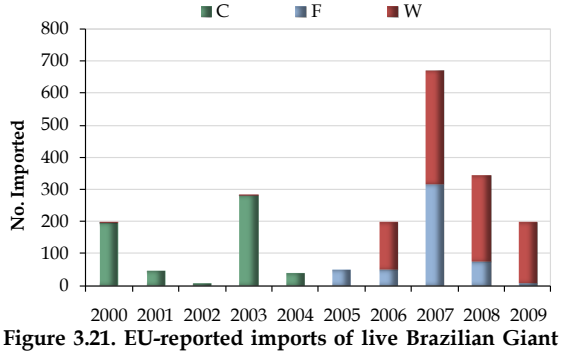


Figure 3.21. EU-reported imports of live Brazilian Giant Tortoise by source: captive-bred (C), wild (W) and captive-born (F), 2000-2009.

Home's Hinge-back Tortoise

(Kinixys homeana)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 18% of live
Principal sources: ranched
Top trading partners: Togo
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

Two EU Member States imported Home's Hinge-back Tortoise in 2009, totalling 159 live ranched animals from Togo, which represented 8% of Togo's 2009 annual export quota (2,000 ranched specimens).

The number of ranched tortoises imported in 2009 (159) was 36% lower than the number imported in 2008 (250), while the number of wild-sourced tortoises decreased from 210 in 2008 to zero in 2009.

A long-standing EU import suspension under Article 4.6c for wild specimens of this species from all countries of origin was removed on 10/5/2006 and trade in wild specimens resumed. An import suspension has been in place for wild specimens from Togo since 21/05/2009. A negative opinion for ranched specimens from Togo has been in place since 20/12/2005, but was amended on 15/09/2008 to only apply to ranched specimens with a snout-vent length greater than 8 cm.

Afghan Tortoise

(Testudo horsfieldii)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 61% of live
Principal sources: wild, ranched, captive-born
Top trading partners: Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of Afghan Tortoise in 2009 consisted of 34,795 live animals. Live animals were predominantly imported for commercial purposes (>99%), with 36% of them wild-sourced, 34% ranched and 20% captive-born. In addition, seven animals were imported as personal posessions (six captive-born and one captive-bred) and 210 were seized/confiscated in 2009.

The majority of wild animals (59%) originated in Uzbekistan (7,105 in total), with the remainder originating in Tajikistan. Prior to 2008, there had been no EU-reported imports of Afghan Tortoise originating in Tajikistan (which is not a Party to CITES) since 1999. EU-reported imports in 2009 accounted for 70% of Uzbekistan's export quota of 17,000 live ranched tortoises, as well as 31% of Uzbekistan's quota of 22,000 wild specimens. All 11,894 ranched animals were exported directly from Uzbekistan, whilst >99% of captive-born animals originated in Ukraine. The seizure/confiscation of 210 animals from Ukraine was also reported by one EU Member State.

Eleven EU Member States imported live Afghan Tortoises in 2009. Live imports have in 2009 decreased by 8% relative to 2008, but showed an overall increase over the period 2000-2009 due to increased trade in wild-sourced, captive-born and ranched individuals (Figure 3.22).

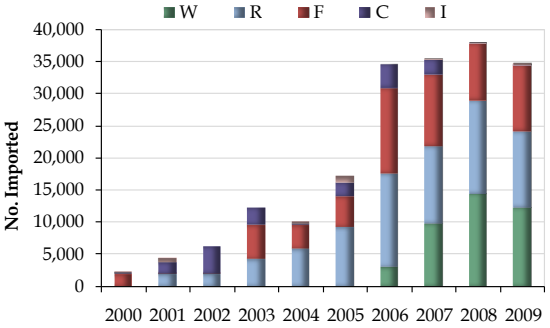


Figure 3.22. EU-reported imports of live Afghan Tortoise from the five main sources: wild (W), ranched (R), captive-born (F), captive-bred (C) and seized/confiscated (I), 2000-2009.

A long-standing import suspension for wild specimens from all countries of origin was removed on 30/04/2004 and trade in wild specimens resumed in 2006. The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Uzbekistan on 26/09/2006 and for wild specimens from Tajikistan on 29/02/2008.

Afghan Tortoise © Richard Mayer

3.2.4 Amphibians

No Annex A, B or C amphibian species met the criteria for inclusion in this section.

3.2.5 Fish

No Annex A species of fish met the criteria for inclusion in this chapter, however nine Annex B fish species qualified for selection (Table 3.4).

All species met the selection criteria on the basis of high trade volumes in 2009 for globally threatened species. Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus* and Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* also qualified on the basis of an overall decrease in trade 2000-2009.

All are classified as globally threatened. Six species were also selected in the 2008 analysis, with Shovelnose Sturgeon *Scaphirhynchus platorynchus*, European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* and Barbour's Seahorse *Hippocampus barbouri* newly selected.

Star Sturgeon, *Acipenser stellatus*, was also selected on the basis of candidate country trade and is discussed at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.4. Summary of fish species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2007	2008
Acipenseridae										
Russian Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*		•					B	CR	✓	✓
Persian Sturgeon *Acipenser persicus*		•			•		B	CR	✓	✓
Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*		•			•		B	CR	✓	✓
Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*		•					B	CR	✓	✓
Shovelnose Sturgeon *Scaphirhynchus platorynchus*		•					B	VU		
Polyodontidae										
Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Anguillidae										
European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*		•	•				B	CR		

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2007	2008
Syngnathidae										
Barbour's Seahorse*Hippocampus barbouri*		•					B	VU		
Northern Seahorse *Hippocampus erectus*		•					B	VU	✓	✓

[a]CR: Critically Endangered, VU: Vulnerable

Russian Sturgeon

(Acipenser gueldenstaedtii)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 8% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild, captive-bred
Top trading partner: China, United Arab Emirates, Israel
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU-reported imports of Russian Sturgeon in 2009 comprised 453.64 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 1,484.373 kg of captive-bred caviar, all for commercial purposes. Four EU Member States reported imports of caviar from this species.

Wild-sourced caviar primarily originated in Azerbaijan (97%) or Iran (3%), although 45% was imported via other countries, primarily Switzerland.

All captive-bred caviar originated in China (78%, of which 33% was re-exported via the United Arab Emirates) or Israel (22%).

EU imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2009 (453.64 kg) decreased by 76% relative to 2008 (1,930.36 kg), while captive-bred caviar increased by 41% from 1,055.86 kg in 2008 to 1,484.373 kg in 2009 (Figure 3.23).

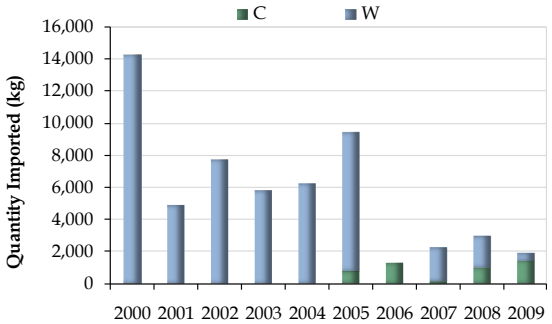


Figure 3.23. EU-reported imports of Russian Sturgeon caviar from the two main sources: wild (W) and captive-bred (C), 2000-2009.

Zero export quotas for wild-sourced caviar were in place for Azerbaijan and Iran, among other countries, for the quota year beginning 01/03/2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens from Azerbaijan and Iran on 14/09/2010; these negative opinions were confirmed on 03/12/2010.

Persian Sturgeon

(Acipenser persicus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 54% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Iran
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2009, one EU Member State imported a total of 309.906 kg of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar, all originating in the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter referred to as Iran). The quantity of caviar imported in 2009 was 77% lower than the quantity imported in 2008, with EU imports of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar falling since 2003 (Figure 3.24).

A zero export quota was published for caviar originating in Iran for the quota year 1 March 2009 to 28 February 2010. The SRG formed a negative opinion for Iran on 14/09/2010, which was confirmed on 03/12/2010.

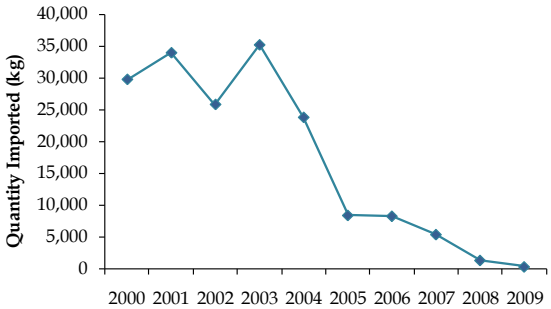


Figure 3.24. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Persian Sturgeon caviar, 2000-2009.

Star Sturgeon

(Acipenser stellatus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall decrease
Principal trade term to EU: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 11% caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Azerbaijan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU imports of Star Sturgeon in 2009 comprised 275.922 kg of wild-sourced caviar, imported for commercial purposes. Caviar imports originated in Azerbaijan. Two EU Member States imported wild-sourced caviar in 2009.

Wild-sourced caviar imports in 2009 were 89% lower than in 2008, with imports showing an overall decreaase over the ten-year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.25).

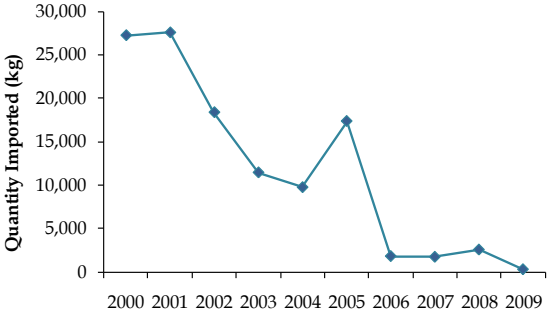


Figure 3.25. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Star Sturgeon caviar, 2000-2009.

Beluga Sturgeon

(Huso huso)

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

In 2009, EU imports of Beluga Sturgeon comprised 174.06 kg of wild-sourced caviar imported for commercial purposes. The majority of caviar was imported directly from Iran (72%), with the remainder originating in Azerbaijan.

Imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2009 were 92% lower than in 2008 (2,286.28 kg); this follows two consecutive years in which caviar imports increased, although imports decreased over the ten–year period 2000-2009 overall (Figure 3.26).

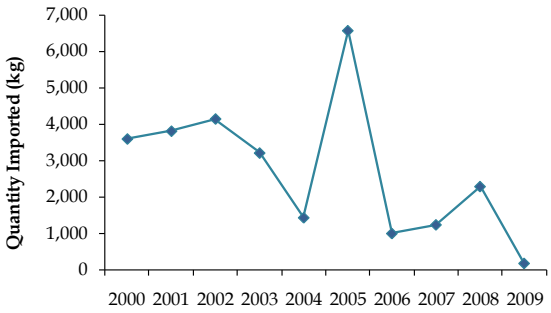


Figure 3.26. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Beluga caviar (kg), 2000-2009.

Zero export quotas were in place for caviar from both Azerbaijan and Iran from 01/03/2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for Iran on 14/09/2010, which was confirmed on 03/12/2010.

Sand Sturgeon

(Scaphirhynchus platorhynchus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: caviar
Percentage of global trade to EU: >99% of caviar (no units), 20% of caviar (kg)
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: United States of America
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Sand Sturgeon in 2009 consisted of 467 wild-sourced caviar imported by one EU Member State directly from the United States for commercial purposes. No unit of measure was provided with this trade record, making it difficult to determine the volume of caviar in trade; however, cross-referencing the export permit number with the United States' 2009 annual report to CITES indicates that 229 kg of caviar was exported. This is the first EU-reported import of this species, with the exception of six specimens imported by one EU Member State for scientific purposes in 1998.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for the United States on 22/06/2011.

Paddlefish

(Polyodon spathula)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: eggs (live), caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 28% of caviar (kg), 3% of eggs (live)
Principal sources: wild (caviar), captive-born (live eggs)
Top trading partner: United States of America
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2009, EU imports of Paddlefish consisted of 30,000 live eggs (source 'F') imported for the purpose of captive breeding and 2,664.85 kg of wild-sourced caviar imported for commercial purposes. All imports of Paddlefish originated in the United States. All of the live eggs were imported by one EU Member State, while the caviar was imported by four other EU Member States.

Wild-sourced caviar imports in 2009 were 69% lower than in 2008, and were at their lowest level since 2005 (Figure 3.27). The SRG reconfirmed a previous positive opinion for Paddlefish from the United States on 12/3/2009.

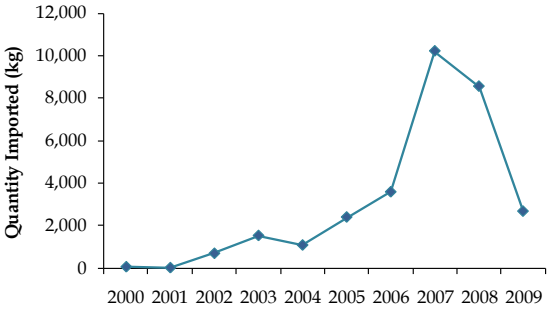


Figure 3.27. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Paddlefish caviar (kg), 2000-2009.

European Eel

(Anguilla anguilla)

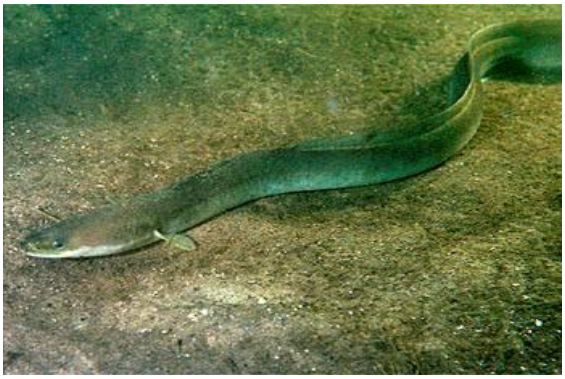
Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: bodies (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: >99% of bodies (kg)
Principal sources: pre-Convention
Top trading partner: China
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of European Eel in 2009 consisted of 1,127,930 kg of bodies (98% pre-Convention, the remainder seized or confiscated), 274,470 kg of meat (>99% pre-Convention, the remaining 50 kg wild-sourced), 190,856 kg of live eels (56% pre-Convention, 44% wild-sourced) and 11,437 live eels reported without a unit (>99% wild-sourced, the remaining 70 eels pre-Convention). All items were imported for commercial purposes, with the exception of 25,000 kg of bodies reported without a purpose that were seized or confiscated.

Commercial imports of European Eel bodies and meat in 2009 principally comprised pre-Convention items imported from China, the majority as re-exports from an unknown country of origin. Around a quarter of the meat imported originated within the EU. In addition to the pre-Convention items, 50 kg of wild-sourced meat was imported directly from Norway.

The majority of live animals reported in kilograms were directly exported by Norway (55%, of which 57% were wild-sourced with the remainder pre-Convention); a further 38% of live animals reported in kilograms originated in the EU and were re-exported via Croatia (14% wild-sourced; 86% pre-Convention), with the remainder all wild-sourced and directly exported by Algeria (5%) and Morocco (2%). Imports of live eels (no unit) were imported directly from Norway (>99%, all wild-sourced), with smaller quantities originating in the Republic of Korea (<1%, all pre-Convention and re-exported via Mexico) and Switzerland (<1%, all wild-sourced). Nine EU Member States reported imports of European Eel.

European Eel was included in the EU Annexes on 13/03/2009 in line with the Appendix-II listing of the species; 2009 was therefore the first year for which trade in this species was recorded within the CITES Trade Database. The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Norway on 30/06/2009, which was subsequently removed on 18/05/2010. Negative opinions were formed for wild specimens originating in Algeria and Morocco on 16/02/2010. A negative opinion for all range States with the exception of Tunisia (within the quota published for 2010) was formed on 03/12/2010.



European Eel © Ron Offermans

Barbour's Seahorse

(Hippocampus barbouri)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 66% of live
Principal sources: captive-bred, wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia, Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Barbour's Seahorse in 2009 consisted of 150 live, wild-sourced animals exported directly by Indonesia and 130 live, captive-bred animals exported directly by Australia, all for commercial purposes.

The genus *Hippocampus* was listed in Annex D of the EU Regulations in 1997 and Annex B in 2004; no imports of Barbour's Seahorse were reported by the EU prior to 2004. Between 2004 and 2009, the majority of EU-reported imports of this species were live animals imported for commercial purposes. In addition, 65 bodies reported as seized or confiscated were imported in 2004 and 890 wild-sourced derivatives from Indonesia were imported in 2008. EU-reported imports of live Barbour's Seahorse in 2009 were 17% higher than in 2008. In 2007 and 2008, all live trade was in captive-bred specimens, making 2009 the first year in which wild-sourced live specimens were imported since 2006, when 285 specimens were imported from Indonesia.

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens of Barbour's Seahorse originating in Indonesia on 15/11/2005. An import suspension for wild specimens originating in Indonesia has been in place since 01/10/2007.

Barbour's Seahorse © H.Zell

Northern Seahorse

(Hippocampus erectus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 81% of live
Principal sources: wild
Top trading partner: Brazil
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Northern Seahorse in 2009 consisted of 540 live animals imported for commercial trade, including 490 wild-sourced individuals exported directly by Brazil and 50 captive-born individuals exported directly by the United States.

Previous EU imports of live specimens were reported in 2005 (152 wild-sourced individuals), 2007 (320 wild-sourced individuals) and 2008 (766 wild-sourced individuals and 30 captive-bred individuals). EU-reported imports of live Northern Seahorses decreased by almost a third between 2008 and 2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Brazil on 16/02/2010.

3.2.6 Invertebrates (excluding corals)

No Appendix-I/ Annex A invertebrate species met the criteria for inclusion in this section. Four non-coral invertebrate species listed in Annex B met the criteria for inclusion (Wallace's Golden Birdwing *Ornithoptera croesus*, Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*, Small Giant Clam *Tridacna maxima* and Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*) (Table 3.5). All qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2009, with Wallace's Golden Birdwing, Medicinal Leech and Small Giant Clam qualifying on the basis of high volume trade for a globally threatened species.

Table 3.5. Summary of invertebrate species (other than corals) showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2007	2008
Papilionidae										
Wallace's Golden Birdwing *Ornithoptera croesus*		•					B	EN	✓	

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2007	2008
Hirudinidae										
Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Tridacnidae										
Small Giant Clam *Tridacna maxima*		•					B	NT		
Strombidae										
Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*	•						B		✓	✓

[a] [a]EN: Endangered, NT: Near Threatened

Wallace's Golden Birdwing

(Ornithoptera croesus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 33% of bodies
Principal source: ranched
Top trading partner: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Five EU Member States imported Wallace's Golden Birdwing in 2009, consisting of 1,043 ranched bodies, of which 98% were imported for commercial purposes and the remainder as personal possessions. All imports originated in Indonesia.

EU-reported imports of Wallace's Golden Birdwing bodies increased over the ten-year period 2000 to 2009 (Figure 3.28). Imports decreased considerably between 2006 and 2008, but the number of bodies imported in 2009 was almost three times the number imported in the previous year, reaching the highest level of imports over this period.

An import suspension for wild specimens originating in Indonesia has been in place since 19/09/1999.

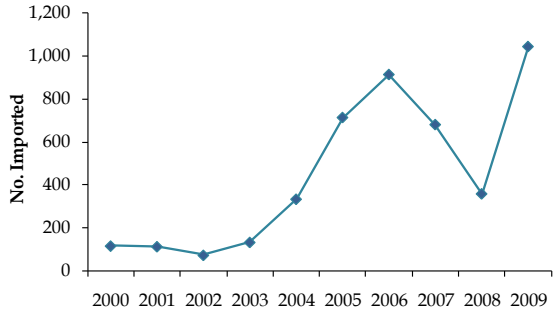


Figure 3.28. EU-reported imports of Wallace's Golden Birdwing bodies (all sources), 2000-2009.

Medicinal Leech

(Hirudo medicinalis)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 99% of derivatives
Principal source: captive bred, wild
Top trading partners: Russian Federation, Ukraine
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Five EU Member States reported imports of Medicinal Leeches in 2009, comprising of 191,496 derivatives (no unit), of which the majority were reported without a source; 60,800 live leeches, of which the majority were captive-bred; 1,676 kg live, wild-sourced leeches; 7,089 bodies, of which the majority were captive-bred; and 388 kg of wild-sourced bodies. Trade was predominantly for commercial purposes, although 186,496 derivatives (no units) and 800 live leeches that were seized/confiscated were reported without a purpose.

All of the wild-sourced bodies and 76% of the wild-sourced live leeches were imported directly from Turkey; the remaining wild-sourced live leeches were imported directly from Serbia. Eighty-five percent of the derivatives originated in Ukraine, while the remaining derivatives, bodies and live leeches originated in the Russian Federation. The seized/confiscated live leeches were all imported directly from Ukraine.

