

Analysis of the European Union and candidate countries' annual reports to CITES 2010:

Exports and re-exports



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Exports and Re-exports

This section provides an overview of EU and candidate countries' exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species in 2010, particularly in direct exports of wild-sourced native species and species traded in high volumes. Of the three candidate countries that had submitted an annual report by the time of writing, only Croatia and Turkey reported any (re-)exports. As in the rest of the analysis, trade in artificially propagated Appendix-II plants, re-exports of manufactured articles and trade reported as seizures/confiscations (source 'I') have been excluded.

A. Export of wild-collected species

In 2010, 128 direct export transactions involving wild-collected species originating in the EU (including EU exports originating in other Members of the European Union) were reported by the EU (Figure 1a) and 24 direct export transactions were reported by the candidate countries (Figure 1b).

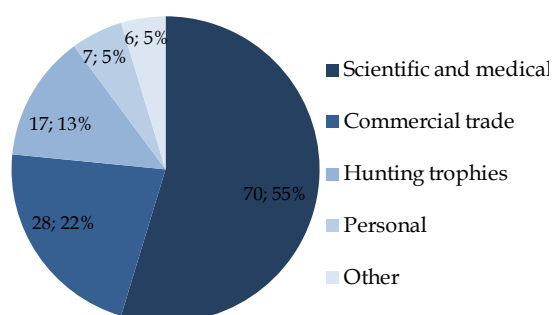


Figure 1a: Number and percentage of direct export transactions of wild-collected CITES species reported by the EU in 2010, by purpose ('Other' includes purposes 'E', 'Z', 'N' and no purpose specified).

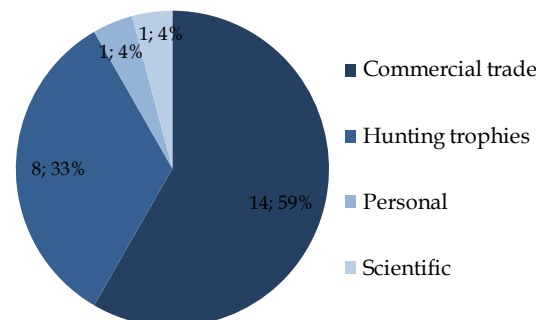


Figure 1b: Number and percentage of direct export transactions of wild-collected CITES species reported by candidate countries in 2010, by purpose.

1. European Union-reported exports of wild-collected species

Total species/higher taxa of wild origin (re-)exported:	27/4
Annex A taxa of wild origin exported:	21
Annex B taxa of wild origin exported:	9

The majority of EU exports were recorded for scientific, commercial or hunting trophy purposes (Table 1). As in 2009, the quantities exported in 2010 were small in terms of global trade in CITES-listed species. Trade in species listed in CITES

Appendix I/Annex A¹ was all reportedly for zoological, scientific, educational or re-introduction purposes.

Table 1: Exports in 2010 of wild-collected CITES species originating in EU Member States as reported by the EU exporters (origin in parentheses if different). Quantities were rounded to one decimal place, where applicable.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty	Description	Purpose
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	II/B	Spain	United States	1	trophy	H
<i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	Bulgaria	Argentina	1	trophy	H
		Estonia	United States	21	specimens	S
		Portugal	United States	87	specimens	S
		Sweden	United States	40	teeth	S
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Estonia	United States	81	specimens	S
		Latvia	Croatia	1	trophy	H
		Sweden	Norway	1	body	H
		Sweden	Norway	3	bodies	T
<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	I/A	Portugal (Spain)	Switzerland	15	specimens	S
		<i>Lutra lutra</i>	I/A	Denmark	Norway	1
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	III/B	Italy	United States	8	teeth	S
		Denmark	United States	2	carvings	P
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	I/A	Greece	United States	107	specimens	S
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Austria (Romania)	Namibia	1	trophy	H
		Estonia	United States	45	specimens	S
		Finland	China	1	trophy	P
		Finland	United States	12	teeth	S
		Romania	Argentina	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Lebanon	2	trophies	H
		Romania	Mexico	2	trophies	H
		Romania	Russian Federation	3	trophies	H
		Romania	Switzerland	10	trophies	H
		Romania	United States	6	trophies	H
		Sweden	Canada	50	hair	S
		Sweden	Canada	0.1	l specimens	S
		Sweden	Norway	1	body	P
		Sweden	Norway	1	body	H
		Sweden	Norway	318.6	meat	T
		Sweden	Norway	1	skin	T
		Sweden	Norway	3	trophies	P
		Sweden	Norway	1	trophy	H
		Sweden	United States	338	teeth	S
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I/A	France	Australia	0.001	kg specimens	S
		France	New Zealand	0.02	pieces	S
		France	New Zealand	233	specimens	S

¹ *Lynx pardinus*, *Lutra lutra*, *Monachus monachus*, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Lepidochelys kempii*, *Caretta caretta* and *Dermochelys coriacea*

	Taxon	App/ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty Description	Purpose
Birds	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	II/A	Portugal	United States	30 specimens	S
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	11 derivatives	S
			Germany	United States	1 specimen	S
	<i>Alopothen aegyptiaca</i>	III/C	Denmark	Norway	2 bodies	T
	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II/A	Denmark	Norway	1 body	T
			Netherlands (Poland)	Israel	1 live	Z
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I/A	(Poland)	Israel	1 live	Z
	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	0.002 l specimens	S
	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	0.002 l specimens	S
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	0.001 l specimens	S
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	0.001 l specimens	S	
<i>Grus grus</i>	II/A	Germany	Israel	60 feathers	S	
Reptiles	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	I/A	Portugal	United States	1150 specimens	S
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	I/A	Italy	Turkey	1 live	N
			Portugal	United States	50 specimens	S
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	I/A	France	Barbados	0.3 l specimens	S
			Portugal	United States	50 specimens	S
	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	I/A	Portugal	United States	50 specimens	S
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	I/A	Portugal	United States	50 specimens	S	
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II/B	Denmark (Sweden)	Norway	900 kg bodies	T
			France	China	12764.5 fingerlings	T
			France	United States	42 kg meat	T
			Hungary (United Kingdom)	Japan	50 specimens	S
			Spain (France)	China	877 fingerlings	T
			Sweden	United States	130 specimens	M
			United Kingdom (France)	China	403.7 kg live	T
			France	New Zealand	4.9 kg carvings	P
Invertebrates	<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	II/B	France	New Zealand	1 carving	P
			France	United States	3318 live	T
	<i>Scleractinia</i> spp.	II/B	France	Australia	218 specimens	S
			France	United States	3300 kg live	T
			France	United States	393.8 kg specimens	S
	<i>Acropora</i> spp.	II/B	France	Australia	30 kg specimens	S
	<i>Montipora</i> spp.	II/B	France	Australia	1 raw coral	S
<i>Plerogyra</i> spp.	II/B	France	Monaco	1 live	E	

2. Imports reported by trading partners of wild-collected species exported from the European Union

Trade reported only by importing countries and not by EU Member States has been examined separately for a number of reasons:

- The trade may not have taken place due to reporting on the basis of permits issued instead of actual trade;
- Trade in Appendix I species, where an import document is required ahead of the export, may have been reported by the importing country in the year prior to the export taking place;
- There may be year-end trade where the export took place in 2009, but did not reach its destination until 2010; or
- Miscoding of transaction details by the importing country may have occurred, e.g. of the country of export, species involved, term or unit used.

EU Member States' data were checked and permit details cross-matched where exporters' permit details were reported. A number of the trading partners provided incomplete information on the exporters' permit details or did not report permit numbers. During cross-checking, any transactions reported by the importer in 2010, but reported by the exporting EU Member State in either 2009 or 2011, were removed from Table 2. Additional transactions were also removed from the table when it was found that the same trade was reported by both trading partners (with permit numbers and quantities matching), but a miscoding of source, purpose or term details occurred by either the importer or the exporter.