Imports of live, wild-sourced leeches by weight in 2009 increased by 20% compared with imports in 2008, while imports of wild-sourced bodies reported in kilograms decreased by 41% compared with 2008, although an additional 221 bodies reported without units were also imported in 2009 (Figure 3.29a).

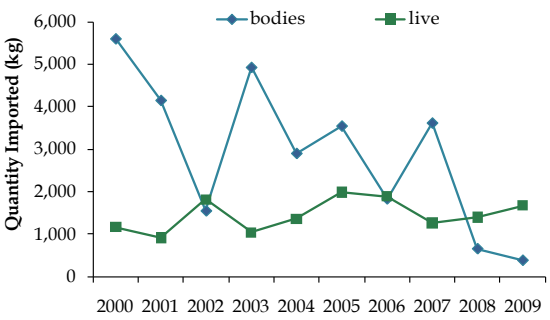


Figure 3.29a. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Medicinal Leech live animals and bodies (in kg), 2000-2009.

Imports of live, captive-bred leeches in 2009 decreased by 43% compared with 2008, and were at their lowest level since 2005 (Figure 3.29b).

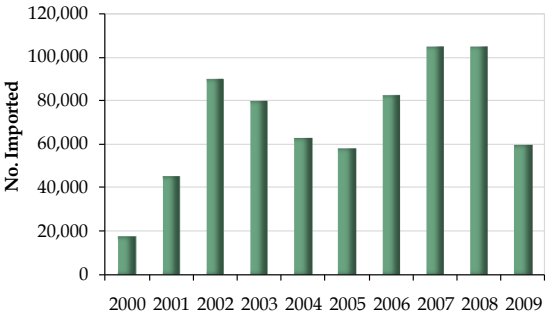


Figure 3.29b. EU-reported imports of live, captive-bred Medicinal Leech (number of individuals), 2000-2009.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from all countries on 22/07/1997, and confirmed the positive opinion for Turkey on 16/02/2010.

Small Giant Clam

(Tridacna maxima)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 36% of live
Principal source: captive-born, captive-bred
Top trading partners: Australia, Federated States of Micronesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2009, EU imports of Small Giant Clam comprised 22,650 live individuals and 602 shells. The majority were captive-born (source 'F') (13,777 specimens and >99% of shells); 36% of live specimens were captive-bred (8,184 live) and 5% were ranched (1,241 live), while <1% of all imports were wild-sourced (48 live and one shell) and one shell was seized or confiscated. All imports were for commercial purposes, with the exception of one shell imported as a personal possession and the seized/confiscated shell reported without a purpose. Eight EU Member States reported importing Small Giant Clam.

All wild-sourced and captive-bred live specimens originated in Australia. The wild-sourced shell imported as a personal possession originated in the Cook Islands, while the seized or confiscated shell was re-exported by Yemen from an unknown country of origin. All live, ranched specimens were directly exported by Kiribati.

Small Giant Clam © RevolverOcelot

The principal exporters of live, captive-born specimens were the Federated States of Micronesia (hereafter referred to as Micronesia; 57%) and Vanuatu (35%), while smaller quantities originated in Palau, the Cook Islands and Tonga. All captive-born shells were imported directly from Vanuatu.

EU imports of wild specimens were variable from 2000-2004 with very little trade in the species 2005-6 and imports in later years being predominately ranched. This may be a consequence of a number of negative opinions introduced in 2003. Imports of ranched specimens increased since 2006 (Figure 3.30a).

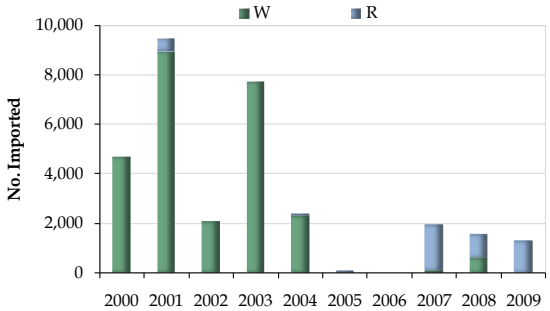


Figure 3.30a. EU-reported imports of Small Giant Clam live specimens and shells from wild (W) and ranched (R) sources, 2000-2009.

The trade in Small Giant Clam has been dominated by captive-bred and captive-born specimens since 2004, with trade in captive-born specimens increasing each year between 2003 and 2008, but decreasing slightly (by 5%) between 2008 and 2009 (Figure 3.30b).

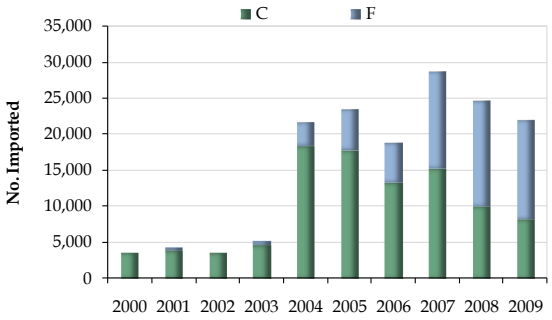


Figure 3.30b. EU-reported imports of Small Giant Clam live specimens and shells from captive-bred (C) and captive-born (F) sources, 2000-2009.

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens originating in Micronesia, Tonga and Vanuatu, among other countries, on 22/05/2003. Import suspensions have been in place for wild-sourced specimens originating in those countries since 10/05/2006.

Queen Conch

(Strombus gigas)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: meat (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 37% of meat (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Jamaica
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2009, the three EU Member States imported a total of 429,449 kg of wild-sourced Queen Conch meat for commercial purposes, and 238 wild-sourced shells for commercial and personal purposes (162 and 71 shells, respectively) and circuses and travelling exhibitions (5 shells). In addition, the confiscation/seizure of a total of 31 shells, predominantly from Haiti, Colombia, Cuba and Panama was reported.

All of the meat was directly imported from Jamaica. The legally-imported shells originated in Colombia (94), the Netherlands Antilles (71), Mexico (five) and the Bahamas (one shell).

Overall, imports of wild-sourced meat increased since 2001, whereas imports of wild-sourced shells decreased since 2000 (Figure 3.31). The reduction in shell imports can be attributed to the decline in exports from Haiti. Trade patterns for Queen Conch are further considered in Chapter 5.

Queen Conch from Jamaica was reviewed by the SRG on 30/06/09, and the existing positive opinion for this species/country combination confirmed. Positive opinions were formed for Mexico on 22/02/2000 and Colombia on 14/09/2007.

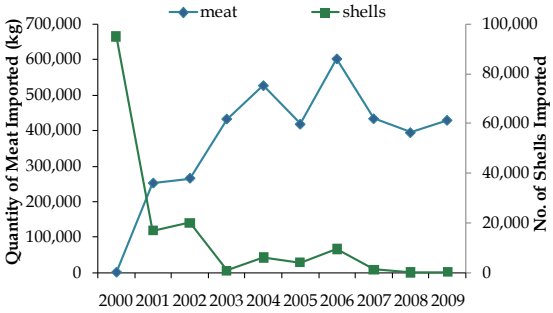


Figure 3.31. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Queen Conch meat (kg) and shells, 2000-2009.

3.2.7 Corals

Four Annex B coral taxa qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2009, and, with some overlap, six taxa qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade in 2009 (Table 3.6). Ten taxa were previously selected in one or both of the 2007 or 2008 analyses, with Orange Cup Coral *Tubastraea coccinea, Moseleya latistellata, Hydnophora exesa* and Button Coral *Scolymia australis* newly selected in 2009.

Four species (Elegant Coral *Catalaphyllia jardinei,* Anchor Coral *Euphyllia ancora,* Ball Coral *Goniopora minor* and Flowerpot Coral *G. stokesi*) are globally threatened.

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

Elegant Coral © Rosta70

Table 3.6. Summary of coral species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing[a]	2007	2008
SCLERACTINIA										
Stony Corals *Scleractinia* spp.				•			B		✓	✓
Caryophylliidae										
Elegant Coral *Catalaphyllia jardinei*		•	•				B	VU	✓	✓
Anchor Coral *Euphyllia ancora*		•		•			B	VU	✓	✓
Euphyllia glabrescens				•			B	NT	✓	✓
Dendrophylliidae										
Whisker Coral *Duncanopsammia axifuga*			•				B	NT		✓
Orange Cup Coral *Tubastraea coccinea*				•			B			
Faviidae										
Large Star Coral *Favites chinensis*				•			B	NT	✓	✓
Mosleya latistellata			•				B	VU		
Merulinidae										
Hydnophora exesa				•			B	NT		
Mussidae										
Acanthastrea lordhowensis			•				B	NT		✓
Cat's-eye Coral *Cynarina lacrymalis*			•				B	NT		✓
Button Coral *Scolymia australis*			•				B	LC		
Poritidae										
Ball Coral *Goniopora minor*		•					B	NT	✓	✓
Flowerpot Coral *Goniopora stokesi*		•					B	NT	✓	✓

[a] VU: Vulnerable, NT: Near Threatened, LC: Least Concern

Elegant Coral

(Catalaphyllia jardinei)

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

Six EU Member States reported imports of Elegant Coral in 2009, consisting of 11,836 live corals and 70 raw corals, all of which were wild-sourced and imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Elegant Coral in 2009 were the highest over the ten year period 2000-2009, with imports increasing every year since 2006 (Figure 3.32). Australia has been the major exporter of Elegant Coral to the EU since 2006. The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Australia on 03/12/2010, which was reconfirmed on 20/06/2011.

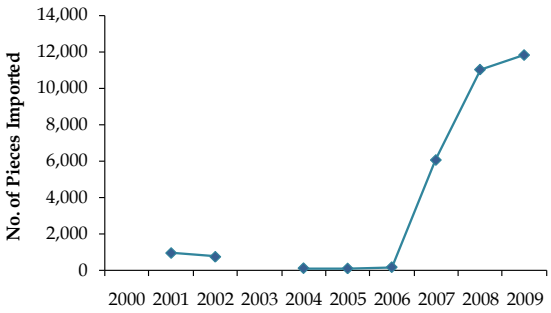


Figure 3.32. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Elegant Coral (number of pieces), 2000-2009.

Anchor Coral

(Euphyllia ancora)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live coral (kg), 29% of live coral (no units)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia, Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports of Anchor Coral in 2009 comprised 13,891 pieces of live coral, 30 kg of live coral and 111 pieces of raw coral. The majority of corals were wild-sourced, with 1,063 pieces of live coral reported as source 'F'.

The majority of both live and raw corals originated in Indonesia (74% and 96%, respectively); all the other raw corals and 24% of live corals were exported directly from Australia, and the remaining live corals were exported from the Solomon Islands (1%) and Fiji (<1%). EU imports represented 33% of Indonesia's 2009 export quota of 32,000 wild-sourced specimens, and 19% of Fiji's 2009 export quota of 300 specimens. Twenty-one EU Member States imported Anchor Coral.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral decreased by 16% in 2009 compared with 2008, but increased over the ten-year period 2000-2009 overall (Figure 3.33).

This species was reviewed at SRG 48 and positive opinions were re-confirmed for Indonesia on 30/06/2009 and formed for Fiji on 14/09/2010. The species was also reviewed at SRG 55 and a positive opinion was formed for Australia (20/06/2011).

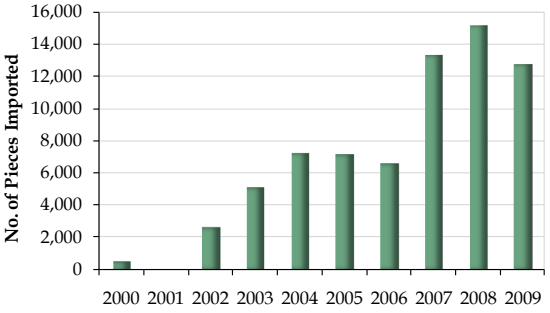


Figure 3.33. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Anchor Coral (number of pieces), 2000-2009.

Anchor Coral © Nick Hobgood

Whisker Coral

(Duncanopsammia axifuga)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 67% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

Six EU Member States imported Whisker Coral in 2009, consisting of 5,769 live corals and 55 raw corals, all of which were wild-sourced and exported directly from Australia for commercial purposes.

No EU imports of Whisker Coral were reported prior to 2006. From 2006, EU-reported imports of live corals increased each year, reaching their highest level in 2009. The increase in live imports between 2008 and 2009 (28%) was less considerable than in the previous two years (eight-fold and 11-fold increases in 2007 and 2008, respectively).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens of Whisker Coral originating in Australia on 14/09/2007, which was subsequently removed on 20/06/2011.

Moseleya latistellata

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live coral
Percentage of global trade to EU: 77% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU-reported imports of *Moseleya latistellata* in 2009 consisted of 2,019 wild-sourced, live corals all imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes by four EU Member States.

The only other imports of *M. latistellata* to the EU between 2000 and 2009 were 164 live, wild-sourced corals imported from Australia in 2008.

Acanthastrea lordhowensis

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 25% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2009, five EU Member States imported a total of 3,211 live, wild-sourced corals directly from Australia for commercial purposes.

No imports of *A. lordhowensis* were reported by the EU between 2000 and 2006; 805 live, wild-sourced corals were imported in 2007 and 1,484 wild-sourced corals were imported in 2008 (1,334 live and 150 raw), all originating in Australia.

Cat's-eye Coral © Rosta70

Cat's-eye Coral

(Cynarina lacrymalis)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 43% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports of Cat's-eye Coral in 2009 consisted of 6,438 live corals and three raw corals, all of which were wild-sourced and imported for commercial purposes by six EU Member States. The majority of live corals were exported directly from Australia, with 19 live corals exported directly from the Solomon Islands; all the raw corals were exported directly from Indonesia.

EU imports of live, wild-sourced Cat's-eye Coral in 2009 (6,438 corals) were more than four times that of 2008 (1,569 corals); 2009 was the third consecutive year in which imports had increased, and the increase was much greater than in the previous two years (Figure 3.34).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens originating in Indonesia on 16/09/1999. An import suspension for all specimens from Indonesia, except maricultured specimens attached to artificial substrates, was formalised on 18/02/2005 and was in place for the duration of 2009. A positive opinion was formed for wild specimens originating in Australia on 30/11/2009.

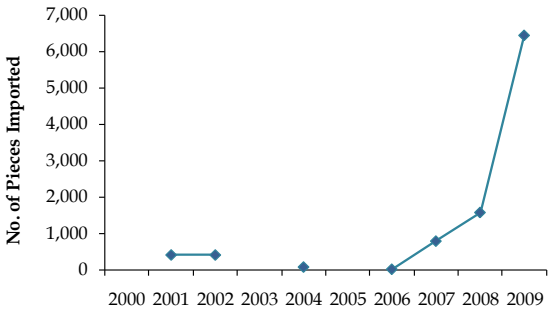


Figure 3.34. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Cat's-eye Coral (number of pieces), 2000-2009.

Button Coral

(Scolymia australis)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 41% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2009, five EU Member States reported imports of Button Coral, consisting of 3,325 live corals and five raw corals, all wild-sourced and exported directly from Australia for commercial trade.

Between 2000 and 2006 the only imports of Button Coral reported by the EU were 35 live, wild-sourced corals imported in 2002; imports of live, wild-sourced corals increased every year from 2007 to 2009, with an almost four-fold increase between 2008 and 2009.

Ball Coral

(Goniopora minor)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live coral (kg), 30% of live coral (no units)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2009, EU Member States reported the import of 11,546 live corals, 50 kg of live corals and three pieces of raw coral, all for commercial purposes. The majority of trade in Ball Coral was wild-sourced from Indonesia, with 306 source 'F' corals imported from Micronesia. EU imports represented 26% of Indonesia's export quota in 2009 of 43,200 pieces of live, wild-sourced coral.

Sixteen EU Member States reported importing this species in 2009.

Imports of live, wild-sourced Ball Coral in 2009 increased by 1% compared with 2008, and like Flowerpot Coral (discussed below) increased over the period 2000-2009 as a whole (Figure 3.35).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 14/9/2007, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

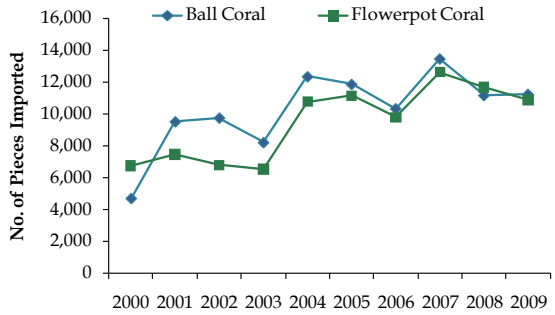


Figure 3.35. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live Ball Coral and Flowerpot Coral (number of pieces), 2000-2009.

Flowerpot Coral

(Goniopora stokesi)

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

In 2009, EU-reported imports of Flowerpot Coral consisted of 10,876 live and 235 raw wild sourced corals imported for commercial purposes. The majority of corals were exported directly from Indonesia (>99%), with 25 live corals exported directly from Australia. EU-reported imports accounted for 25% of Indonesia's 2009 export quota for 43,200 pieces of live, wild-sourced coral.

Sixteen EU Member States reported importing this coral species. Although imports of Flowerpot Coral exceeded the minimum threshold to qualify for 'high volume' in 2009, imports of live, wild-sourced corals decreased by 7% compared with 2008 (Figure 3.35).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 14/9/2007, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

3.2.8 Plants (excluding trees)

Ten Annex B plant taxa (excluding trees) met the criteria for selection in this section (Table 3.7). With some overlap in the criteria used to select species, five taxa qualified on the basis of a sharp increase in trade 2000-2009, six taxa on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2009 and one based on an overall increase in trade 2000-2009.

Six taxa were previously selected in one or both of the 2007 and 2008 analyses, with four species newly selected.

Table 3.7. Summary of plant species (excluding trees) showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2007	2008
Amaryllidaceae										
Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	•						B		✓	✓
Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	•						B		✓	✓
Cyatheaceae			•							
Cyathea australis							B			
Black Tree Fern *Cyathea medullaris*			•				B			
Euphorbiaceae										
Candelilla *Euphorbia antisyphilitica*	•		•	•			B		✓	✓
Liliaceae										
Aloe *Aloe ferox*			•				B			
Orchidaceae										
Bulbophyllum spp.			•				B			
Primulaceae										
Cyclamen *Cyclamen cilicium*	•						B		✓	✓
Cyclamen *Cyclamen coum*	•						B		✓	✓
Sowbread *Cyclamen hederifolium*	•						B		✓	✓

Greater Snowdrop

(Galanthus elwesii)

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

EU-reported imports of Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* in 2009 comprised 2,912,615 wild-sourced bulbs from Turkey. EU imports accounted for nearly 52% of Turkey's 2009 export quota (5.6 million bulbs) for the species. The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Although imports of Greater Snowdrop exceeded the minimum threshold to qualify for the 'high volume' criterion in 2009, imports decreased by 43% compared with 2008, reaching their lowest level over the ten-year period 2000-2009 (Figure 3.36).

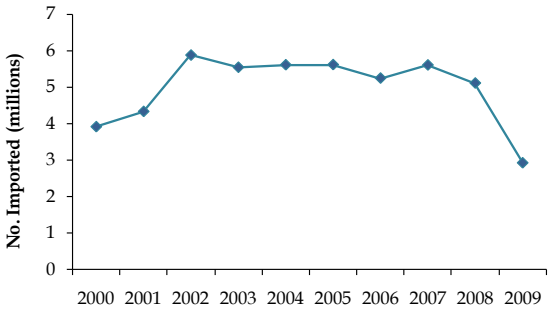


Figure 3.36. EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii* (in millions of bulbs), 2000-2009.

Green Snowdrop

(Galanthus woronowii)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 59% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Turkey, Georgia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU imports of Green Snowdrop during 2009 consisted of over 14 million wild-sourced plants imported for commercial purposes. The majority of imports (86%) originated in Georgia, the remaining 14% of plants were imported directly from Turkey.

EU-reported direct imports of wild-sourced Green Snowdrop plants from Turkey (1,999,200 plants) accounted for >99% of Turkey's 2009 export quota (2 million bulbs). Direct exports from Georgia accounted for 39% of the export quota of 15 million bulbs for 2009, although the majority of imports were indirect.

Over the ten-year period 2000-2009, EU imports originating in Turkey remained relatively constant at ≤ 2 million plants. Imports originating in Georgia were more variable, decreasing by 52% in 2009 compared with 2008, when they reached their highest point over the ten-year period (Figure 3.37).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for this species from both Georgia and Turkey on 23/06/1999, and re-confirmed the positive opinion for Georgia on 30/06/2009 (subject to a quota of 15 million bulbs) and for Turkey on 16/02/2010.