Exports of 12 mammal, 10 bird, one fish, one coral, one plant and one timber taxa were reported by importing countries but not by EU exporters in 2010 (Table 2).

Table 2: Exports of wild-collected CITES species in 2010 originating in EU Member States as reported by the importing countries *only*. Quantities were rounded to one decimal place, where applicable.

	Taxon	App/ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty	Description	Purpose
Mammals	<i>Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata</i>	I/A	Italy	South Africa	1	trophy	H
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	Finland	United States	21	teeth	T
			Sweden	United States	20	teeth	T
	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Finland	United States	44	teeth	T
	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Sweden	Norway	10	garments	T
	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	I/A	Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S
	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	I/A	Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I/A	Sweden	United States	7	specimens	S
	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I/A	France	New Zealand	233	skin pieces	S
			Sweden	United States	2	specimens	S

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty	Description	Purpose	
	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	II/A	Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S	
	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	II/A	Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S	
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	Sweden	United States	177	specimens	S	
	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	I/A	Germany	Fiji	5	teeth	T	
Birds	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II/A	Germany	United States	1	skeleton	S	
	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II/A	Germany	United States	1	skeleton	S	
	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	II/A	United Kingdom	United States	1	specimen	S	
	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	II/A	United Kingdom	United States	1	specimen	S	
	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	II/A	Denmark (Sweden)	United States	<0.1	1 specimens	S	
			France	United States	1	specimen	S	
			Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S	
	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	II/A	France	United States	1	specimen	S	
			Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S	
			II/A	United Kingdom	United States	1	specimen	S
	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II/A	France	United States	2	specimens	S	
	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	II/A	Sweden	United States	1	specimen	S	
			France	United States	1	specimen	S	
<i>Strix aluco</i>	II/A	Germany	United States	1	skeleton	S		
		United Kingdom	United States	1	specimen	S		
<i>Tyto alba</i>	II/A	United Kingdom	Norway	3	bodies	T		
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II/B	Sweden	United States	30	extract	T	
			United Kingdom (France)	Hong Kong, SAR	553.7	kg live	T	
Corals	<i>Antipatharia</i> spp.	II/B	United Kingdom	New Zealand	1	carving	P	
Plants	<i>Lepanthes</i> spp.	II	Germany	Ecuador	1	specimen	S	
Timber	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II/B	Denmark	Dominican Republic	116.7	m ³ timber	T	

3. Candidate countries-reported exports of wild-collected species

The EU candidate countries Turkey and Croatia reported the direct export of nine wild-collected species in 2010; all of the trade was in Appendix-II listed species (Table 3). The invertebrate species *Hirudo medicinalis* and five plant species were mainly exported for commercial purposes. Both *H. medicinalis* and species of *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* were exported in large quantities in 2010, as in previous years.

Table 3: Direct exports of wild-collected CITES species in 2010 originating in candidate countries as reported by the exporters.

	Taxon	App/ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty	Description	Purpose
Mammals	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Croatia	Austria	1	trophy	H
			Croatia	Belgium	1	trophy	H
			Croatia	Czech Republic	1	trophy	H
			Croatia	Denmark	1	trophy	H
			Croatia	Germany	2	trophies	H
			Croatia	Italy	6	trophies	H
			Croatia	Slovenia	1	trophy	H
			Croatia	United States	2	trophies	H
Birds	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	Turkey	United Kingdom	20	specimens	S
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II/B	Turkey	Austria	14866	bodies	T
Invertebrates	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	Turkey	France	510	kg live	T
			Turkey	Germany	646	kg live	T
			Turkey	Kazakhstan	293	kg live	T
			Turkey	Korea, D. P. R.	8	kg live	T
			Turkey	Netherlands	60	kg live	T
			Turkey	Republic of Korea	5	kg live	T
			Turkey	Switzerland	19	kg live	T
			Turkey	United Kingdom	60	kg live	T
Plants	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	4235840	live	T
	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	2269200	live	T
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	68800	live	T
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	331400	live	T
	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	261350	live	T

4. Imports reported by trading partners of wild-collected species exported from candidate countries

Candidate countries data were checked and permit details cross-matched where exporters' permit details were reported. During cross-checking, any transactions reported by the importers in 2010, but only reported by the exporting candidate country in 2011, were removed from Table 4. Additional transactions were also removed from the tables when it was found that the same trade was reported by both trading partners (with permit numbers and quantities matching), but a miscoding of source, purpose or term details occurred by either the importer or the exporter.

Trade in three mammal, one reptile and one invertebrate taxa were reported by importing countries but not by candidate countries in 2010 (Table 4).

Table 4: Exports of wild-collected CITES species in 2010 originating in candidate countries as reported by the importing countries *only**

	Taxon	App/ Annex	Exporter (Origin)	Importer	Qty	Description	Purpose
Mammals	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Croatia	Hungary	1	trophy	H
	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	I/A	Iceland	Sweden	3	specimens	S
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	I/A	Iceland	Japan	725	kg meat	T
			Iceland	Sweden	4	specimens	S
Reptiles	<i>Vipera ursinii</i>	I/A	Croatia	France	25	specimens	S
Inverts	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	Turkey	Republic of Korea	10500	live	T

*Iceland's annual report was not available for cross-checking.

B. High volume exports and re-exports

This section focuses on the terms and species exported and re-exported at high volumes by the EU to the rest of the world. A minimum selection threshold of 1000 units was set to allow for a manageable analysis of exports. Trade in commodities that exceeded this threshold is discussed below for both the European Union and candidate countries.

1. European Union high volume (re-)exports

Exports exceeding 1000 units were recorded for 12 mammal, 17 bird, 18 reptile, six fish, four invertebrate, 32 plant (other than timber) and four timber taxa. Much of the high volume trade was in re-exports of non-native species. Mammals, invertebrates and plants were traded under a variety of terms, whereas high volume trade in birds was predominantly in feathers and live animals, reptiles were mainly traded as skins pieces and trade in fish was primarily in the form of caviar. An overview of the high volume trade within each group is provided below.

Mammals

Species/higher taxa (re-)exported:	155 / 11
Families (re-)exported:	37
Species/higher taxa (re-)exported at high volumes:	11 / 1

Mammal parts and derivatives of wild origin that were (re-)exported at the highest volumes were specimens and hair (Figure 2). Skins, representing entire animals, were also traded at notable levels with 7,550 skins (re-)exported in 2010, >99% of which were wild-sourced. An overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion is provided in Table 5 and Box 1.

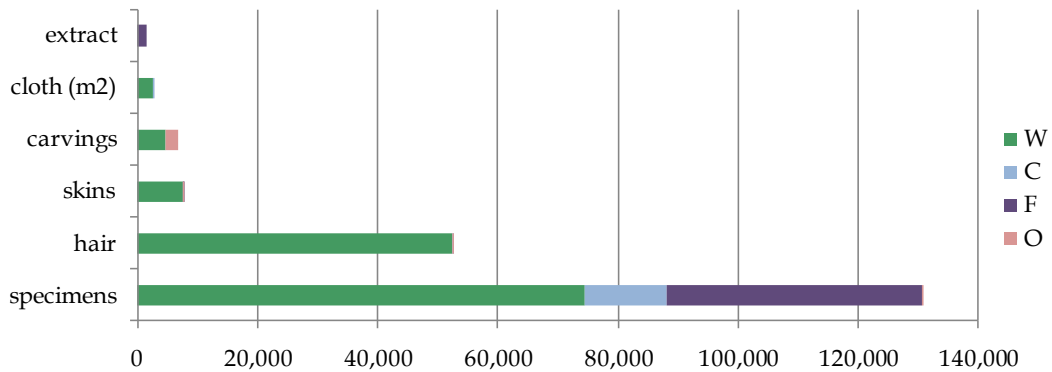


Figure 2: Quantity of mammal items (re-)exported, by term and proportion of sources, for those terms traded at volumes > 1000 units. (Source 'W' includes source 'U' and source unspecified.)