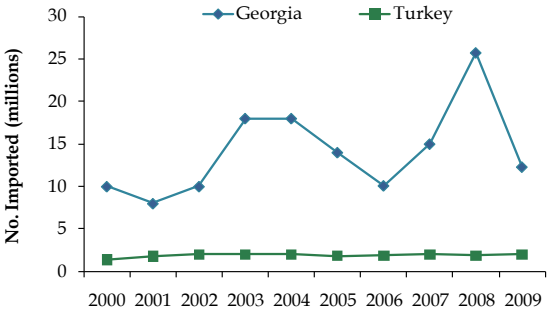


Figure 3.37. EU-reported imports of live Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* (in millions of bulbs) originating in Georgia and Turkey (all wild-sourced), 2000-2009.

Cyathea australis

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of live
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

EU-reported imports of *Cyathea australis* in 2009 consisted of 7,583 live, wild-sourced plants imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes. Over the period 2000-2008, EU-reported imports (consisting exclusively of live, wild-sourced plants) were consistently low (less than 600 specimens per year) (Figure 3.38). The number of imports reported by the EU in 2009 (7,583) is almost 38 times greater than the number reported the previous year (200).

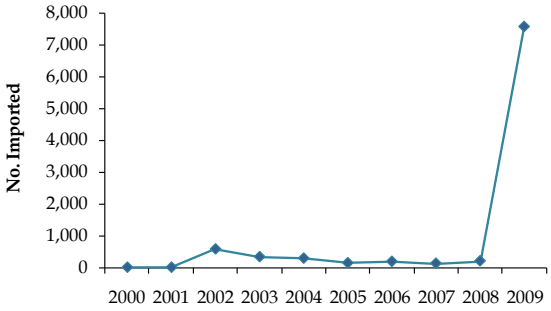


Figure 3.38. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Cyathea australis* (number of live plants), 2000-2009.

Black Tree Fern

(Cyathea medullaris)

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principal trade term to EU: dried plants (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 100% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: New Zealand
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2009, EU-reported imports of Black Tree Fern consisted of 1,265 kg of dried plants and 130 wild-sourced live plants from New Zealand imported for commercial purposes.

Black Tree Fern © Kahuroa

Black Tree Fern met the criterion 'sharp increase' based on imports of dried plants (reported in kilograms). The quantity imported in 2009 was 27% higher than the quantity imported in 2008 and no EU imports of dried plants (kg) were reported between 2000 and 2007. The number of live plants imported by the EU in 2009 (130) was higher than in 2008 when no live plant imports were reported, but was 96% lower than the quantity imported in 2007 (3,294).

Euphorbia antisyphilitica

Criteria met: high volume, sharp increase, overall increase
Principal trade term to EU: wax (kg)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 26% of wax (kg)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: United States
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Euphorbia antisyphilitica has met the high volume and overall increase criteria for the fourth consecutive year on the basis of the trade in wax (kg). There was also a sharp increase in the reported imports of wax (no units), which may be due to an error in reporting the unit of measure.

Wild-sourced trade in *E. antisyphilitica* comprised 310,110 kg of wax and 12,157 wax (no units recorded), 5,169 extract (no units recorded) and 92 kg of extract, and 192 kg of medicinal products. Eight EU Member States reported imports of this species. The majority (78%) of the wax (kg) was imported directly from Mexico.

In addition, the import of 1,290 derivatives (no units) of source 'unknown' from Belarus, and the seizure of 28 kg of derivatives from Japan was reported.

At the 15th Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2010, proposal CoP15 Prop. 25 was adopted. This will have ramifications on the monitoring of trade in *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* wax in the future. Specifically, it was decided that annotation #4 would be amended to include an exemption for "finished products of *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade".

Aloe © Stan Shebs

Aloe

Aloe ferox

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: extract, leaves
Percentage of global trade: 66% of extract (no units), 48% of extract (l), 23% of extract (kg), 94% of leaves
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: South Africa
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Imports of Aloe reported by the EU in 2009 consisted of 76,120.7 kg, 5,699 l and 2,696 units of extract, 28,800 leaves, 6,820 dried plants and 94.134 kg of medicinal products. All were wild-sourced and imported for commercial purposes, with the exception of 15 units of extract imported as personal possessions. All imports originated in South Africa.

Aloe met the criterion 'sharp increase' based on imports of dried plants; the only other EU-reported imports of dried plants between 2000 and 2009 were 1,250 dried plants in 2003 and 2,000 dried plants in 2004. However, EU-reported imports of extract reported in kilograms decreased by over 50% between 2008 and 2009, from 172,785.1 kg to 76,120.7 kg.

Bulbophyllum spp.

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade term: dried plants
Percentage of global trade: 100% of dried plants
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Madagascar
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

In 2009, imports of *Bulbophyllum* spp. reported by EU Member States consisted of 1,055 wild-sourced, dried plants exported directly from Madagascar for scientific purposes and 350 wild-sourced, live plants exported directly from Papua New Guinea for scientific purposes.

Bulbophyllum spp. met the criterion 'sharp increase' based on the increase in the quantity of dried plants imported over the ten-year period 2000 to 2009; the only other EU-reported imports of dried plants over this period were 169 dried plants in 2001 and one dried plant in 2002. All were reported as being imported for scientific purposes.

Cyclamen spp.

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 98% of live (*C. cilicium*), >99% of live (*C. coum*), 90% of live (*C. hederifolium*)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: not evaluated

Imports of *Cyclamen cilicium, C. coum,* and *C. hederifolium* in 2009 consisted of 842,400 live, wild-sourced plants imported directly from Turkey for commercial purposes.

Trends in EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced cyclamen plants over the period 2000-2009 have varied by species; imports of *C. hederifolium* were consistently higher than the other two species for the majority of this period but have declined since 2003, while *C. cilicium* imports have remained relatively constant and *C. coum* imports have been more variable (Figure 3.39). Details on the volume of trade in each species are discussed separately below.

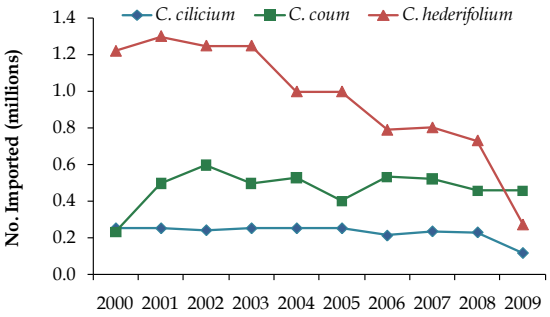


Figure 3.39. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Cyclamen* species (number of live plants), 2000-2009.

Cyclamen cilicium

In 2009, imports of 116,075 live, wild-sourced plants directly from Turkey were reported, representing 58% of Turkey's 2009 export quota (200,000 tubers). EU-reported imports of live plants in 2009 decreased by 49% compared with 2008. Until 2009, imports of this species had remained relatively constant at around 250,000 tubers (at or below Turkey's export quota) since 2000; 2009 was the only year in the ten-year period 2000-2009 in which live imports dropped below 200,000. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. cilicium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

Cyclamen *Cyclamen coum* © Gideon Pisanty

Cyclamen coum

EU-reported trade in *C. coum* in 2009 comprised 456,095 live, wild-sourced plants imported directly from Turkey, representing 76% of Turkey's 2009 export quota (600,000 tubers). This was an increase of <1% compared with the number of live plants imported from Turkey in 2008, making 2009 the first year in which imports increased since 2006. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. coum* from Turkey on 14/09/2007, which was re-confirmed on 16/02/2010.

Cyclamen hederifolium

In 2009, EU trade in *C. hederifolium* consisted of 270,230 live, wild-sourced plants imported directly from Turkey, representing approximately 54% of Turkey's 2009 export quota (500,000 tubers). The quantity imported in 2009 was 63% lower than that imported in 2008, and was the smallest quantity imported over the period 2000-2009. The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. hederifolium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

3.2.9 Trees

To facilitate the assessment of overall levels of trade in tree species, comparable terms (e.g. logs, sawn wood and timber) were combined, and, where possible, trade reported in kilograms was converted to cubic metres (m^3) using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the *CITES Wiki Identification Manual*.

Two Annex B tree species and one genus met the criteria for inclusion in this section: African Teak *Pericopsis elata,* Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* and Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. (Table 3.8). All taxa qualified on the basis of high volumes of trade in 2009, and all three taxa were also selected in 2008 based on a high volume of trade. African Teak *Pericopsis elata* and Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus* are globally threatened.

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

	Criteria for Selection								Previously Selected?	
	High Volume	High Volume (GT)	Sharp Increase	Overall Increase	Overall Decrease	High Variability	EU Annex	IUCN Listing	2007	2008
Leguminosae										
African Teak *Pericopsis elata*		•					B	EN	✓	✓
Meliaceae										
Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*			•				C	VU	✓	
Thymelaeaceae										
Ramin *Gonystylus bancanus*		•					B	VU	✓	✓
Ramin *Gonystylus* spp.		•					B	various	✓	✓

[a] EN: Endangered, VU: Vulnerable

African Teak

(Pericopsis elata)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: timber (m^3)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 1% of timber (m^3)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partner: Cameroon
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Six EU Member States reported imports of African Teak during 2009, consisting of 5,680.113 m^3 of wild-sourced timber imported for commercial purposes. The top exporters of timber were Cameroon (78%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (21%), with a small quantity from Congo (57.838 m^3). EU imports accounted for 29% of Cameroon's 2009 export quota of 15,200 m^3 of sawn wood and 2% of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's quota of 50,000 m^3 of logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.

EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Teak timber (reported in m^3) decreased by 34% in 2009 compared with 2008, reaching their lowest level since 2002 (Figure 3.40).

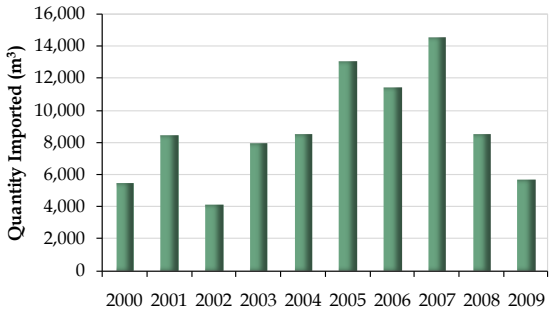


Figure 3.40. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Teak timber (m^3), 2000-2009.

Imports of this species from the Democratic Republic of Congo were scrutinised by the SRG at four meetings in 2008 and 2009 and a positive opinion has been in place since 30/11/2009. A positive opinion has been in place for Cameroon since 02/4/2002, last re-confirmed on 12/3/2009. A negative opinion for wild specimens from the Congo was formed on 24/10/2008 and re-confirmed on 12/3/2009, but then removed on 30/6/2009.

Spanish Cedar

(*Cedrela odorata*)

Criteria met: sharp increase
Principal trade terms to EU: timber (m^2, m^3)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 81% of timber (m^2), <1% of timber (m^3), 100% of veneer (m^2)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Bolivia, Brazil
CITES Appendix: III (Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru)
EU Annex: C
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports of Spanish Cedar in 2009 comprised 54.824 m^3 of timber, 20,000 m^2 of timber and 3,503 m^2 of veneer, all of which was wild-sourced and imported by two EU Member States for commercial purposes. The majority of the timber reported in cubic metres was exported directly by Brazil (79%), with the remainder exported directly by Suriname.

Populations of Spanish Cedar have been listed in Annex C since 2001 (Peru), 2003 (Colombia) and 2008 (Guatemala). Derivatives and live specimens from all other populations were listed in Annex D in 2008. EU-reported imports of timber in cubic metres increased between 2001 and 2007, but subsequently decreased (Figure 3.41a).

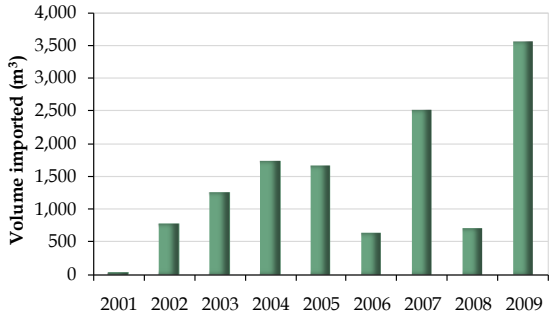


Figure 3.41a. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Spanish Cedar timber (reported in m^3), 2001-2009.

Over the ten-year period 2000-2009 the only other imports of timber reported in square metres were a very small quantity in 2003 (8.53 m^2) and in 2007 (14,500m^2) (Figure 3.41b).

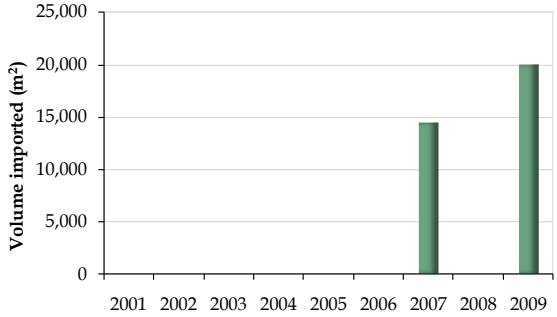


Figure 3.41b. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Teak timber (reported in m^2), 2001-2009.

Ramin

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

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened)
Principal trade terms to EU: timber (m^3)
Percentage of global trade to EU: 56% of timber (m^3) (*Gonystylus* spp.); 41% of timber (m^3) (*G. bancanus*)
Principal source: wild
Top trading partners: Malaysia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: 15 species of *Gonystylus* spp., including *G. bancanus* listed as Vulnerable

In 2009, EU-reported imports of Ramin (including *G. bancanus*) consisted of wild-sourced timber and carvings imported for commercial purposes. The timber totalled 3,166.6023 m^3 (of which 42% was *G. bancanus*) and 36 pieces of timber (no units). Carvings were reported in kg and m^3, but using the average weight given in the *CITES Identification Manual* for *Gonystylus* spp. to convert kg to m^3 (0.66 g/cm^3), it is estimated that 77.276 m^3 of carvings were imported to the EU in 2009 (all *G. bancanus*). Seven EU Member States imported Ramin in 2009.

The majority of imports originated in Malaysia (2,250.2046 m^3 of timber and all carvings), with the remaining timber exported directly from Indonesia.

Since being listed on CITES in 2001, EU-reported imports of Ramin have varied greatly between years. Although Ramin timber imports in 2009 met the 'high volume' criterion, imports of timber reported in cubic metres decreased by 58% and 40% between 2008 and 2009 for the genus and species, respectively (Figure 3.42). Concurrently, imports of Ramin *G. bancanus* timber reported without units decreased by >99%. This decrease is likely to be an indication of improved reporting practices by EU Member States.

A positive opinion for Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. from Malaysia was formed on 12/3/2009.

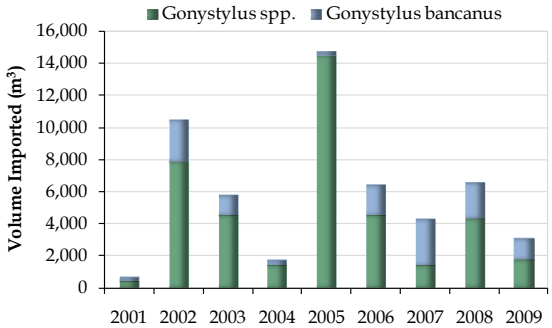


Figure 3.42. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Gonostylus* spp. (sawn wood, timber, timber pieces and logs in m^3), 2001-2009.

3.3 Candidate countries

Two mammal species (South American Grey Fox *Lycalopex griseus* and Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*), one bird species (Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus*) and one fish species (Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus*) met the criteria for inclusion in this section based on reported imports by the candidate countries. Of the three candidate countries, an annual report for 2009 was received only from Turkey.

Three of the four species qualified on the basis of a high volume of trade in 2009, with Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* selected on the basis of high variability; Cape Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus* also qualified on the basis of an overall increase in trade. Of the four species, only Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus* also met the criteria for inclusion in the previous sections based on EU-reported imports.

Mammals

South American Grey Fox © Claudio Ruiz

South American Grey Fox

(Lycalopex griseus)

Criteria met: high volume
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 50% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2009, Turkey reported the import of 7,770 skins, 350 plates and 715 small leather products, all wild-sourced and imported for commercial purposes directly from Argentina.

Argentina reported exporting higher volumes to Turkey than was reported by Turkey, with 8,751 skins and 2,316 garments reported exported in 2009. Of the items imported via the EU, the main discrepancy in 2009 was the re-export of 500 skins to Turkey which was not reported as an import by Turkey.

Imports of South American Grey Fox by candidate countries since 2000 have been variable. Imports of wild-sourced skins by Turkey increased 2004-2007, but then fell by 49% in 2008 and 91% in 2009.

The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for specimens from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

Cape Fur Seal

(Arctocephalus pusillus)

Criteria met: high volume, overall increase
Principal trade term: skins
Percentage of global trade: 65% of skins
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Namibia
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

Trade in Cape Fur Seal in 2009 consisted of 42,120 wild-sourced skins imported by Turkey originating in Namibia. Turkey reported imports of the species for the first time in 2002 and in 2005 imported 18,603 skins. Skin imports were approximately consistent each year 2005-2007, but imports in 2008 and 2009 represented a 35% and 80% increase on trade in the previous year, respectively (Figure 3.43).

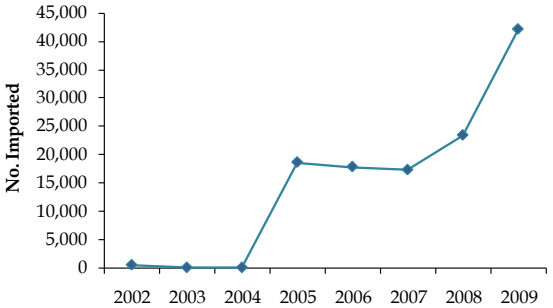


Figure 3.43. Wild-sourced Cape Fur Seal skins reported imported by Turkey, 2002-2009.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Namibia on 27/03/2007.

Birds

Grey Parrot

(Psittacus erithacus)

Criteria met: high volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
Principal trade term: live
Percentage of global trade: 2% of live
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Guinea
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2009, Turkey reported the import of 821 live African Grey Parrot for commercial purposes (620 wild-sourced and 201 captive-bred). The principal trading partner was Guinea, exporting >99% of captive-bred birds and 97% of wild-sourced birds; the remainder of captive-bred birds were exported directly from the EU, with the remaining wild-sourced birds re-exported via Pakistan from an unknown country of origin.

Grey Parrot © Jörg Groß

Between 2000 and 2006, imports of live birds reported by Turkey remained at less than ten individuals per year; imports increased considerably in 2007 and 2008 to 284 and 1,600 live birds respectively, but decreased by almost half in 2009 (Figure 3.44).

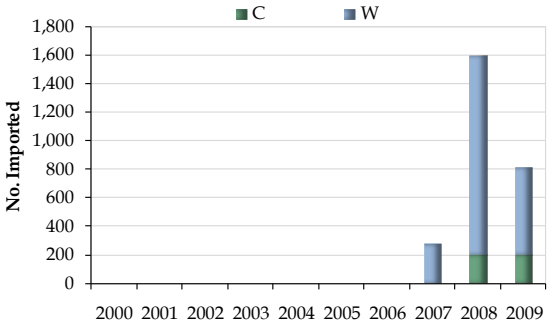


Figure 3.44. Live African Grey Parrot reported imported by Turkey, from captive-bred (C) and wild (W) sources, 2000-2009.

A zero export quota was in place for wild specimens from Guinea during 2009.

Fish

Star Sturgeon

(Acipenser stellatus)

Criteria met: high variability
Principal trade term: caviar (kg)
Percentage of global trade: 14% of caviar
Principal source: wild
Top importer: Turkey
Top trading partner: Kazakhstan
CITES Appendix: II
EU Annex: B
IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2009, Turkey reported the import of 211.67 kg of wild-sourced Star Sturgeon caviar from Kazakhstan for commercial purposes. Imports of Star Sturgeon caviar reported by Turkey in 2009 increased by more than 13-fold compared to 2008, when 15.7 kg of caviar was reported imported. Previous caviar imports reported by Turkey between 2000 and 2007 consisted of 122 kg in 2001, 3,233.98 kg in 2005 and 203.125 kg in 2006.

A zero export quota was established for wild-sourced caviar from Kazakhstan effective from 01/03/2009. The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild-sourced specimens from Kazakhstan on 14/09/2010.