Table 5: Mammal species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units (all sources) in 2010 and corresponding main EU (re-)exporter. *Indicates species that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009. Quantities were rounded to one decimal place, where applicable.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	II/B	2575.2 m ² cloth	W (99%)	Italy (100%)
<i>Lycalopex griseus</i> *	II/B	1784 skins	W (100%)	Greece (82%)
<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i> *	II/B	1031 skins	W (100%)	Germany (97%)
<i>Lynx rufus</i> *	II/B	1904 skins	W (100%)	Italy (73%)
<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	III/D	52392 hair	W (100%)	United Kingdom (88%)
<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	II/B	4354 specimens	C (69%)	Germany (>99%)
<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	II/B	30763 specimens	W (99%)	United Kingdom (>99%)
<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II/B	1552 extract	F (100%)	Germany (100%)
		91921 specimens	W (47%); F (44%)	United Kingdom (72%)
<i>Macaca mulatta</i> *	II/B	2383 specimens	C (100%)	Germany (99%)
Elephantidae spp.	I/A	1480 carvings	O (66%)	United Kingdom (48%)
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	I/A	1346 carvings	U (87%)	United Kingdom (95%)
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I/A	3769 carvings	U (76%)	United Kingdom (93%)

Box 1. Overview of high volume mammal (re-)exports in 2010

- As in 2009, the principal term in trade in 2010 was specimens, of which over half (57%) were wild-sourced
- 71% of scientific specimens were *Macaca fascicularis*, of which 80% originated in Mauritius
- Mammal hair was also a top term in trade, the vast majority of which (>99%) was wild-sourced
- *Mustela sibirica* represented >99% of hair (re-)exports, all of which originated in China
- The principal importer of mammal specimens and hair was the United States (72% and >99% of the trade, respectively)
- The top two species traded as skins in 2010, *Lynx rufus* and *Lycalopex griseus*, together accounted for almost half of skin (re-)exports
- (Re-)exports of mammal skins increased by 36% between 2009 and 2010

Birds

Species/higher taxa (re-)exported:	300 / 11
Families (re-)exported:	35
Species/hybrids/higher taxa (re-)exported at high vol.:	14 / 1 / 1

Bird terms exported at high volumes were mainly feathers and live specimens of captive-bred origin (Figure 3). Table 6 and Box 2 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

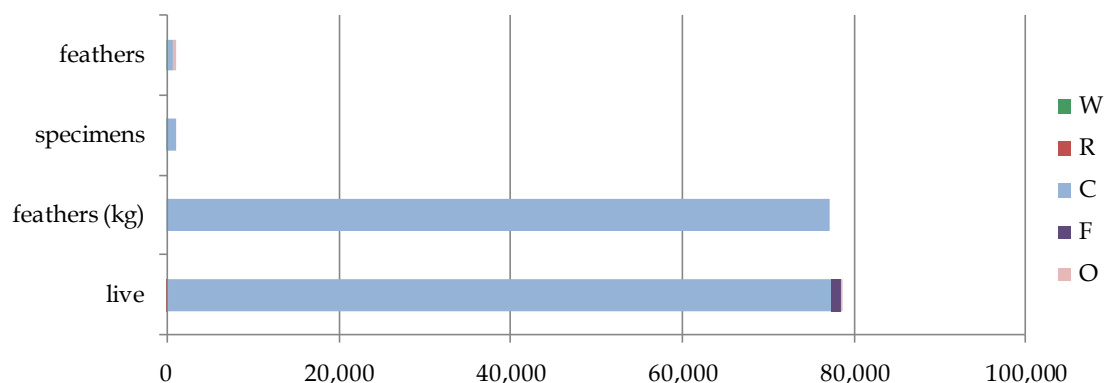


Figure 3: Quantity of bird items (re-)exported, by term and proportion of sources, for those terms traded at volumes > 1000 units. (Source 'W' includes source 'U').

Table 6: Bird species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (all sources). * indicates taxa that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009. Quantities were rounded to one decimal place, where applicable.

Taxon	App./Annex	Qty Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporters (%)
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	77257.1 kg feathers	C (100%)	France (100%)
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	I/A	1417 live	C (100%)	Spain (49%) United Kingdom (63%)
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	I/A	1265 live	C (100%)	Netherlands (62%)
<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	II/B	3929 live	C (>99%)	Netherlands (76%)
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II/B	12446 live	C (99%)	Netherlands (69%)
<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II/B	9761 live	C (99%)	Netherlands (93%)
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	II/B	1162 live	C (98%)	
<i>Ara spp.*</i>	I/A; II/B	1000 specimens	C (100%)	Sweden (100%)
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	II/B	1713 live	C (97%)	Netherlands (88%)
<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	II/B	1169 live	C (96%)	Netherlands (82%) Czech Republic (93%)
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*</i>	I/A	1668 live	C (100%)	Netherlands (85%)
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II/B	2166 live	C (100%)	Netherlands (62%)
<i>Platyercus elegans</i>	II/B	4564 live	C (99%)	Netherlands (57%)
<i>Platyercus eximius</i>	II/B	11117 live	C (98%)	Netherlands (88%)
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	II/B	1285 live	C (98%)	Netherlands (81%)
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	II/B	1260 live	C (>99%)	
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II/B	11413 live	C (98%)	Netherlands (53%)

Box 2. Overview of high volume bird (re-)exports in 2010

- The principal term in trade in 2010 was live birds, of which 99% were captive-bred
- (Re-)exports of live birds increased by 14% between 2009 and 2010
- Species of the family Psittacidae represented 88% of live bird (re-)exports
- The majority of live birds were exported directly from within the EU, with the Netherlands accounting for 63% of the trade
- The top importers of live birds were Indonesia (20%), Pakistan (20%), United Arab Emirates (13%) and Lebanon (11%)
- Feathers also represented a considerable proportion of (re-)exports; all of the feathers reported by weight were of captive-bred *Cairinia moschata* exported directly from France
- The majority of the feather reported by weight (87%) were imported by Norway

Reptiles

Species/subspecies/higher taxa (re-)exported: 130 / 7 / 7
 Families (re-)exported: 22
 Species/subspecies (re-)exported at high volumes: 15 / 3

The majority of reptiles exported at high volumes consisted of wild-sourced skin pieces and skins, and captive-produced extract (Figure 4). Table 7 and Box 3 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

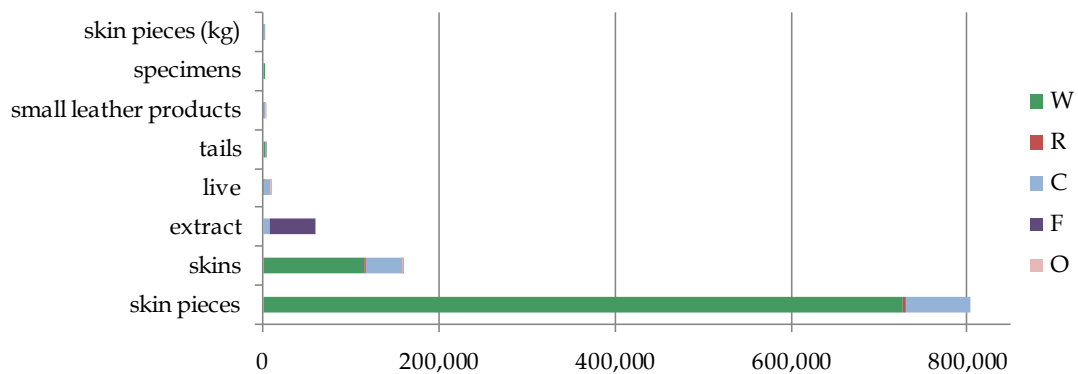


Figure 4: Quantity of reptile items (re-)exported, by term, for those terms traded at volumes > 1000 units. (Source 'W' includes source 'U' and source unspecified.)