4. Analysis of imports in selected groups

This section provides an overview of high profile or high volume trade across a range of related species. The thematic groups in this year's analysis are: mammal hunting trophies, corals, cacti, orchids and trees. All trade figures tabulated in this section have been derived from EU and candidate country reports.

4.1 Mammals- Hunting trophies

Trophies are recorded using a range of different terms including 'trophies', 'skins', 'skulls' and 'bodies', among others. Some are imported with the purpose reported as commercial (T), hunting trophy (H) or personal possession (P). The variety of terms and purposes used makes it difficult to accurately interpret the data in terms of the number of animals affected.

Bearing these factors in mind, EU import data were extracted for selected terms: trophies, bodies, skins, skulls, horns, teeth (Hippopotamus only) and tusks (Elephant species, Narwhal and Walrus only). Only purpose codes H, P and T were selected. Commercial shipments of skins, not obviously hunting trophies, were excluded from the dataset. African Elephant skins were also excluded from the analysis, as they do not necessarily represent single animals: the skins are very thick, and can be split several times.

Quantities of African Elephant tusks and Hippopotamus teeth were divided by 1.88[7] and 12 (an approximation of the average number of teeth per hippo represented in trade), respectively, in order to estimate the number of individual animals.

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

European Union

As in previous years, EU imports of hunting trophies in 2009 were primarily animals taken from the wild, but a small number of captive-born and bred individuals were also imported.

Wild-taken mammals

Twenty-six of the twenty-seven EU Member States imported wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2009. Over the period 2005-2009, EU Member States reported imports at volumes greater than 100 wild-sourced trophies for twenty-eight mammal species (Table 4.1). The most commonly imported species in 2009 were Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae* (1,003 trophies), Black Bear *Ursus americanus* (791), African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* (593), Leopard *Panthera pardus* (377), Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius* (367) and Chacma Baboon *Papio ursinus* (345).

Total imports of wild-sourced hunting trophies increased by 10% between 2008 and 2009 (Figure 4.1).

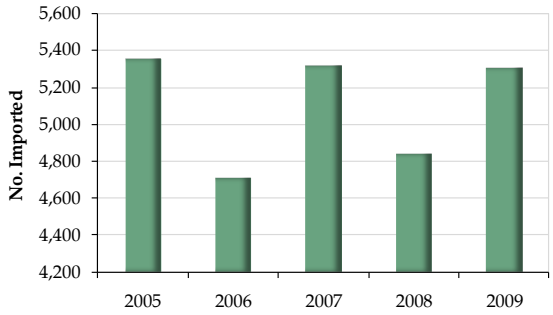


Figure 4.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced mammal hunting trophies, 2000-2009.

Chacma baboon © Trisha M. Shears

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

Table 4.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced[α] mammal hunting trophies and personal items (for five-year totals exceeding 100), 2005-2009.

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Bovidae	Blackbuck *Antilope cervicapra*	NT	III/C (NP)	153	285	262	174	141	1,015
	Blesbok *Damaliscus pygargus* (inc. ssp.)	NT	II/B	36	31	26	15	29	137
	Lechwe *Kobus leche* (inc. ssp.)	LC	II/B	207	82	79	98	106	572
	Blue Duiker *Philantomba monticola*	LC	II/B	35	25	35	19	23	137
Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*	VU	II/B	273	279	250	200	367	1,369
Canidae	Wolf *Canis lupus*	LC	II/A & B	145	151	152	152	90	690
Felidae	Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*	VU	I/A	88	94	97	161	136	576
	Caracal *Caracal caracal*	LC	II/B	157	92	176	139	128	692
	Wild Cat *Felis silvestris*	LC	II/A	31	20	18	25	22	116
	Canada Lynx *Lynx canadensis*	LC	II/B	85	21	78	27	58	269
	Bobcat *Lynx rufus*	LC	II/B	90	52	80	22	50	294
	African Lion *Panthera leo*	VU	II/B	106	102	92	89	104	493
	Leopard *Panthera pardus*	NT	I/A	416	299	336	393	377	1821
	Puma *Puma concolor*	LC	II/B	128	143	117	91	46	525
	North American Otter *Lonta canadensis*	LC	II/B	9	7	125	34	6	181
Odobenidae	Walrus *Odobenus rosmarus*	DD	III/B (CA)	88	68	91	39	65	351
Ursidae	Black Bear *Ursus americanus*	LC	II/B	642	611	650	638	791	3,332
	Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*	LC	II/A	265	417	257	310	275	1,524
	Polar Bear *Ursus maritimus*	VU	II/B	131	123	88	82	107	531

Family	Species	IUCN	App/Annex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Viverridae	African Civet *Civettictis civetta*	LC	III/C (BW)	18	45	29	19	30	141
Monodontidae	*Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*	NT	II/A	39	47	87	115	140	428
Equidae	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra hartmannae*	VU	II/B	796	679	925	898	1,003	4,301
Rhinocerotidae	Southern White Rhinoceros	NT	I/A		3		1		4
	Ceratotherium simum simum		II/B	36	30	58	33	18	175
Cercopithecidae	Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*	LC	II/B	66	42	89	100	15	312
	Hamadryas Baboon *Papio hamadryas*	LC	II/B	253	168	193	177	23	798
	Chacma Baboon *Papio ursinus*	LC	II/B	130	157	234	155	345	1,061
Elephantidae	African Elephant	NT	I/A	295	115	174	239	275	1,098
	Loxodonta africana		II/B	242	266	236	237	318	1,299
Total				**4,960**	**4,454**	**5,034**	**4,682**	**5,128**	**24,258**

ª One *Antilope cervicapra* trophy were reported without a source in 2007; this trade has been included in the table.

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

(NP: Nepal, CA: Canada, BW: Botswana)

The highest increases in 2009 imports compared to the average level of imports between 2004 and 2008 were hunting trophies of the species Chacma Baboon (73% increase) and Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (51% increase). Hartmann's Mountain Zebra was the species with the highest mean volume of imports over the period 2005-2009 (4,301 trophies). The most considerable decreases in hunting trophy imports in 2009 compared to the average between 2004 and 2008 were of the species Puma (60% decrease), Wolf (34% decrease), Blackbuck (30% decrease) and Hamadryas Baboon (25% decrease).

The main exporters of wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2009 were Namibia (29%), Canada (22%), Zimbabwe (10%), South Africa (10%), Tanzania (6%), Zambia (5%) and the Russian Federation (5%), accounting collectively for 86% of all wild-sourced trophy imports (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2. Main trading partners of wild-sourced, mammal hunting trophies to the EU in 2009.

Exporter	No. of trophies imported by the EU
Namibia	**1,556**
Canada	**1,175**
Zimbabwe	**528**
South Africa	**522**
Tanzania, U. R.	**303**
Zambia	**256**
Russian Federation	**235**
Argentina	**147**
Botswana	**145**
Total	**4,978**

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

- Namibia: Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (64%), Chacma Baboon (14%), Cheetah (9%) and Leopard (8%).
- Canada: Black Bear (65%), Polar Bear (7%), Narwhal (6%), Canada Lynx (5%) and Wolf (5%).
- Zimbabwe: Afican Elephant (45%), Hippopotamus (15%), Chacma Baboon (12%), Leopard (10%) and Olive Baboon (7%).
- South Africa: Caracal (18%), Chacma Baboon (14%), Lechwe (9%), Afican Elephant (8%) and Afican Lion (7%).
- Tanzania: Leopard (33%), Hippopotamus (27%), African Elephant (23%) and African Lion (9%).
- Zambia: Hippopotamus (63%), Leopard (11%), Lechwe (10%) and African Elephant (5%).
- Russian Federation: Brown Bear (92%).

Captive-born and bred hunting trophies

While the majority of hunting trophies imported by the EU were wild-sourced, the EU also reported imports of animals that were born or bred in captivity (sources F and C). In 2009, African Lion was the most commonly imported hunting trophy from captive breeding; the EU reported imports of 67 trophies and three skins. Other species imported, albeit in smaller quantities, included Scimitar-horned Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Lechwe *Kobus leche,* Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia* and Serval *Leptailurus serval*, among others. The vast majority of trophies of captive-bred origin (all species) were directly exported by South Africa (90%). Hunting trophies from animals born or bred in captivity accounted for 3% of the EU's total imports of hunting trophies in 2009.

Lechwe © Tony Hisgett

Candidate countries

Turkey reported the import of 34 wild-sourced hunting trophies in 2009, compared to 58 in 2008. Species imported were Hippopotamus, African Elephant, African Lion, Leopard, Olive Baboon and Black Bear.

4.2 Corals

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

European Union

In 2009, a total of 466,166 kg of coral and 441,563 individual coral pieces were reported imported by EU Member States, the vast majority of which was wild-sourced.

Discrepancies in reporting

The previous discrepancies in reporting the source of live coral 'pieces' by Indonesia were no longer an issue in 2009. Since 2008, Indonesia has reported maricultured corals as source 'F' in line with EU reporting, instead of as source 'W*', as it had done previously. Making an accurate comparison of wild-sourced and maricultured imports between years, however, is still difficult, as the EU imports of wild-sourced corals prior to 2008 may be artificially high due to the inclusion of some maricultured corals misreported as wild by the EU.

Common Brain Coral © Revolver Ocelot

Trends in imports of wild-sourced corals

EU imports in 2009 included both live and raw corals reported as both kilograms and number of pieces. To facilitate annual comparisons, approximate trend analysis can be made by converting pieces of corals into kilograms by applying conversion factors from Green and Shirley's (1999) research (see page ii). They estimated the mean mass of traded pieces of live and raw corals to be 206.1± 13.1 g and 580± 121 g, respectively. Using this conversion factor to convert all of the EU-reported imports to kilograms, it can be estimated that over the ten year period 2000-2009, imports of wild-sourced corals into the EU more than doubled from approximately 250,000 kg in 2000 to nearly 560,000 kg in 2009 (Figure 4.2).

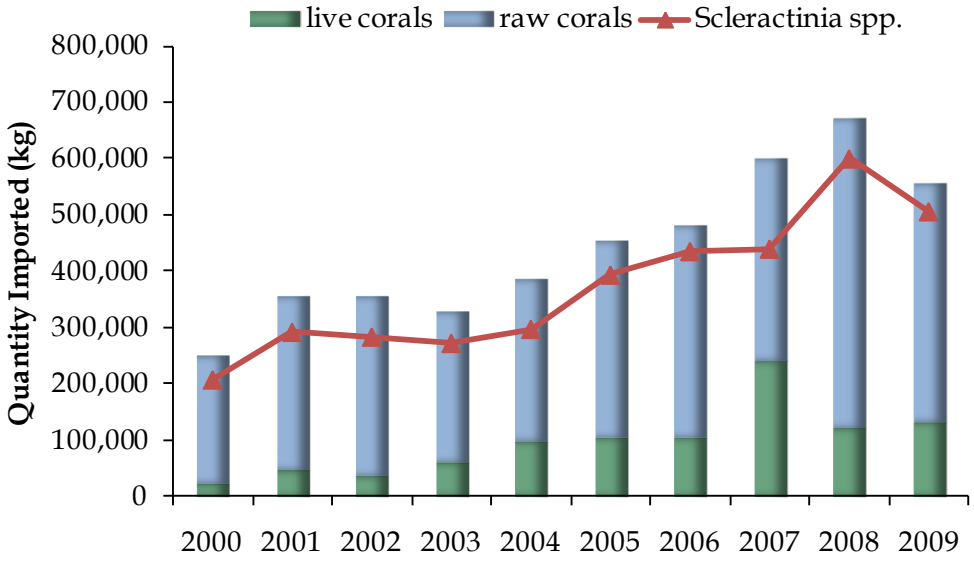


Figure 4.2. Estimate of all EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals (with pieces converted to kg) during 2000-2009 with quantity of imports reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' also represented. (N.B. This figure may include maricultured corals reported as 'wild' by EU Member States prior to 2008.)

When the trade reported in kilograms is analysed, imports of wild-sourced live corals increased by 76% between 2008 and 2009, whereas imports of wild-sourced raw corals decreased by 20% between 2008 and 2009 (Figure 4.3). Over 99% of trade reported in kilograms was wild-sourced.

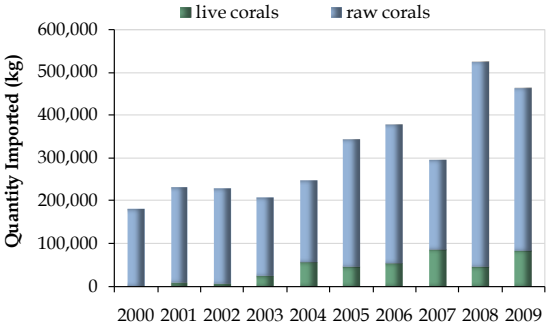


Figure 4.3. EU-reported imports (in kg) of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 2000-2009.

When the trade recorded in coral 'pieces' (reported as both live and raw corals) is analysed, the number of pieces imported in 2009 (308,962 pieces) was 35% lower than in 2008 (Figure 4.4). Approximately 70% of the pieces imported in 2009 were reported by the EU as wild-sourced and 30% were reported as source 'F'.

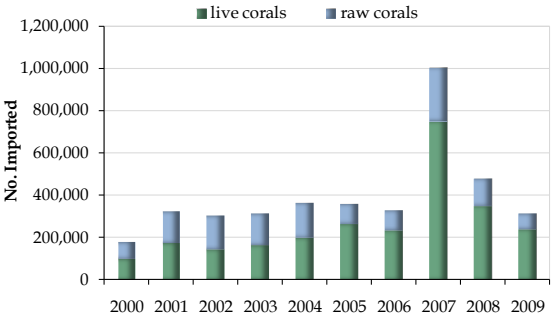


Figure 4.4. EU-reported imports of pieces of 'raw' and 'live' wild-sourced corals, 2000-2009.

Coral species and genera represented in trade

In 2009, EU Member States reported the import of 121 wild-sourced coral species from 20 families, and a further 36 corals reported at the genus level. Trade in 27 species and nine genera were reported in trade as source 'F' by the EU. The wide variety of coral taxa in trade can be attributed to the trade in coral reported in pieces rather than trade reported in kilograms; the trade in kilograms was primarily reported at the order level ('Scleractinia spp.') (discussed below).

Trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'

Coral rock and substrate are not easily identifiable to the level of species or genus and may be traded as 'Scleractinia spp.' in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15). Virtually all EU imports of coral reported in kilograms in 2009 were in 'Scleractinia spp'. In addition, 77,804 pieces were also reported at the order level, the majority of which (92%) were raw corals. It is possible that the raw corals recorded in pieces represent unidentifiable dead corals or more likely, coral substrate, which is no longer controlled by the EU. Virtually all trade in 'Scleractinia spp.' was reported as wild-sourced.

Imports of wild-sourced 'Scleractinia spp.' reported in kilograms decreased by 12% compared to 2008 levels, and the number of pieces reported at the order level decreased by 45% (Figure 4.5a; Figure 4.5b). When pieces are converted to kilograms to allow for comparisons, the trade in Scleractinia spp. represented 91% of the total trade in wild-sourced corals (all units) in 2009.

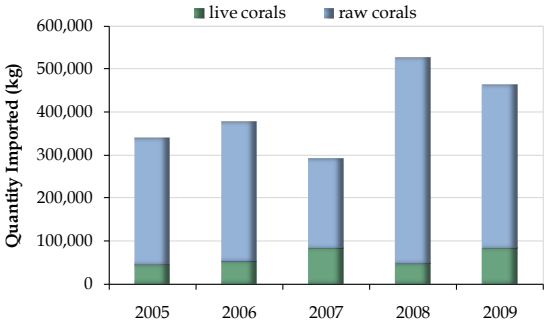


Figure 4.5a. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' in kilograms, 2005-2009.

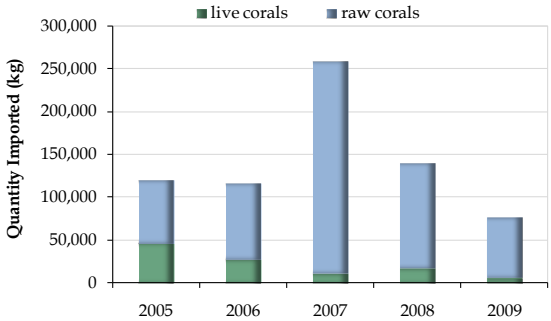


Figure 4.5b. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced corals reported as pieces of 'Scleractinia spp.', 2005-2009.

The majority of the trade reported as 'Scleractinia spp.' originated in Indonesia (50% of corals reported in kg; 99% of pieces) and Fiji (47% of kg), with the remaining imports mainly originating in Vanuatu (Table 4.3). EU-reported imports of 'Scleractinia spp.' reported in kilograms from Indonesia decreased by 11% and imports from Fiji decreased by 14% in 2009 compared to 2008 levels.

Table 4.3. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Scleractinia spp. (reported in kg) by exporting country, 2005-2009 (for totals > 100 kg).

Exporter (Origin)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2005-2009
Australia				322		322
Fiji	97,238	169,899	55,293	253,102	216,677	792,209
French Polynesia			1,500			1,500
Ghana		1,542	1,000	2,500		5,042
Haiti	27,991	19,688	17,413			65,092
Indonesia	148,114	178,319	206,815	261,877	233,107	1,028,232
Malaysia (Indonesia)				200		200
Netherlands Antilles			10	125		135
Singapore (Fiji)		100		400	68	568
Singapore (Indonesia)			200			200
Singapore (Tonga)			1,000	1,000		2,000
Singapore (Vanuatu)					466	466
Solomon Islands	8,820					8,820
Switzerland (Indonesia)				1,015		1,015
Tonga	2,008	500	2,500	2,455		7,463
United States (Fiji)			1,500	1,365	5,978	8,843
United States (Viet Nam)			1,500			1,500
Vanuatu				1,910	7,590	9,500
Viet Nam	56,994	7,560	4,623			69,177
Total	**341,165**	**377,608**	**293,676**	**525,949**	**463,886**	**2,002,283**

Exporters

The EU imported notable levels of corals (greater than 100 units) at the species or genus level from 10 countries in 2009 (Table 4.4). Indonesia remained the main trading partner, with 71% of EU imports of live corals (in pieces), 100% of live corals (in kg) and 76% of raw corals in pieces originating in the country. Live corals were also imported from Australia (34%) and Fiji (6%), among others.

Importers

Twenty-three EU Member States reported the import of corals at the species or genus level in 2009.

Table 4.4. EU-reported imports of corals reported at the species and genus level (all sources except confiscated/seized (source 'I')) in 2009 (for totals >100 units).

	live		raw corals	
Exporter (Origin)	kg	No. pieces	kg	No. pieces
Australia		77,568		721
Australia (Unknown)		23		
Ecuador				103
Fiji		13,557		46
Indonesia	157	253,553		3,666
Japan		5,000		2
Micronesia (Federated States of)		4,432		
Solomon Islands		2,161		
Taiwan, Province of China				125
Taiwan, Province of China (Unknown)			643	
Taiwan, Province of China (Japan)			151	23
Taiwan, Province of China (Viet Nam)			55	
Thailand				150
Tonga		2,584		
Total	**157**	**35,8878**	**849**	**4,836**

Candidate countries

Turkey reported the import of 2,020 pieces of wild-sourced raw coral, two pieces of raw coral recorded as pre-Convention (source 'O') and 1,460 pieces of raw coral recorded without a source specified. Turkey reported trade in 52 coral species and six corals reported at the genus level. In addition, 367 pieces of raw coral were reported as 'Scleractinia spp.'.

4.3 Cacti

European Union

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

Artificially propagated live specimens and seeds of Appendix-I listed species

In 2009, seven EU Member States reported the import of 209 live Appendix I cacti of seven species (Table 4.5), almost all of which were imported directly from Thailand. Star Cactus *Astrophytum asterias* and *Ariocarpus fissuratus* accounted for 79% and 9% of the live cacti imported, respectively. This differs from 2008 when the main EU-reported imports consisted of *Discocactus zehntneri*, *Sclerocactus glaucus* and other species originating in the United States; no imports were reported from the United States in 2009. No seeds were reported imported by the EU in 2009.

The quantity of live specimens imported in 2009 was the lowest over the period 2005-2009 (Table 4.5). According to exporters, however, the quantity exported to the EU was higher than in 2008. As in previous years, it would appear that the EU Member States underreported trade in Appendix I live cacti or that exporting Parties reported trade that did not occur. In particular, Thailand reported the export of 1,247 live specimens as opposed to 206 reported by the EU.

Rainsticks and flowers of wild-sourced cacti

Cacti rainsticks are reported under various terms including 'stems', 'dried plants', 'carvings' and 'timber pieces' with each term taken to represent one rainstick. The different terms have therefore been combined for the purpose of this analysis.