Table 7: Reptile species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (all sources). * indicates species that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	681746	skin pieces	W (99%)	France (>99%)
		51857	skins	W (92%)	Italy (73%)
		2412	tails	W (100%)	France (55%)
		1009	kg skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (100%)
<i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II/B	2271	skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (100%)
		1747.5	skins	W (100%)	Italy (100%)
<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II/B	52850	skin pieces	C (>99%)	France (88%)
		6359	skins	C (>99%)	Spain (41%)
<i>Caiman yacare</i> *	II/B	2272	skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (95%)
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/B	6840	skin pieces	C (72%)	France (75%)
		6345	skins	C (91%)	France (71%)
		1039	tails	C (100%)	Italy (100%)
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	I/A & II/B	1083	skin pieces	C (70%)	France (91%)
	II/B	1776	skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (77%)
<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II/B	1420	skins	W (100%)	Italy (79%)

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II/B	1242	skins	W (100%)	Spain (94%)
<i>Varanus exanthematicus*</i>	II/B	19173	skins	W (98%)	Spain (100%)
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II/B	27801	skin pieces	W (100%)	France (86%)
		18014	skins	W (100%)	France (62%)
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	II/B	9754	skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (83%)
		6614	skins	W (100%)	Spain (56%)
<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	II/B	2234	skin pieces	W (100%)	Italy (99%)
		1577	skins	W (100%)	Italy (95%)
<i>Python brongersmai*</i>	II/B	1933	skins	W (100%)	France (52%)
<i>Python molurus bioittatus</i>	II/B	14693	skins	C (100%)	Italy (77%)
		3270	skin pieces	C (100%)	Italy (>99%)
		1745	live	C (>99%)	Czech Republic (99%)
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	II/B	24060	skins	W (60%)	Italy (56%)
		11265	skin pieces	C (75%)	Italy (64%)
<i>Daboia russelii</i>	III/C	60415	extract	F (88%)	Germany (100%)
<i>Caretta caretta*</i>	I/A	1150	specimens	W (100%)	Portugal (100%)
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/B	2232	live	C (>99%)	Slovenia (82%)

Box 3. Overview of high volume reptile (re-)exports in 2010

- As in 2009, the top term in trade in 2010 was skin pieces, of which 90% were wild-sourced
- Skins were also highly traded, the majority of which (99%) were wild-sourced
- Between 2009 and 2010, (re-)exports of skin pieces and skins increased by 72% and 40%, respectively
- The top species in trade was *Alligator mississippiensis*, representing 85% of trade in skin pieces and 33% of trade in skins; the vast majority were wild-sourced and originated in the United States
- The principal importer of skin pieces was Tunisia (55%), while the principal importers of skins were Switzerland (25%) and the Republic of Korea (22%)

Amphibians

Species (re-)exported:	23
Families (re-)exported:	2
Species (re-)exported at high volumes:	0

All exports of amphibians from the EU in 2010 comprised live specimens traded for commercial purposes, totalling 3,118 specimens; 98% of the trade was captive-bred, with 2% wild-sourced and 0.1% captive-born (source 'F'). No individual species exceeded the 1000 unit threshold; the principal species in trade were *Ambystoma mexicanum* (710 animals), *Epipedobates tricolor* (642 animals) and *Dendrobates tinctorius* (579 animals).

All of the wild-sourced trade originated in Suriname, while the captive-bred specimens all originated in Sweden. The captive-born specimens primarily originated in the Netherlands (57%), the Czech Republic (22%) and Germany (20%). The principal importers of amphibians (re-)exported from the EU were the United States (60%), Japan (24%) and Canada (11%). The wild-sourced trade was imported by Japan (68%) and Switzerland (32%).