In total, five EU Member States reported the import of rainsticks in 2009. The overall trend in imports of wild-sourced rainsticks by the EU over the ten-year period 2000-2009 was a decrease, as reported by both importers and exporters (Figure 4.6). Trade levels in 2009 were the lowest recorded over the ten year period.

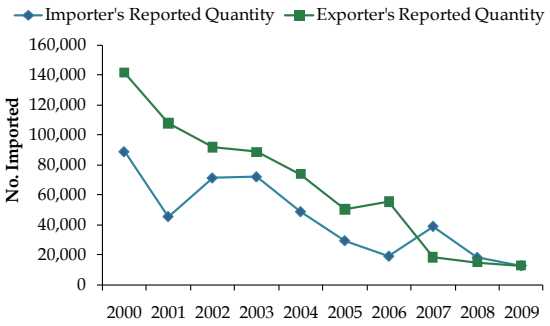


Figure 4.6. EU imports of wild-sourced Appendix II cacti rainsticks, 2000-2009.

Three cacti species were reported traded in 2009 (Table 4.6). *Echinopsis chiloensis* and *Eulychnia acida* origninated in Chile and *Opuntia ficus-indica* originated in Morocco.

Table 4.5. Number of artificially propagated live specimens of Appendix I cacti imported by the EU as reported by both importers and exporters, 2005-2009.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Importers' reported quantity	1,655	664	599	675	209
Exporters' reported quantity	8,914	1,023	1,321	925	1,247

Table 4.6. EU imports of wild-sourced cacti rainsticks in 2009.

Taxon	Importers' Reported Quantity	Exporters' Reported Quantity
Echinopsis chiloensis	1,080	3,447
Eulychnia acida	9,190	9,231
Opuntia ficus-indica	2,500	
Total	**12,770**	**12,679**

Candidate countries

Candidate countries did not report any trade in cacti in 2009.

Opuntia ficus-indica ©J.M. Garg

4.4 Orchids

European Union

Trade in the Family Orchidaceae can be split loosely into three categories: 1) artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids (sources 'A' and 'D'); 2) wild-collected Appendix-II orchids; and 3) artificially propagated Appendix-II orchids (source 'A').

The first two groups are discussed here, but trade in the third group was beyond the scope of this report and was not considered further.

Artificially propagated Appendix-I orchids

In 2009, the EU imported a total of 29,518 live, artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids. The majority of these (59%) were reported as source 'A' and the remaining 41% as source 'D'. Seventy-seven species/varieties and one genera were reported imported in 2009, out of which 20 species were imported in quantities >100 individuals (Table 4.7).

Paphiopedilum godefroyae © Orchi

A significant number of imports was reported under 'Orchidaceae spp.' and 10 live orchids were reported as '*Paphiopedilum* spp.'. However, in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP15), trade should be reported to species level unless the Conference of the Parties (CoP) has agreed that the use of higher-taxon names is acceptable. This has not been agreed for orchids.

Slipper Orchids (*Paphiopedilum* species) dominated the trade with 79% (23,233 live orchids) of imports.

The quantity of artificially propagated Appendix I orchids imported in 2009 was the highest reported over the period 2000-2009, with trade volumes increasing by 20% in comparison to 2008 (Figure 4.7).

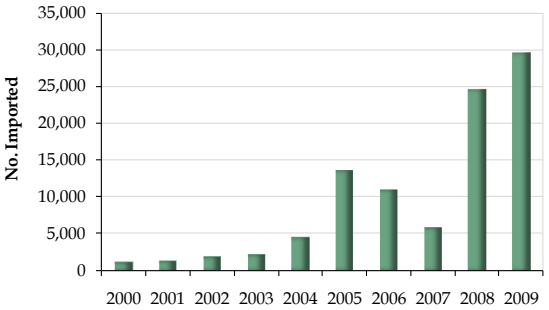


Figure 4.7. EU-reported imports of live, artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids, 2000-2009.

Eight EU members reported trade in live, artificially propagated Appendix-I listed orchids in 2009, with three countries accounting for 99% of the trade. The main trading partners in 2009 were Taiwan, Province of China (77%) and Thailand (15%). Trade was primarily for commercial purposes (>99% of the imports).

Table 4.7. EU-reported imports of live, artificially propagated (sources 'A' and 'D') Appendix-I listed orchids in 2009, for totals > 100 individuals.

Taxon	*Exported by:	EC	JP	MY	NZ	PE	TH	TW	US	Total
Orchidaceae										
Dendrobium cruentum							171			171
Orchidaceae spp.		38						4,780		4,818
Paphiopedilum adductum							200	19	3	222
Paphiopedilum bellatulum							443	25	19	487
Paphiopedilum callosum					1		214		2	217
Paphiopedilum charlesworthii							76		25	101
Paphiopedilum concolor							641		11	652
Paphiopedilum delenatii					10		30	80	6	126
Paphiopedilum godefroyae							620	30	15	665
Paphiopedilum hybrid			10				100	17,245	437	17,792
Paphiopedilum niveum				30			495	150	5	680
Paphiopedilum parishii							371		22	393
Paphiopedilum philippinense				20			134	45	29	228
Paphiopedilum rothschildianum				30			79	40	29	178
Paphiopedilum sanderianum				10			70	40	21	141
Paphiopedilum sukhakulii					1		276		3	280
Phragmipedium besseae		66				18			22	106
Phragmipedium boissierianum		36				148			1	185
Phragmipedium caricinum						110			1	111
Phragmipedium caudatum		39				156			6	201
Phragmipedium hybrid		7				170			37	214
Phragmipedium kovachii						228				228
Total		**186**	**10**	**90**	**12**	**830**	**3,920**	**22,454**	**694**	**28,196**

*EC: Ecuador, JP: Japan, MY: Malaysia, NZ: New Zealand, PE: Peru, TH: Thailand, TW: Taiwan, Province of China, US: United States

Wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids

EU imports of wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids primarily comprised live orchids (1,953 orchids), of which 53% were imported for scientific purposes and 47% for commercial purposes. The remaining trade was in dried plants (1,087 orchids) imported primarily for scientific purposes (97%) and in 'specimens' (667 orchids) mainly imported for commercial purposes (>99%). All trade was direct from the origin countries.

Imports of live wild-sourced orchids in 2009 were 2% lower than level reported in 2008 and 38% lower than the average over the period 2000-2008 (3,158 orchids) (Figure 4.8).

Twenty-two species and 24 taxa reported at the genus level were reported in trade. *Dendrobium* spp. and *Bulbophyllum* spp. were the most highly traded taxa and each accounted for 18% of live imports.

The orchids were imported directly from Madagascar (1,055 dried plants and 664 specimens), Papua New Guinea (1,030 live orchirds), and Jamaica (856 live orchids), with smaller quantities from Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States. All imports from Madagascar and Papua New Guinea were for scientific purposes, whereas the imports from Jamaica were reported for commercial purposes.

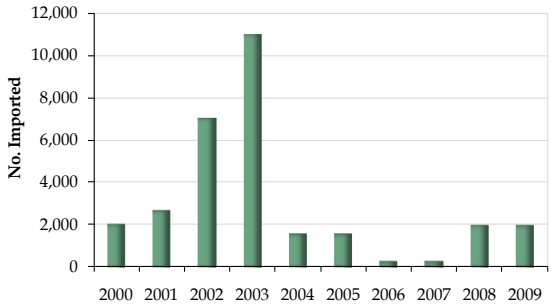


Figure 4.8. EU-reported imports of live wild-collected Appendix-II listed orchids, 2000-2009.

The EU confiscated or seized 1,164 live orchids, 22,853 derivatives and 588 extracts in 2009. All the derivatives originated in India whereas the majority of live orchids were of unknown origin.

Candidate countries

No candidate countries reported the import of any Orchidaceae species in 2009.

4.5 Trees

Five tree genera and 45 tree species are listed in the CITES Appendices at the time of writing (November 2011). These include several high profile, commercially valuable timber species. This section provides an analysis of trade in all CITES-listed tree species with the exception of cycads (Cycadaceae, Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae), tree ferns (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae), and palms (Palmae). The Families of CITES-listed tree species considered in this analysis are listed in Table 4.8. Species from two additional tree families, Rubiaceae and Trochodendraceae, are listed in the CITES Appendices, but no trade in these species has ever been reported into the EU.

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

Table 4.8 CITES-listed tree families by primary use

Primary Use	Family	Common Name(s)
Timber and medicinal	Rosaceae	African Cherry, Stinkwood
	Thymelaeaceae	Agarwood, Ramin
	Zygophyllaceae	Holy Wood, Lignum-vitae
Medicinal	Berberidaceae	May-apple
	Taxaceae	Himalayan Yew
Timber	Araucariaceae	Monkey-puzzle Tree
	Caryocaraceae	Ajo
	Cupressaceae	Alerce, Cypress
	Juglandaceae	Gavilan
	Leguminosae*	Afrormosia, Pernambuco, Rosewood, Sandalwood
	Magnoliaceae	Magnolia
	Meliaceae	Mahoganies, Spanish Cedar
	Pinaceae	Guatemala Fir
	Podocarpaceae	Podocarps

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

European Union

Seventeen CITES-listed tree species and two taxa reported at the genus level were imported by the EU in 2009. Of these, four species were listed in Appendix I, three were listed in Appendix III, and the remaining taxa were listed in Appendix II. Products imported for medicinal use primarily involved 'bark (kg)', 'medicine' or 'extract (kg)'. Timber was mainly reported as 'timber (m^2, m^3)', 'sawn wood (kg)', or 'carvings (kg, m^3)' (Table 4.9). The majority of imports (88%) were for commercial purposes (purpose 'T').

Table 4.9. EU-reported imports >100 units for medicinal/aromatic and timber uses in 2009.

Use	Term & Units	Qty
Medicinal/aromatic	bark (kg)	604,725
	extract (kg)	6,780
	extract (l)	655
	medicinal	2,067
	oil (kg)	200
	powder (kg)	1,752
Timber	carvings (kg)	5,795
	live	135,100
	sawn wood	13,060
	timber (m^2)	20,000
	timber (m^3)	32,158

Most of the imports were wild-sourced, but all trade in live tree species was reported as artificially propagated. A total of 135,100 live artificially propagated (source 'A' and 'D') Monkey-puzzle tree *Araucaria araucana* were imported by two EU Member States from Chile. All imports of Appendix-I listed Monkey-puzzle tree were reported for commercial purposes (purpose 'T'), so it may be that EU Member States misreported the source code as 'A' when the more appropriate code may have been 'D'. The total quantity of artificially propagated live Monkey-puzzle trees imported in 2009 was similar to the quantity imported from Chile in 2008.

The majority of the remaining imports of tree products were wild-sourced, with the exception of a small proportion of imports reported as confiscated/seized (primarily derivatives of Agarwood *Aquilaria malaccensis* and medicine and derivatives of African Cherry *Prunus africana*). As the majority of imports were wild-sourced, only trade in wild-sourced trees is considered in the following section.

Wild-sourced medicinal/aromatic trees

Over the decade 2000-2009, the predominant wild-sourced tree species imported into the EU for medicinal/aromatic uses was African Cherry *Prunus africana*, primarily in the form of bark (Figure 4.9). In 2009, the EU imported 604,725 kg of bark and 699 kg of extract, representing a 130% increase compared with 2008 levels. Most of this bark originated in Cameroon (83%) and Uganda (13%); the Democratic Republic of the Congo (which was the main exporter in 2008) accounted for the remaining 5% of the imports.

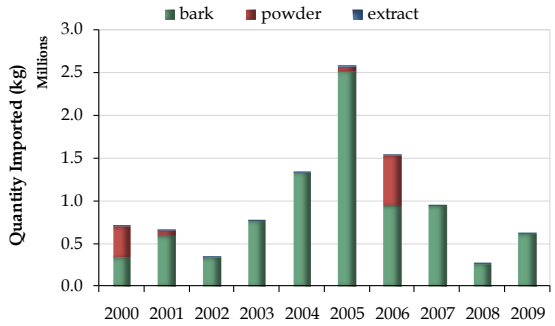


Figure 4.9. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced African Cherry parts and derivatives by weight (kg), 2000-2009.

Trade in African Cherry represented 83% of all wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported in 2009 reported in kilograms. Apart from African Cherry, imports of other medicinal/aromatic tree species included Lignum-vitae *Guaiacum sanctum* extract (654 litres), Holy Wood *Bulnesia sarmientoi* extract (6080 kg) and Red Sandalwood *Pterocarpus santalinus* powder (1,752 kg) (recorded as pre-Convention and of wild origin).

Timber Species

The main timber species imported by the EU in 2009 were Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata,* African Teak *Pericopsis elata*, Ramin (including *Gonystylus bancanus* and trade reported at the genus level) and Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla* (Table 4.10). While the analysis of the timber trade is complicated by the number of terms and units reported in trade, for some timber species it is possible to convert kg to m^3 using the average weight given in the *CITES Identification Manual*. This enables more meaningful comparisons to be made.

Estimates of trade (with kg converted to cubic metres) reveal that trade in the four most highly traded taxa have varied considerably over the period 2000-2009, particularly for African Teak and Ramin (Figure 4.10). The volume of timber imported in 2009 was 44% lower than the average for the years 2000-2008 for Ramin, 38% lower for African Teak, 84% lower for Big-leaf Mahogany and 95% lower for Spanish Cedar. Both Spanish Cedar and Ramin were first listed in the CITES Appendices in 2001.

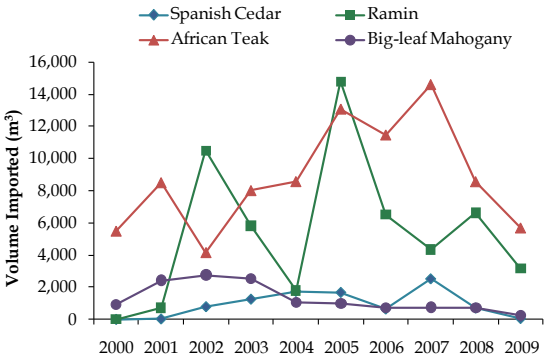


Figure 4.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced timber (m3) for the four main taxa, 2000-2009.

Large quantities of *Gonystylus bancanus* carvings originating in Malaysia were imported by the EU, but these could not be converted to cubic metres.

The combined total of EU-reported imports of timber (in m^3) for the four main taxa is shown in Figure 4.11. The decrease in 2009 is consistent with an overall decline in timber imports since 2005.

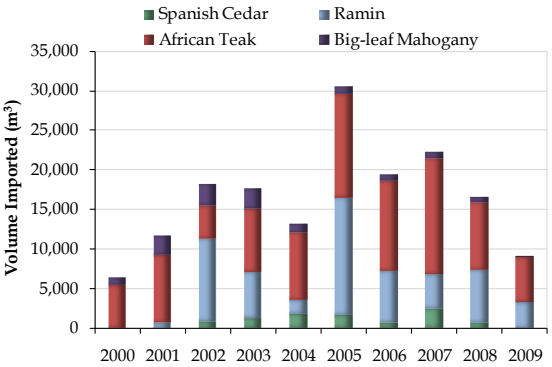


Figure 4.11. Total EU imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed timber (m^3) for the four main taxa, 2000-2009.

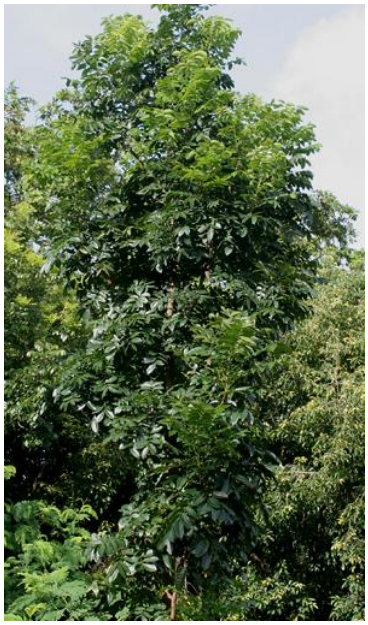
Table 4.10. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced CITES-listed trees imported for timber in 2009, by exporter and origin* (rounded to the nearest whole number).

Family	Taxon (App.)	Exporter (Origin)	2009	Term (Units)
Leguminosae	Honduras Rosewood *Dalbergia stevensonii*	Guatemala	44	timber (m^3)
	African Teak *Pericopsis elata*	Cameroon	4,425	timber (m^3)
		Congo	58	timber (m^3)
		Congo, Democratic Republic of	1,197	timber (m^3)
	Caesalpinia echinata	United States of America (Brazil)	40	sawn wood (kg)
Meliaceae	Spanish Cedar *Cedrela odorata*	Bolivia	20,000	timber (m^3)
		Brazil	44	timber (m^3)
		Brazil	3,503	timber (m^2)
		Suriname	11	timber (m^3)
	Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla*	Guatemala	175	timber (m^3)
		Mexico	57	timber (m^3)
Rosaceae	African Cherry *Prunus africana*	Zimbabwe	12	carvings
Thymelaeaceae	*Gonystylus bancanus*	Indonesia	916	timber (m^3)
		Malaysia	414	timber (m^3)
		Malaysia	5,783	carvings (kg)
		Malaysia	69	carvings (m^3)
		Switzerland (Malaysia)	36	timber
	Ramin *Gonystylus* spp.	Malaysia	1,836	timber (m^3)
Zygophyllaceae	Holy Wood *Bulnesia sarmientoi*	Argentina	12	timber (m^3)
		Argentina	13,020	sawn wood (kg)
	Lignum-vitae *Guaiacum sanctum*	Mexico	134	timber (m^3)

*Trade in quantities less than 10 was excluded.

Candidate countries

No candidate countries reported the import of CITES-listed tree species or their parts or derivatives in 2009. There were, however, exports reported to Turkey by two trading partners. Malaysia reported exporting 30 m^3 of Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. carvings and the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported exporting 591 m^3 of African Teak *Pericopsis elata* timber to Turkey. Both exports were reported as wild-sourced and for commercial purposes.



Big-leaf Mahogany © J.M. Garg

5. Changing patterns in trade

This section examines changing patterns of trade in CITES-listed species. Based on a preliminary analysis of EU imports, reptiles and birds were identified as groups showing notable shifts in the source of specimens in trade and were therefore chosen for further analysis in this section.

The following sections provide an overview of the general trends in EU-reported imports of reptiles and birds over the period 2000-2009, with a focus on trade in captive-bred and ranched specimens. While shifts in source for other trade terms can also be found, this section focuses on live specimens and, in the case of reptiles, trade in meat.

5.1. Trade in live reptiles

Between 2000 and 2009, a total of 3.2 million live reptiles were reported imported by the EU, representing 23% of total global imports over the same period. The quantity of EU imports increased over the ten-year period overall from 230,456 specimens in 2000 to 352,186 specimens in 2009 (Figure 5.1), in contrast to a relatively stable trend in global exports.

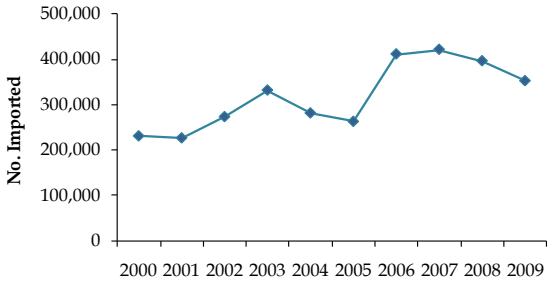


Figure 5.1. EU-reported imports of live reptiles in trade, 2000-2009, all sources.

Over the ten-year period, EU imports were dominated by captive-bred specimens, which exceeded imports from other sources in every year except 2008 (Figure 5.2).

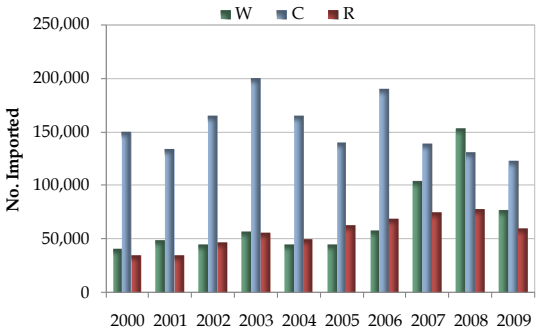


Figure 5.2. EU-reported imports of live reptiles from the three main sources: wild (W), captive-bred (C), and ranched (R); 2000-2009.

The quantity of captive-bred imports fluctuated considerably over the ten-year period, but decreased from 189,511 specimens in 2006 to 122,725 specimens in 2009. In contrast, there was an overall increase in the quantity of ranched imports over the ten-year period, from a low of 34,459 specimens in 2000 to just under 60,000 specimens in 2009.

Analysis of the proportion of trade by source shows that the proportion of captive-bred imports decreased steadily between 2000 and 2009, from 65% to 35%, while there were concurrent increases in the proportions of imports from wild, ranched and captive-born sources (Figure 5.3). There was also an overall increase in the proportion of imports from other sources; this was principally due to an increase in imports reported without a source.

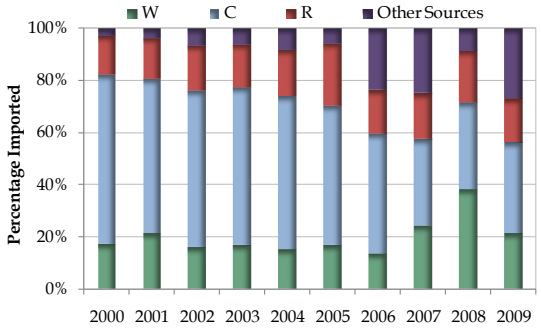


Figure 5.3. Percentage of EU-reported imports of live reptiles by source: wild (W), captive-bred (C), ranched (R), and "Other Sources" (including 'D','F','I','O','U' and no source reported), 2000-2009.

Over the ten-year period, the majority of captive-bred EU imports (sources 'C' and 'D') originated in El Salvador (69%), while the principal exporters of wild-sourced specimens were the United States (27%), Tanzania (16%) and Ghana (12%). Ranched specimens primarily originated in Togo (37%), Ghana (34%), Benin (14%) and Uzbekistan (14%).

EU imports by family

Of the reptile families imported by the EU at levels over 100,000 live specimens over the ten-year period 2000-2009, a particularly notable shift in source was observed in the family Geoemydidae.

EU-reported imports of live Geoemydidae showed a pronounced shift in source from wild-sourced to captive-bred specimens between 2000 and 2009, principally due to a considerable increase in the

volume of captive-bred trade (Figure 5.4), reflected in the marked increase in the proportion of captive-bred imports (Figure 5.5). The vast majority (99%) of the captive-bred trade between 2006 and 2009 was in specimens of Reeve's Turtle *Mauremys reevesii* and Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle *M. sinensis* that were newly listed in Appendix III in 2005.

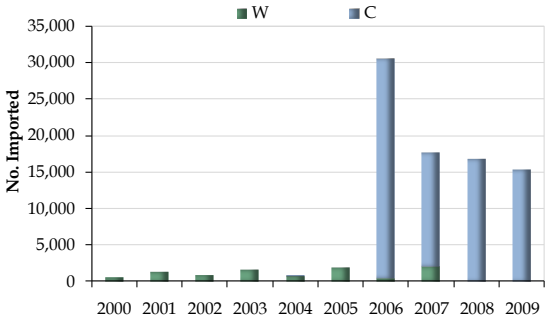


Figure 5.4. EU-reported imports of live Geoemydidae specimens from the two main sources: wild (W) and captive-bred (C), 2000-2009.

5.2. Trade in reptile meat

Between 2000 and 2009, a total of 596,177 kg of reptile meat was reported imported by the EU, representing 11% of global imports over the same period. There was an overall increase from 2000 to a peak in 2006 (mirroring the trend shown by global exports); however this was followed by a relatively consistent decline through to 2009, when 493,783 kg were imported (Figure 5.6).

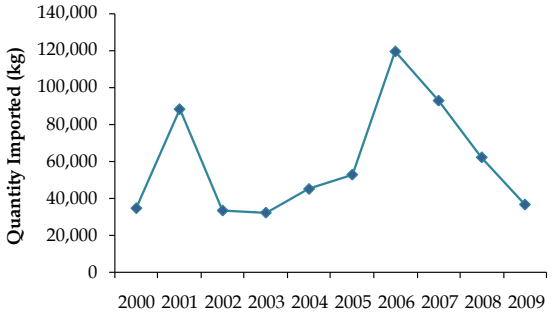


Figure 5.6. EU-reported imports of reptile meat in trade (kg), 2000-2009, all sources.

EU-reported imports between 2002 and 2009 were dominated by captive-bred specimens (sources 'C' and 'D'), which reached a peak of 79,764 kg in 2006 before decreasing to 28,709 kg in 2009 (Figure 5.7). Ranched imports exceeded imports from other sources 2000-2002, but were subsequently outpaced by captive-bred specimens in subsequent years. Wild-sourced meat represented only 10% of EU meat imports over the ten-year period and was reported in only two years, 2006 and 2007.

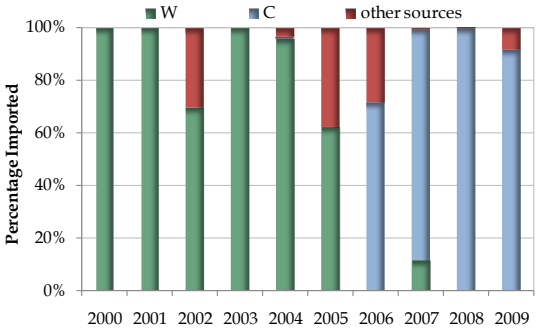


Figure 5.5. Percentage of EU-reported imports of live Geoemydidae specimens by source: wild (W), captive-bred (C), ranched (R), and "Other Sources" (including 'F','I','O','U' and no source reported), 2000-2009.

Wild-sourced, live Geoemydidae specimens imported by the EU over the ten year period principally originated in Indonesia (59%), whereas the majority of captive-bred specimens were directly exported by China (86%).

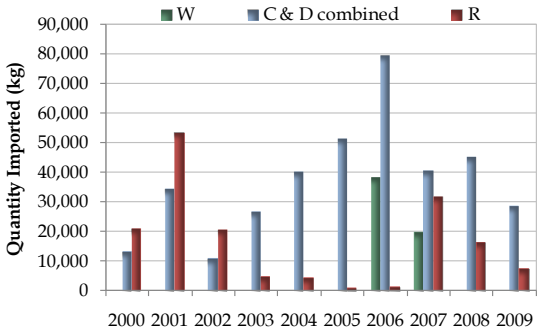


Figure 5.7. EU-reported imports of reptile meat (kg) from the three main sources (wild (W), captive-bred (C) and ranched (R)), 2000-2009.

Analysis of the proportion of trade by source shows that there was an overall increase in the proportion of captive-bred (source 'C') imports reported by the EU over the ten-year period, from 39% in 2000 to 79% in 2009 (Figure 5.8).

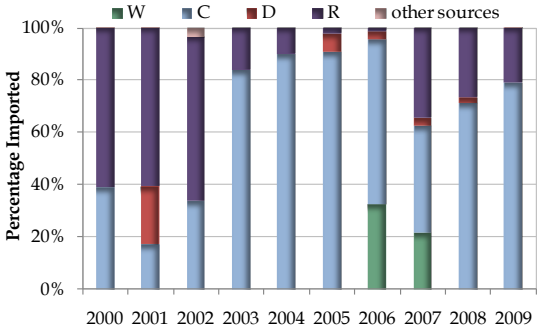


Figure 5.8. Percentage of EU-reported imports of reptile meat (in kg) by source, 2000-2009. "Other sources" includes 'F','I', 'O', 'U' and no source reported.

The majority of captive-bred EU meat imports (sources 'C' and 'D') originated in Zimbabwe (61%),

with a further 29% originating in South Africa. Ranched imports also primarily originated in Zimbabwe (69%), with a further 29% originating in Zambia. All of the wild-sourced imports originated in Bolivia.

EU imports by species

The shift in source of EU-reported meat imports from ranched to captive-bred can be primarily attributed to the Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, which accounted for 83% of all meat imported by the EU between 2000 and 2009. Imports of captive-bred Nile Crocodile meat increased from 12,614 kg in 2000 to a peak of 74,069 kg in 2006, subsequently decreasing to 28,401 kg in 2009 (Figure 5.9).

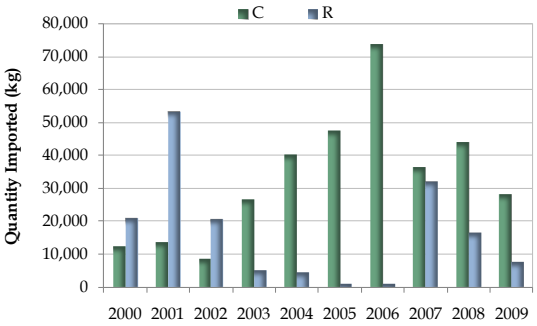


Figure 5.9. EU-reported imports of Nile Crocodile meat from the two main sources (captive-bred (C) and ranched (R)), 2000-2009.

In terms of the proportion of imports by source, the share of captive-bred imports increased overall from 38% in 2000 to 79% in 2009, reaching a peak at 98% in 2006 (Figure 5.10). Concurrently, ranched meat imports fluctuated, but showed an overall decrease over this period from a peak of 53,499 kg in 2001 to 7,680 kg in 2009. The proportion of meat imports from ranched sources decreased overall from 62% in 2000 to 21% in 2009.

5.3. Trade in birds

A total of 4.6 million live birds were reported imported by the EU between 2000 and 2009, representing 68% of all global imports over the same period. The trend in EU imports of live birds over the ten-year period shows an initial decline from a high of 1.2 million specimens in 2000 to 540,195 specimens in 2002, followed by a considerable decline in 2006 to 1,127 specimens, in line with the introduction of the EU restrictions in 2005 (Figure 5.11).

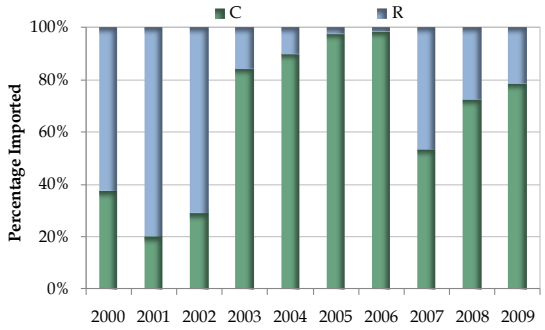


Figure 5.10. Percentage of EU-reported imports of Nile Crocodile meat from the two main sources (captive-bred (C) and ranched (R)), 2000-2009.

Captive-bred Nile Crocodile meat was directly exported by Zimbabwe (68%) and South Africa (32%), with the proportion imported from Zimbabwe increasing over the period 2000-2009. Ranched specimens also primarily originated in Zimbabwe, with 69% of specimens imported from that country over the ten year period (almost all imported directly).

Nile Crocodile © Hans Hillewaert

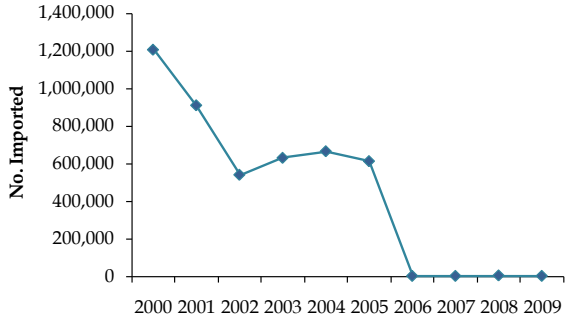


Figure 5.11. EU-reported quantities of live birds in trade, 2000-2009, all sources.

Red-lored Amazon *Amazona autumnalis* © Michael Schamis, Belize Zoo [derivative work, Snowmanradio]

EU-reported imports of live birds from 2000-2006 were dominated by wild-sourced specimens (Figure 5.12).

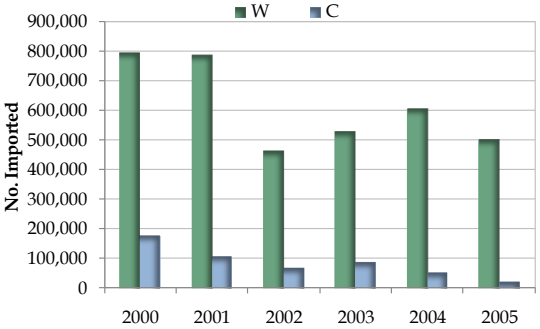


Figure 5.12. EU-reported imports of live birds from the two main sources (wild (W) and captive-bred (C)), 2000-2005.

However, from 2007 onwards captive-bred (source 'C') specimens exceeded wild-sourced specimens (Figure 5.13).

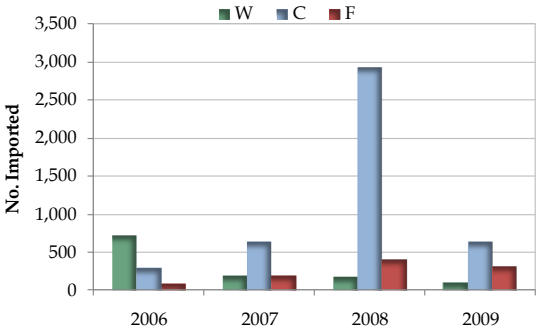


Figure 5.13. EU-reported imports of live birds from the three main sources (wild (W), captive-bred (C) and captive-born (F)), 2006-2009.

The proportion of wild-sourced imports decreased from a peak of 91% in 2004 to a low of 5% in 2008, rising slightly to 9% in 2009 (Figure 5.14). Concurrently, the proportion of captive-bred and captive-born imports (Sources 'C' and 'F') have increased since the EU restrictions were introduced in 2005.

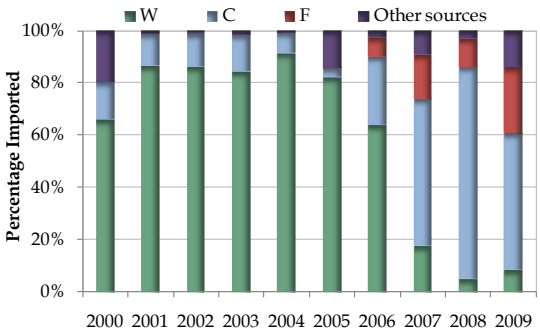


Figure 5.14. Percentage of EU-reported imports of live birds by source, 2000-2009. "Other sources" includes 'D', 'R', 'I', 'O', 'U' and no source reported.

EU imports of wild-sourced live birds principally originated in Senegal (34%), Mali (27%) and Guinea (20%), while the primary exporters of captive-bred specimens (sources 'C' and 'D') were China (39%) and South Africa (22%). Captive-born specimens principally originated in South Africa (36%) and the United States (35%).

EU trade by family

Of the bird families imported by the EU at levels of over one million live specimens over the ten-year period 2000-2009, a particularly evident shift in source was observed in the family Psittacidae (Parrots). The proportion of trade by source shows a clear decrease in the proportion of wild-sourced specimens after 2005, and a coinciding increase in the proportion of captive-bred (source 'C') and captive-born (source 'F') specimens (Figure 5.15).

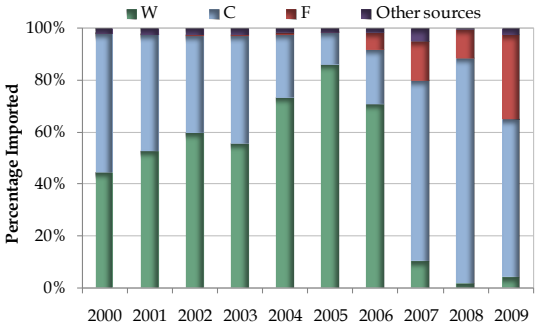


Figure 5.15. Percentage of EU-reported imports of live Psittacidae specimens by source, 2000-2009. "Other sources" includes 'D', 'R', 'I', 'O', 'U' and no source reported.

Captive-bred Parrots exported over the ten-year period primarily originated in China (41%) and South Africa (24%), while the wild-sourced specimens were exported directly from a variety of range States, including most notably: Argentina (12%), Senegal (11%), Cameroon (11%), Guyana (9%), Mali (9%), Pakistan (8%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (8%).

Conclusions

A number of trends in source were identified within the groups analysed:

- Live reptiles: EU imports were dominated by captive-bred specimens; however, the proportion of captive-bred trade decreased concurrently with an increase in the proportion of wild-sourced trade, particularly from 2006 onwards.
- Reptile meat: EU imports were dominated by ranched and captive-bred specimens, with the proportion of captive-bred trade increasing and the proportion of ranched trade decreasing over the ten-year period overall.
- Live birds: in the majority of families, the primary source of trade shifted from wild to captive-bred following the introduction of European Union animal health restrictions in 2005. The volume of birds in trade (both wild and captive-bred) decreased considerably between 2005 and 2006 within the EU trade. In the years that followed, there was an overall increase in the proportion of captive-bred trade.

6. Exports and re-exports

This chapter focuses on exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species by EU and candidate countries, in particular, wild-sourced exports of native species and species traded in high volumes.

In 2009, EU Member States exported both captive-bred specimens of many CITES-listed species and a small number of wild-collected species native to the EU. A large proportion of these exports and re-exports consisted of manufactured items, but discussion of this trade is beyond the scope of this report.

The candidate country Turkey reported the direct export of seven wild-collected species in 2009 (the majority of which were plants). Turkey also (re-)exported live captive-bred Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca* at high volumes.

6.1 Export of wild-collected species

In 2009, direct exports by EU countries of wild-collected native species were reported using a variety of terms (Table 6.1). Direct exports were primarily for commercial purposes, scientific purposes or were hunting trophies (purpose 'H').

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

An overview of 2009 exports of wild-collected native species reported by the EU and by candidate countries is included in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

Table 6.1. Summary of the number and purpose of wild-collected direct exports of CITES species from the EU and candidate States as reported by the exporters in 2009. (Quantities rounded to two decimal places, where applicable.)

		Hunting Trophies	Personal	Scientific	Commercial Trade	Zoo	Breeding in Captivity	Educational
European Union	Mammals	36 trophies 3 bodies 1 skin 1 skull	3 trophies 1 body 1 skin 1 skull	1,205 specimens 985 teeth 150 hairs 15 skins 2 skin pieces 0.1 kg skin pieces	611.4 meat 3 trophies 1 tusk 2.85 kg derivatives	1 live		
	Birds		2 bodies 1 live		8 bodies		1 live	3 skins
	Reptiles			0.13 litres specimens 2 specimens		1 live		
	Fish				1,418.4 fingerlings 500 kg meat 0.2 kg caviar		170 kg fingerlings	
	Invertebrates			410 specimens 192 raw corals 11.22 kg raw corals 100 live	24,000 kg live			
	Plants				1,037.15 kg extract 64 kg dried plants 0.23 m^3 timber			
Candidates	Invertebrates				1,250 live 100 bodies			
	Plants			200 dried plants 150 live	9,484,185 live			

6.1.1 European Union exports of wild-collected species

Wild-collected specimens of thirty CITES-listed species and two higher taxa were exported by the EU in 2009, with the majority of exports reported for scientific and commercial purposes (Table 6.2). As in 2008, the quantities exported in 2009 were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed

species. Seven species listed in CITES Appendix I and Annex A (Iberian Lynx *Lynx pardinus,* Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus,* Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae,* Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus,* Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus,* Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta* and Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*) were exported in 2009, all of which were exported for scientific purposes or for the purpose of breeding in captivity. The rest of the mammals and birds exported were Appendix II species listed on Annex A, with the exception of Golden Jackal *Canis aureus* (Appendix III species listed on Annex C). The remaining reptile species (Red-footed Tortoise *Chelonoidis carbonaria*), and the fish, invertebrate and plant species were all listed in Appendix II and Annex B.

Table 6.2. EU-reported exports in 2009 of wild-collected native CITES species originating within the EU.

Taxon	App./Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
MAMMALS				
Canidae				
Golden Jackal *Canis aureus*	III/C	Serbia	1 live	Z
		Switzerland	1 trophy	H
Grey Wolf *Canis lupus*	II/A	Switzerland	1 trophy	H
		Ukraine	1 skin	P
		United States	573 specimens	S
		United States	37 teeth	S
		United States	2 trophies	H
Felidae				
Eurasian Lynx *Lynx lynx*	II/A	Norway	1 trophy	P
		Russian Federation	1 trophy	H
		United States	153 specimens	S
		United States	337 teeth	S
Iberian Lynx *Lynx pardinus*	I/A	Switzerland	126 specimens	S
Phocidae				
Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus*	I/A	Canada	45 specimens	S
Ursidae		Andorra	1 trophy	P
Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*	II/A	Argentina	2 trophies	H
		Canada	1 trophy	H
		Canada	150 hair	S
		Iceland	1 trophy	H
		Liechtenstein	1 trophy	H
		Norway	2 bodies	H/P
		Norway	611.4 meat	T
		Norway	1 skin	H
		Norway	2 skulls	H/P
		Norway	8 trophies	H/T
		Russian Federation	5 trophies	H
		South Africa	1 trophy	H
		South Africa	2 bodies	H
		Switzerland	2 trophies	H
		Turkey	1 trophy	H
		United States	173 specimens	S
		United States	611 teeth	S
		United States	8 trophies	H/P
Balaenopteridae				
Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*	I/A	New Zealand	0.1 kg skin pieces	S

Brown Bear © Steve Hillebrand

Taxon	App./Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
Delphinidae				
Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*	II/A	Australia	94 specimens	S
		United States	4 specimens	S
Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*	II/A	New Zealand	15 skins	S
		United States	24 specimens	S
Monodontidae				
Narwhal *Monodon monoceros*	II/A	China	1 tusk	T
Phocoenidae				
Common Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*	II/A	Canada	5 specimens	S
Physeteridae				
Pygmy Sperm Whale *Kogia breviceps*	I/A	U.A.E.	2.85 kg derivatives	T
Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus*	I/A	New Zealand	2 skin pieces	S
		United States	8 specimens	S
BIRDS				
Accipitridae				
Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	II/A	Japan	1 live	P
Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*	II/A	U.A.E.	1 body	T
Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*	II/A	Turkey	1 body	P
		U.A.E.	1 body	T
		United States	1 body	T
Falconidae				
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*	I/A	Qatar	1 live	B
Strigidae				
Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus*	II/A	Switzerland	2 skins	E
Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*	II/A	New Zealand	1 body	T
Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*	II/A	Switzerland	1 skin	E
Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*	II/A	New Zealand	1 body	T
		Norway	1 body	P
		United States	1 body	T
Tytonidae				
Barn Owl *Tyto alba*	II/A	New Zealand	1 body	T
REPTILES				
Cheloniidae				
Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*	I/A	United States	0.1325 l specimens	S
Dermochelyidae				
Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*	I/A	United States	2 specimens	S
Testudinidae				
Red-footed Tortoise *Chelonoidis carbonaria*	II/B	Switzerland	1 live	Z

Taxon	App./Annex	Importer	Description	*Purpose
FISH				
Acipenseridae				
Beluga Sturgeon *Huso huso*	II/B	French Antilles	0.2 kg caviar	T
Anguillidae				
European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*	II/B	China	170 kg fingerlings	B
		China	1418.4 kg fingerlings	T
INVERTEBRATES				
SCLERACTINIA				
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	Australia	8.151 kg raw corals	S
		Australia	218 specimens	S
		United States	24000 kg live	T
		United States	192 raw corals	S
		United States	192 specimens	S
Dendrophyllidae				
Balanophyllia europaea	II/B	Israel	100 live	S
Poritidae				
Porites spp.	II/B	Australia	1.03 kg raw corals	S
		United States	2.04 kg raw corals	S
PLANTS		Norway		
Ranunculales				
Yellow Adonis *Adonis vernalis*	II/B	Canada	11 kg dried plants	T
		India	53 kg dried plants	T
TREES				
Meliaceae				
Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia mahagoni*	II/B	Switzerland	0.21 m^3 timber	T
		United States	0.014 m^3 timber	T

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

6.1.2 Candidate-reported exports of wild-collected species

Candidate countries directly exported wild-collected live specimens or products from seven CITES-listed species (Table 6.3). All of the trade was in Appendix-II listed species. The Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis* and six plant species were mainly exported for commercial purposes. Medicinal Leech and species of Snowdrop *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* were exported in large quantities in 2009, as in previous years.

Greater Snowdrop *Galanthis elwesii* © Kurt Stüber

Table 6.3. Direct exports of wild-collected CITES species in 2009 originating in candidate countries as reported by the exporters.

Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*	II/B	Turkey	EU	1,714 live (kg)	T
		Turkey	EU	100 bodies	T
		Turkey	Republic of Korea	7 live (kg)	T
		Turkey	Switzerland	9 live (kg)	T

Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter	Importer	Description	Purpose
PLANTS					
Amaryllidaceae					
Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	II/B	Turkey	EU	5,600,000 live	T
Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	II/B	Turkey	EU	2,999,200 live	T
Primulaceae					
Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	Turkey	EU	108,920 live	T
		Turkey	EU	100 dried plants	S
		Turkey	EU	75 live	S
Cyclamen coum	II/B	Turkey	EU	402,515 live	T
Cyclamen graecum	II/B	Turkey	EU	100 dried plants	S
		Turkey	EU	75 live	S
Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B	Turkey	EU	373,550	T

6.2 High volume exports and re-exports

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

6.2.1 European Union high volume (re-)exports

Exports from the EU in volumes greater than 1,000 units involved eight mammal, 14 bird, 17 reptile, six fish, four invertebrate and 26 plant taxa. Many of these were re-exports of non-native species. The commodities most heavily traded within each taxonomic group are summarised in Table 6.4. Details of the species traded at high volumes are provided in the sections that follow, by group.

Table 6.4. Summary of EU-reported (re-)exports for terms > 1,000 units from all sources in 2009.

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2009	Term & Units
Mammals	3,916	carvings
	1,846	cloth (m^2)
	1,769	extract
	75,101	hair
	5,540	skins
	233,168	specimens
	1,086	teeth
Birds	759,438	feathers (kg)
	68,817	live
Reptiles	53,817	extract
	8,865	live
	3,452	meat (kg)
	7,096	sides
	467,013	skin pieces
	112,770	skins
	1,382	small leather products
Amphibians	2,297	live
Fish	11,168	bodies (kg)
	119,499	caviar (kg)[8]
	2,350,000	egg (live)
	8,002	eggs
	5,000	fingerlings
	1,588	fingerlings (kg)

[8] Trade in caviar was recorded as both "caviar" and "eggs"; these terms have been combined as "caviar" where appropriate.

Group	(Re-)Exports in 2009	Term & Units
Fish (cont.)	62,263	live
	37,702	live (kg)
	75,377	meat (kg)
Invertebrates	152,668	live
	24,007	live (kg)
	4,917	raw corals (kg)
	1,576	shells
	2,442	specimens
Plants	13,735	extract
	53,040	extract (kg)
	1,906,650	live
	1,717	live (kg)
	25,199	sawn wood (kg)
	50,163	seeds
	15,156	wax
	73,819	wax (kg)
Trees	1,563	bark (kg)
	2,517	chips (kg)
	5,204	extract (kg)
	11,146	powder (kg)
	7,912	timber (m^2)

Crab-eating Macaque © Guiguibu91

Mammals

Most exports of mammal parts and derivatives originated outside the European Union (i.e. they were re-exports). Eight mammals were (re-)exported at high volumes, mainly as 'specimens' for medical, scientific or commercial purposes or as 'hair' and 'skins' for commercial purposes (Table 6.5). The majority of 'specimens' exported were samples of the Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis* (53% of trade reported without units) or Grivet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops* (42.4% of trade reported without units), exported for scientific/medical purposes. Most Grivet Monkey specimens (>99%) were samples from wild-sourced individuals originating in Barbados, whereas 55% of Crab-eating Macaque specimens were captive-bred or captive-born (sources 'C' and 'F'). Over 99% of the trade in hair products and hair was comprised of re-exported wild-sourced Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica* hair from China.

The Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu* was the only mammal species for which the quantity of skins (re-)exported exceeded 1000. This species alone accounted for approximately 46% of all EU mammal skin (re-)exports in 2009, with 2,551 skins and 157 m^2 of skin (re-)exported. The majority of Collared Peccary skins originated in Peru and all were wild-taken.

The trade in live mammals did not exceed the 1,000 unit threshold in 2009, with a total of 652 live mammals (re-)exported by EU Member States. This is 22% less than the 831 live mammals (re-)exported by the EU in 2008.

Birds

Trade in birds predominantly involved live animals and bird feathers. Over 68,800 individual birds were re-exported in 2009, representing an increase of 17% compared to the number of live birds (re-)exported in 2008 (59,029). Thirteen species and one hybrid were re-exported at levels exceeding 1000 live individuals and together represented 83% of the total trade in birds in 2009 (Table 6.5).

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* © Snowmanradio

As in 2008, the family Psittacidae (Parrots) represented the bulk of the live bird trade, with 89% of birds (61,384 parrots, representing an increase of 26% compared to 2008) exported from this family alone in 2009; Falconidae (Falcons) and Estrilididae accounted for 5% (3,221) and 4% (2,783) of live birds traded, respectively. The most highly traded live Psittacidae species were Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* (12,537 birds), Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus* (10,871 birds) and Masked Lovebird *Agapornis personatus* (6,085 birds). Trade in live Estrilididae was almost exclusively in Java Sparrow *Lonchua oryzivora* and trade in live Falconidae comprised primarily of *Falco* hybrids (1,347 birds) and Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus* (1,198 birds).

The majority of live birds (re-)exported (>98%) were captive-born or bred in the EU (sources 'C', 'D' and 'F') and were for traded for commercial purposes. Only 25 individuals of wild origin were (re-)exported by the EU in 2009, two of which originated in the EU.

The majority of trade in feathers (759,434 kg) consisted of captive-bred Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* exported directly.

Reptiles

Seventeen reptile taxa were re-exported at levels exceeding 1,000 units, primarily as skins or skin derivatives, live animals or extract (Table 6.5). The vast majority of (re-)exports were reported for commercial purposes.

Reptiles were mainly traded as skins or skin derivatives (112,770 skins and 3.5 kg of skins, 467,013 skin pieces and 9 kg of skin pieces and 7096 sides). Fourteen out of the 17 species trade at high volumes were traded for their skins. All of the skins exported originated from outside the EU (mainly from the United States, Mali, Viet Nam and Indonesia). Of these, approximately 71% originated from wild sources, with the majority of the remaining skins originating from captive-bred sources (source 'C'). More than 86% of the skin pieces (re-)exported (404,803 skin pieces) originated from the wild.

Three taxa were (re-)exported as live animals at high volumes: Burmese Python *Python molurus bivittatus* (2,234), *Veiled Chameleon Chamaeleo calyptratus* (2,189) and Hermann's Tortoise *Testudo hermanni* (1,983 live). In total, 8,865 live reptiles were (re-)exported in 2009, 92% of which were captive-born or captive-bred (sources 'C', 'D' and 'F') within the EU. Approximately 1.4% of live reptiles (re-)exported originated from the wild, with only one wild-sourced specimen originating in the EU.

Amphibians

In 2009, no individual species exceeded the 1,000 unit threshold and the only term which met the threshold for amphibians was the trade in live specimens, with 2,297 live amphibians (re-)exported. The majority of the live amphibians (96%) were captive-bred or captive-born within the EU. Wild-sourced specimens represented 3% of the trade in live amphibians, with all 70 specimens originating in Suriname. In total, 27 species from three families were (re-)exported by the EU as live specimens. The two main amphibian species exported were Dyeing Poison Frog *Dendrobates tinctorius* (370 live) and Phantasmal Poison Frog *Epipedobates tricolor* (369 live).

Dyeing Poison Frog © Olaf Leillinger

Fish

Acipenseriformes were the principal fish exports in 2009, representing 98% of the EU exports. Acipenseriformes were mainly traded for their eggs as caviar (119,499 kg), meat for food (73,827 kg) or as 'live' (57,460 live, 36,202 kg of live) and 'live eggs' (2,350,000 live eggs and 117 kg of live eggs) for aquaculture. Five species and one hybrid

belonging to Acipenseriformes and one species belonging to Anguilliformes were exported by the EU in volumes exceeding a thousand units: Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Sterlet Sturgeon *A. ruthenus*, Russian Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii*, White Sturgeon *A. transmontanus*, Paddlefish *Polyodon spathula, Acipenser baerii* x *gueldenstaedtii* and European Eel *Anguilla Anguilla* (Table 6.5). The species most highly traded was Siberian Sturgeon, which represented almost 100% of live eggs, 35% of live fish, 96% of live fish reported in kg, 79% of meat (kg) and 92% of caviar (kg). Most trade in Acipenseriformes was exported for commercial purposes and originated from captive production, although a small proportion of the trade in caviar and extract was wild-sourced. Of the wild-sourced caviar, 59% was Paddlefish from the United States, 13% was Star Sturgeon *Acipenser stellatus,* primarily from Azerbaijan, 10% was Russian Sturgeon, primarily from Azerbaijan, and 9% was Persian Sturgeon from Iran. Trade in European Eel was also primarily (re-)exported for commercial purposes, with specimens recorded as wild-sourced, ranched and pre-Convention. European Eel was listed in the CITES Appendices in March 2009; this was the first year that Parties reported trade in the species.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates were (re-)exported at high volumes as 'live' and 'raw corals', as well as 'specimens' and 'shells'. The majority (93% by number) of invertebrates exported by the EU were live Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*. The exports of Medicinal Leech were comprised primarily of live captive-bred (83%) and captive-born (11%) leeches originating in the EU. Two other invertebrate species were re-exported at high volumes as live individuals in 2009: Small Giant Clam *Tridacna maxima* and Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*.

Corals were primarily traded as wild-sourced 'Scleractinia spp.' (24,000 kg and 195 pieces of live coral and 4,713 kg and 192 pieces of raw coral). A further 64 other coral taxa were also (re-)exported in 2009, with a combined total of 1,039 live, 290 raw corals and 204 kg of raw corals, 36 carvings and 32 specimens (re-)exported.

Plants

Excluding timber, 21 taxa were (re-)exported in excess of 1,000 units (Table 6.5). Of those, 14 taxa were artificially-propagated Appendix-I species: Slipper Orchid *Paphiopedilum* hybrids exported as 'live' and 'cultures' and 13 Cactaceae taxa exported predominantly as seeds. While trade in seeds was exclusively in Appendix I species (50,163 seeds in total), the bulk of plant (re-)exports was in live Appendix-II species (>1.9 million live Appendix II plants).

Six Appendix II plant species were highly traded by the EU as re-exports: *Galanthus elwesii, Galanthus woronowii, Euphorbia antisyphilitica, Aloe ferox, Cyclamen cilicium* and *Cyclamen hederifolium.* One Appendix III species, *Bulnesia sarmientoi*, was also (re-)exported at high levels. Trade was predominantly wild-sourced re-exports, mainly of live plants. The trade in Snowdrops *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* species all originated in the wild in Turkey and, to a lesser extent, Georgia. Trade in *Aloe ferox* (extract) and *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* (extract and wax), originating in South Africa and Mexico, respectively.

Timber

Four Appendix-II listed trees (African Teak *Pericopsis elata,* Big-leaf Mahogany *Swietenia macrophylla,* African Cherry *Prunus africana* and Lignum-vitae *Guaiacum sanctum*) were reported (re-)exported in volumes greater than 1,000 units in 2009 (Table 6.5). The majority of trade in all four species was reported for commercial purposes and originated from wild sources outside the European Union. African Teak originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and was traded at high volumes as timber; Big-leaf Mahogany originated in Mexico and was also traded at high volumes as timber; African Cherry was traded at high volumes as powder, extract and bark and primarily originated in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania; and all the Lignum-vitae re-exported originated from wild sources in Mexico and was traded in high volumes as chips.

One Appendix III species, Honduras Rosewood *Dalbergia stevensonii*, was also (re-)exported at high levels in 2009. Specimens in trade were predominantly recorded as wild-sourced sawn wood originating in Guatemala.

Table 6.5. Species for which EU (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2009.

Taxon	App./Annex	2007	2008	2009	Term & Units
MAMMALS					
Camelidae					
Vicugna *Vicugna vicugna*	I/A & II/B	20	1,108	1,828	cloth (m^2)
Tayassuidae					
Collared Peccary *Pecari tajacu*	II/B	2,813	3,220	2,551	skins
Mustelidae					
Siberian Weasel *Mustela sibirica*	III/D	20,127	26,250	74,791	hair
Cebidae					
Common Marmoset *Callithrix jacchus*	II/B	661	6,352	8,050	specimens
Cercopithecidae					
Grivet Monkey *Chlorocebus aethiops*	II/B	110	139,655	98,954	specimens
Crab-eating Macaque *Macaca fascicularis*	II/B	1 70,525	 52,374	1,769 123,460	extract specimens
Elephantidae					
Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*	I/A	1		1,188	carvings
African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*	I/A & II/B	4,033	6,568	2,250	carvings/ivory carvings
BIRDS					
Anatidae					
Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*	III/C	31,055	36,210	759,434	feathers (kg)
Falconidae					
Falco hybrid	I/A	1,751	1,876	1,347	live
Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*	I/A	203	296	1,198	live
Estrildidae Java Sparrow *Lonchura oryzivora*	II/B	1,010	6,552	2,780	live
Psittacidae					
Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri*	II/B	2,022	2,902	3,396	live
Masked Lovebird *Agapornis personatus*	II/B	2,564	4,437	6,085	live
Barred Parakeet *Bolborhynchus lineola*	II/B	2,346	3,935	1,873	live
Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*	II/B	1,086	1,697	3,320	live
Bourke's Parrot *Neopsephotus bourkii*	II/B	872	683	1,372	live
Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*	II/B	1,880	3,037	4,387	live
Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*	II/B	9,309	8,869	12,537	live
Alexandra's Parrot *Polytelis alexandrae*	II/B	853	1,398	2,432	live
Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*	II/B	462	1,346	2,049	live
Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*	II/B	13,912	12,971	10,871	live
REPTILES					
Alligatoridae					
American Alligator	II/B	461,350	388,634	317,962	skin pieces

Taxon	App./Annex	2007	2008	2009	Term & Units
Alligator mississippiensis		54,864	50,247	27,535	skins
S. American Spectacled Caiman	II/B	1,230	187	3,451	skin pieces
Caiman crocodilus crocodilus					
Brown Spectacled Caiman	II/B			4,302	sides
Caiman crocodilus fuscus		159,453	101,058	42,401	skin pieces
		4,954	2,008	1,726	skins
Yacare Caiman	II/B			2,072	sides
Caiman yacare		3,314	5,618	20,432	skin pieces
		598	1,270	1,396	skins
Crocodylidae					
Nile Crocodile	II/B	450	1,649	3,452	meat (kg)
Crocodylus niloticus		15,639	17,015	11,690	skin pieces
		7,958	5,436	10,712	skins
Estuarine Crocodile	I/A & II/B	199	1,736	1,708	skins
Crocodylus porosus					
Chamaeleonidae					
Veiled Chameleon	II/B	5,475	4,020	2,189	live
Chamaeleo calyptratus					
Teiidae					
Argentine Black & White Tegu	II/B	5,332	6,089	9,176	skin pieces
Tupinambis merianae		6,569	6,828	2,645	skins
Red Tegu	II/B	1,321	59	7,572	skin pieces
Tupinambis rufescens					
Varanidae					
Nile Monitor	II/B	15,177	8,637	15,908	skin pieces
Varanus niloticus		41,916	40,347	28,172	skins
Water Monitor	II/B	197	490	21,017	skin pieces
Varanus salvator		19,411	10,335	8,036	skins
Colubridae					
Common Rat Snake	II/B	786	899	1,796	skin pieces
Ptyas mucosus		15,212	60,111	3,356	skins
Pythonidae					
Borneo short-tailed python	II/B	891	1,286	1,334	skins
Python breitensteini					
Burmese Python	II/B	771	1,067	2,234	live
Python molurus bivittatus		290	254	1,390	skin pieces
		17,889	8,696	5,808	skins
Reticulated Python	II/B	33,556	14,386	12,923	skin pieces
Python reticulatus		24,692	22,951	17,210	skins
Viperidae					
Russell's Viper	III/C	24,074	47,414	53,817	extract
Daboia russelii					
Testudinidae					
Hermann's Tortoise	II/A	1,191	1,071	1,983	live
Testudo hermanni					
FISH					
Acipenseridae					
Siberian Sturgeon	II/B	50,025		10,000	bodies (kg)
Acipenser baerii		3,275,000	3,110,000	2,350,000	eggs (live)
		8,656	7183	107,665	caviar (kg)
				3,000	fingerlings
			25,000	36,202	live (kg)
		4,050	27,032	21,930	live
		20,822	11,316	59,850	meat (kg)
Russian Sturgeon	II/B	1,103	1,560	1,628	caviar (kg)
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii		35,390	15,600	15,200	live
		596	29,550	4,697	meat (kg)

Taxon	App./Annex	2007	2008	2009	Term & Units
Sterlet Sturgeon	II/B			8,000	eggs
Acipenser ruthenus				2,000	fingerlings
		900	1,050	20,205	live
White Sturgeon	II/B	8,867	3,561	4,822	caviar (kg)
Acipenser transmontanus		4,797	925	9,276	meat (kg)
Polyodontidae					
Paddlefish	II/B	4,361	4,066	1,566	caviar (kg)
Polyodon spathula					
Anguillidae					
European Eel	II/B			1,168	bodies (kg)
Anguilla anguilla[9]				1,588	fingerlings (kg)
				1,500	live (kg)
				4,758	live
				1,550	meat (kg)
INVERTEBRATES					
Hirudinidae					
Medicinal Leech	II/B	105,842	187,405	144,637	live
Hirudo medicinalis			2,600	2,000	specimens
Tridacnidae					
Small Giant Clam	II/B	75	140	6,745	live
Tridacna maxima					
Strombidae					
Queen Conch	II/B	387	2,936	1,569	shells
Strombus gigas					
Scleractinia species					
Stony Corals	II/B	900		24,000	live (kg)
(traded at Order level)		4,507	5,041	4,713	raw corals (kg)
PLANTS Non-trees					
Amaryllidaceae					
Greater Snowdrop	II/B	2,063,477	2,219,175	1,401,560	live
Galanthus elwesii					
Green Snowdrop	II/B	246,512	503,130	466,016	live
Galanthus woronowii					
Cactaceae					
Ariocarpus fissuratus	I/A	1,055	3,715	5,760	seeds
Ariocarpus retusus	I/A	600	2,330	1,510	seeds
Ariocarpus retusus spp. *trigonus*	I/A	850	700	2,900	seeds
Discocactus heptacanthus ssp. *heptacanthus*	I/A		205	2,520	seeds
Discocactus horstii	I/A	100	335	1,435	seeds
Discocactus placentiformis	I/A		308	2,405	seeds
Echinocereus ferreirianus	I/A			1,000	seeds
Mammillaria solisioides	I/A	20		1,890	seeds
Strombocactus disciformis	I/A	25	160	2,840	seeds
Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus ssp. *klinkerianus*	I/A		480	1,250	seeds
Turbinicarpus schmiedickeanus ssp. *schwarzii*	I/A		730	1,050	seeds
Turbinicarpus valdezianus	I/A	500	40	1,420	seeds
Uebelmannia pectinifera	I/A	120	295	1,380	seeds

[9] European Eel *Anguilla anguialla* was listed in the CITES Appendices in March 2009.

Taxon	App./Annex	2007	2008	2009	Term & Units
Euphorbiaceae					
Candelilla	II/B		1,076	1,978	extract (kg)
Euphorbia antisyphilitica				13,735	extract
		2,850	14,898	73,819	wax (kg)
				15,156	wax
Liliaceae					
Cape Aloe	II/B	39,153	44,074	45,702	extract (kg)
Aloe ferox					
Orchidaceae					
Slipper Orchids	I/A			1,101	live
Paphiopedilum hybrid					
Primulaceae					
Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	43,650	23,760	1,810	live
Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B			1,717	live (kg)
		164,137	433,658	33,145	live
Zygophyllaceae					
Bulnesia sarmientoi	III/C		1,710	5,195	extract (kg)
TREES					
Leguminosae					
Honduras Rosewood	III/C		63	25,192	sawn wood (kg)
Dalbergia stevensonii					
African Teak	II/B		49741	2938	timber (m^2)
Pericopsis elata					
Meliaceae					
Big-leaf Mahogany	II/B	8,882	38,243	4,974	timber (m^2)
Swietenia macrophylla					
Rosaceae					
African Cherry	II/B	70,750	96,850	1,563	bark (kg)
Prunus africana		1,577	4,636	5,204	extract (kg)
		17,100	452	10,773	powder (kg)
Zygophyllaceae					
Lignum Vitae	II/B			2,516	chips (kg)
Guaiacum sanctum					

6.2.2. Candidate Countries' high volume (re-)exports

High volume (re-)exports reported by candidate countries are summarised in Table 6.6. As the only candidate country to submit an annual report at the time of writing, Turkey accounted for all of the high volume (re-)exports.

Table 6.6. Summary of candidate countries' (re-)exports for terms >1,000 units in 2009.

Group	Total	Term & Units
Mammals	4,455	skins
Invertebrates	1,250	live
Plants	20,239,648	live

Exports exceeded 1,000 units for one reptile, one invertebrate, and five plant species (Table 6.7). All of these species also exceeded the 1,000 unit threshold in 2008.

All exports of Greek Tortoises *Testudo graeca* were captive-bred specimens, whereas all Medicinal Leeches *Hirudo medicinalis* and the five plant species were wild-sourced. A large proportion of the trade in Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii* (78%) originated in Georgia but was re-exported via Turkey, whereas trade in the other species was all directly exported by Turkey.

Cyclamen hederifolium © H. Zell

Table 6.7. Species for which candidate countries' reported (re-)exports were > 1,000 units in 2009.

Group	Taxon	App./ Annex	2007	2008	2009	Term (units)
Reptiles	Greek Tortoise *Testudo graeca*	II/A	4,705	1,215	3,845	live
Inverts.	Medicinal Leech *Hirudo medicinalis*	II/B	1,491	2,273.5	1,250	live (kg)
Plants	Greater Snowdrop *Galanthus elwesii*	II/B	5,700,000	5,104,120	5,600,000	live
	Green Snowdrop *Galanthus woronowii*	II/B	17,000,000	8,943,768	13,754,513	live
	Cyclamen cilicium	II/B	250,000	207,843	108,995	live
	Cyclamen coum	II/B	500,000	415,560	402,515	live
	Cyclamen hederifolium	II/B	800,000	729,160	373,550	live

7. Trade in non-CITES species

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

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

7.1 Annex A species

Non-CITES species may be listed in Annex A if it is determined that any level of trade would imperil the survival of the species (Article 3 paragraph 1 (b) (i)). They may also be listed if most species in a genus are listed in Annex A, and listing of the remaining species and subspecies in the genus is considered essential for the effective protection of the endangered taxa (Article 3 paragraph 1 (b) (ii)).

In 2009, the European Union reported the import of 10 live, captive-bred Rock Dove *Columba livia* (all imported directly from the United States), one pre-Convention Litte Egret *Egretta garzetta* garment (re-exported from China via Brazil) and one captive-bred Litte Egret skin (imported directly from South Africa). Both Rock Dove and Litte Egret were previously listed in CITES Appendix III by Ghana, but the species were removed from the Appendices in 2007.

EU-reported direct exports of Annex A specimens in 2009 comprised 8,736 live, captive-bred Rock Dove *Columba livia* (primarily to Morocco); and 26 live, captive-bred Garganey *Anas querquedula* (eight to Canada, eight to the United States and 10 to South Africa). The re-export of one pre-Convention Litte Egret garment was also reported.

7.2 Annex B species

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

1) if it is determined that levels of international trade may not be compatible with the survival of the species or its populations in specific countries or with the maintenance of the population at a level consistent with its role in the relevant ecosystem (Article 3 paragraph 2 (c) (i));

2) where listing is essential for effective control of species already listed in Annex A or B due to similarities in appearance (Article 3 paragraph 2 (c) (ii)); or

3) where it has been established that introduction of live specimens into the natural habitat of the Community constitutes an ecological threat (Article 3 paragraph 2 (d)).

Over the period 2005-2009, the EU reported imports of one bird, three reptile, one amphibian and one invertebrate non-CITES Annex B species (Table 7.1). Apart from Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*, trade in these species has remained low over this period.

Red-eared Slider has been listed on Annex B since 1997 and live specimens have been subject to an import restriction under Article 4.6(d) since listing. Of the 188 live individuals imported in 2009, 130 were imported for scientific purposes and were hence exempt from the import suspension as outlined in Article 71.4(b) of EC Reg. No 865/2006. Four were imported as personal possessions, and may have been exempt from the Article 4.6(d) import restriction if the importer was moving into the EU to take up residence, in accordance with Article 71.4(c).

Live specimens of American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* have been subject to an import restriction under Article 4.6(d) since listing in 1997, but no EU imports were reported as 'live' over the period 2005-2009. The only EU imports of this species in 2009 were two skins originating in Taiwan, Province of China, imported for commercial purposes (source unknown).

As in 2008, Palu Swallowtail *Atrophaneura palu* was the only non-CITES Annex B invertebrate imported in 2009: one body was imported from Indonesia (re-exported via Australia) as a personal possession (source reported as unknown).

No imports of non-CITES Annex B mammals, fish or plants were reported by the EU over the period 2005-2009.

Exports of Annex B species in 2009 comprised the direct exports of two bird species: four live, captive-bred Vietnamese Fireback *Lophura hatinhensis* exported to Turkey and two live, captive-bred Crested Fireback *Lophura ignita* exported to the Russian Federation. The seizure or confiscation of 33 live Red-eared Slider re-exported to Turkey was also reported.

American Bullfrog © Patrick Coin

Table 7.1. EU-reported imports of Annex B non-CITES species between 2005 and 2009.

Taxon	Term (units)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
BIRDS							
*Violet Turaco *Musophaga violacea*	live				1		1
REPTILES							
Emydidae							
Painted Turtle *Chrysemys picta*	live				137		137
*Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake *Crotalus willardi*					3		3
**Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*	bodies					1	1
	carapace			2	2		4
	egg (live)		350				350
	eggs	500			100		600
	live	87	103	182	272	188	832
AMPHIBIANS							
Ranidae							
American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*	bodies				40		40
	skins	124	50			2	176
INVERTEBRATES							
Papilionidae							
Palu Swallowtail *Atrophaneura palu*	bodies				3	1	4

*Violet Turaco and Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake were removed from the EU Annexes in 2008. **Trade was also reported in *Trachemys scripta* in 2005 (75 live), but only the sub-species is included within Annex B, so this trade has been excluded from the table.

7.3 Annex D species

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

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

Seven EU Member States reported imports of non-CITES Annex D species and their derivatives in 2009.

Section 7.3.1 and Table 7.2 provide a summary of EU-reported imports of live specimens of non-CITES Annex D species by exporter during 2009, while Section 7.3.2 and Table 7.3 summarise imports of all other trade in Annex D non-CITES species.

7.3.1. Live Annex D specimens imported

In 2009, live imports of non-CITES Annex D species consisted of three bird, 13 reptile, three amphibian, one fish and two plant species. Details of volumes of trade in species imported in quantities of greater than 10 specimens in 2009 are provided in Table 7.2.

All but one of the 50 live birds were imported directly from Tanzania for commercial purposes, with 18 specimens originating from the wild and 31 reported as source unknown. The one remaining live bird was imported directly from Switzerland for a zoo and was reported to be from an unknown source. The number of live, non-CITES Annex D birds imported in 2009 decreased compared to 2008, when 73 specimens were imported.

The 3,545 live reptiles were imported from nine different countries, the main trading partners being the United States (2,618 specimens) and Indonesia (536 specimens). The majority of these were direct exports. Eleven percent of specimens were reported to be wild-sourced, compared with 27% in 2008. The majority of specimens (59%) were reported without a source, while a further 15% were reported to be of unknown source. The number of live, non-CITES Annex D reptiles imported in 2009 was 84% higher than the number imported in 2008 (1,922).

Of the 869 live amphibians imported, the main trading partners were China (764) and Hong Kong, SAR (100). Three species were reported in trade: Unterstein's Newt *Pachytriton labiatus* (102), Chinese Warty Newt *Paramesotriton chinensis* (762) and Painted-belly Monkey Frog *Phyllomedusa sauvagii* (5). The majority of specimens were imported for commercial purposes, with an unknown source or no source reported. No amphibian species were listed in Annex D prior to 2008; 2009 was the first year in which the EU reported imports of non-CITES Annex D amphibians.

As in 2008, all fish imports in 2009 consisted of live specimens of a single species, Bangaii Cardinalfish *Pterapogon kaudneri*; the only fish species listed in Annex D between 2005 and 2009. Of the 11,112 specimens imported, the majority were imported directly from Indonesia. Most were imported without a source or purpose reported (10,217); the remainder were traded for commercial purposes and were either wild-sourced (77), captive-bred (60) or were reported as source unknown (744). The total number of specimens of this species imported by the EU in 2009 increased over ten-fold compared with 2008, when 1,096 specimens were imported.

The majority of the 5,000 live plants (no units) imported in 2009 were specimens of Sessile-flowered Wakerobin Wood-lily *Trillium sessile* imported directly from the United States (80%), while the remainder were specimens of Urashima Cobra-Lily *Arisaema thunbergii* var. *urashima* imported directly from Indonesia and the United States. Although the number of live, non-CITES Annex D plants (no unit) imported to the EU in 2009 was higher than the number imported in 2008 (2,935), an additional 5,309 kg of live plant specimens were imported in 2008. No imports of live plants recorded by weight were reported in 2009.

Guichenot's Giant Gecko *Rhacodactylus ciliatus*

Table 7.2. Summary of EU-reported imports of live specimens of non-CITES Annex D species by exporting countries in 2009.

Taxon	Exported By*	CA	CH	CN	HK	ID	JP	MG	MY	TZ	US	Total
BIRDS												
Estrilididae												
Peter's Twinspot										13		13
Hypargos niveoguttatus												
Sturnidae												
Golden-breasted Starling										36		36
Cosmopsarus regius												
REPTILES												
Gekkonidae												
Guichenot's Giant Gecko		11	11								2,550	2,572
Rhacodactylus ciliatus												
New Caledonian Giant Gecko												25
Rhacodactylus leachianus												
Karsten's Girdled Lizard								21				21
Zonosaurus karsteni												
Common Wonder Gecko				230			10				6	246
Teratoscincus scincus												
Scincidae												
Crocodile Skink						394					30	424
Tribolonotus gracilis												
New Guinea Helmet Skink						56					4	60
Tribolonotus novaeguineae												
Colubridae												
Taiwan Stink Snake				29								29
Elaphe carinata												
Radiated Rat Snake						43					1	44
Elaphe radiata												
Taiwan Beauty Snake			4	39					2			45
Elaphe taeniura												
Masked Water Snake					10	43						53
Homalopsis buccata												
Redneck Keelback									16			16
Rhabdophis subminiatus												
AMPHIBIANS												
Salamandridae												
Unterstein's Newt				102								102
Pachytriton labiatus												
Chinese Warty Newt				662	100							762
Paramesotriton chinensis												
FISH												
Banggai Cardinalfish						11,098					14	11,112
Pterapogon kauderni												
PLANTS												
Araceae												
Urashima Cobra-Lily						800					200	1,000
Arisaema thunbergii var. *urashima*												
Trilliaceae												
Sessile-flowered Wakerobin Wood-lily											4,000	4,000
Trillium sessile												

*CA: Canada, CH: Switzerland, CN: People's Republic of China, HK: Hong Kong SAR, ID: Indonesia, JP: Japan, MG: Madagascar, MY: Malaysia, TZ: United Republic of Tanzania, US: United States of America.
Note: Countries exporting fewer than ten live specimens total to the EU and species for which trade did not exceed ten specimens are not included here.

7.3.2. Parts and derivatives of Annex D specimens imported

Parts and derivatives of six non-CITES Annex D reptile species and seven plant taxa were imported to the EU in 2009. The animal trade was dominated by reptile skins, small leather products and plates (Table 7.3), whereas plants were mainly imported as dried plants and roots (Table 7.4).

Animal parts and derivatives

Imports of non-CITES Annex D reptiles in 2009 primarily comprised skins (285,957), plates (9,363 and 905 m²) and small leather products (7,918) of six species. The majority of reptile imports were recorded without a source (93%), with the remainder recorded as wild-sourced (4%), captive-bred (3%), captive-born (<1%) or as source unknown (<1%). Skins originated mainly in China, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore. While most skins were imported directly from the country of origin, 8% were re-exports (imported mainly via Singapore). The number of skins imported in 2009 was approximately 55% lower than the 642,475 skins imported in 2008. As in 2008, Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata* accounted for the majority of skin imports, representing 52% of all reptile skins imported in 2009.

Small leather products mainly originated in China (83%) and Indonesia (15%), often being re-exported via Hong Kong, SAR. Trade was primarily in Radiated Rat Snake *Elaphe radiata* (97%), with three other species represented in trade.

Table 7.3. Summary of EU-reported imports of animal parts and derivatives (non-live) of non-CITES Annex D species by exporting country in 2009.

Taxon	Term	Exported by* CH	CN	HK	ID	MY	SG	TH	Total
Colubridae									
Taiwan Stink Snake *Elaphe carinata*	plates		173	24					197
	skins		25,635	257					25,892
	sm. leather products	64	14						78
Radiated Rat Snake *Elaphe radiata*	plates (m²)		80						80
	plates		2,413	120	475	54			3,062
	skin pieces		5						5
	skins		90,762	4,027	510				95,299
	sm. leather products		146	7,528					7,674
Bocourt's Water Snake *Enhydris bocourti*	plates (m²)							2	2
	plates							4	4
	skins							6,032	6,032
Masked Water Snake *Homalopsis buccata*	plates (m²)		49					200	249
	plates		270	9	103			551	933
	skin pieces							30	30
	skins		824	71	38,181		55,774	52,567	147,417
	sm. leather products				61				61
Hydrophiidae									
Shaw's Sea Snake *Lapemis curtus*	plates (m²)					574			574
	plates					5,163		4	5,167
	skins					11,275		15	11,290
	sm. leather products							100	100

*CH: Switzerland, CN: People's Republic of China, HK: Hong Kong SAR, ID: Indonesia, MY: Malaysia, SG: Singapore, TH: Thailand.

Note: Countries exporting fewer than 50 specimens and species for which trade did not exceed ten specimens are not included here.

Dried plant parts and derivatives

Dried plants, roots and leaves of five species and one plant reported at the genus level were imported into the EU in 2009 (Table 7.4). Imports of Annex D non-CITES plant parts and derivatives in 2009 consisted of 56,689.5 kg of roots, 3,000 dried plants (no units), 83,716 kg of dried plants (all wild-sourced) and one carving (no source reported). Between 2008 and 2009, EU imports of roots and dried plants recorded by weight decreased by 72% and 58%, respectively, although an additional 3,000 dried plants (no units) were also imported in 2009. Prior to 2009, combined imports of roots and dried plants recorded by weight had increased annually since 2005 (Figure 7.1).

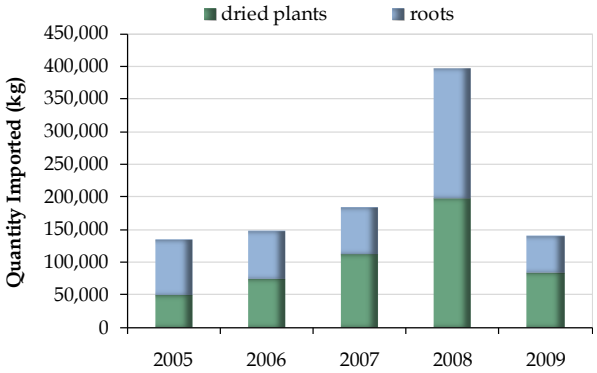


Figure 7.1. EU-reported imports of wild-sourced Annex D non-CITES dried plant parts and derivatives (in kg) between 2005 and 2009.

Table 7.4. Summary of EU-reported imports of plant parts and derivatives (non-live) of non-CITES Annex D species by exporting country in 2009.

Taxon	Term	Exported by*	BA	CN	HR	MK	NA	RS	RU	Total
Compositae										
Mountain Tobacco *Arnica montana*	dried plants (kg)		104							104
Ericaceae										
Bearberry *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	dried plants (kg)					3,200			38,000	41,200
Gentianaceae										
Yellow Gentian *Gentiana lutea*	dried plants (kg)		1,500			1,000				2,500
	roots (kg)		7,000		2,246.5			216		9462.5
Lycopodiacae										
Common Club Moss *Lycopodium clavatum*	dried plants (kg)			7,000						7,000
Parmeliaceae										
Icelandic Moss *Cetraria islandica*	dried plants (kg)		12,420							12,420
	roots (kg)									
Pedaliaceae										
Devil's Claw *Harpagophytum* spp.	dried plants (kg)			3,000			17,492			20,492
	dried plants			3,000						3,000
	roots (kg)						36,893			36,893

*BA: Bosnia and Herzegovinia, CN: People's Republic of China, HR: Croatia, MK: Macedonia, NA: Namibia, RS: Serbia, RU: Russian Federation

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

Annex – Purpose and source codes

Purpose of trade

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

Source of specimens

Code	Description
A	Annex A plants artificially propagated for non-commercial purposes and Annexes B and C plants artificially propagated in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EU) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
C	Annex A animals bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and Annex B and C animals bred in captivity in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EU) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
D	Annex A animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Annex A plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EU) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
F	Animals born in captivity, but for which the criteria of Chapter XIII of Regulation (EU) No 865/2006 are not met, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
I	Confiscated or seized specimens
O	Pre-Convention specimens
R	Specimens originating from a ranching operation
U	Source unknown (**must be justified**)
W	Specimens taken from the wild