Fish

Species/higher taxa/hybrids (re-)exported:	19 / 2 / 5
Families (re-)exported:	6
Species (re-)exported at high volumes:	6

The majority of fish high volume exports consisted of eggs from captive sources (Figure 5). Table 8 and Box 4 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

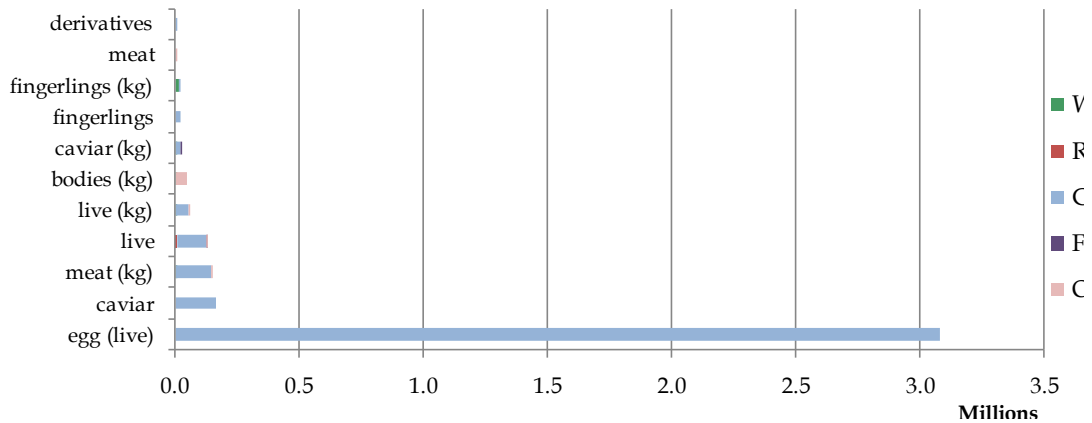


Figure 5: Quantity of fish items (re-)exported, by term, for those terms traded at volumes >1000 units.

Table 8: Fish species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (all sources). * indicates species which did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009. Quantities were rounded to the one decimal place, where applicable.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	2940000	eggs (live)	C (100%)	France (92%)
		100550	live	C (100%)	Poland (100%)
		80113.5	kg meat	C (100%)	Italy (57%)
		72000	eggs	C (100%)	Hungary (100%)
		50400.6	kg live	C (100%)	France (65%)
		17500	fingerlings	C (100%)	Hungary (100%)
		10716.4	kg caviar	C (98%)	France (57%)
1500	derivatives	C (100%)	France (100%)		
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	140000	eggs (live)	C (100%)	Italy (100%)
		65000	eggs	C (100%)	Hungary (100%)
		51613.0	kg meat	C (100%)	Bulgaria (78%)
		2366.6	kg caviar	C (95%)	Germany (53%)
		2000	fingerlings	C (100%)	Hungary (100%)
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i> *	II/B	15000	live	C (100%)	Italy (100%)
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	II/B	25500	eggs	C (100%)	Hungary (100%)
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	11195.1	kg meat	C (100%)	Italy (100%)
		1418.3	kg caviar	C (70%)	Italy (68%)
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II/B	42973	kg bodies	O (98%)	Denmark (100%)
		13641.5	kg fingerlings	W (100%)	France (94%)
		5863.7	kg live	O (93%)	Spain (68%)
		5355	live	R (76%)	Greece (100%)
		3054	meat	O (100%)	Greece (98%)
		1644	kg meat	O (97%)	Denmark (96%)

Box 4. Overview of high volume fish (re-)exports in 2010

- As in 2009, the top term in trade was live eggs, all of which were captive-bred and of the order Acipenseriformes
- *Acipenser baerii* represented 95% of the trade in live eggs
- 88% of live eggs were exported directly from France to China
- 89% of the trade in live eggs was for commercial purposes, with the remainder for breeding
- Between 2009 and 2010, (re-)exports of live eggs increased by 31%
- Between 2009 and 2010, trade in caviar reported with no unit increased 20-fold, while trade in caviar reported by weight decreased by 81%
- >99% of the caviar reported with no unit was exported directly by Hungary, while the caviar reported by weight principally originated in Italy (33%) and Germany (29%)
- The majority (62%) of the caviar reported with no unit was imported by Viet Nam; the United States imported 32% of caviar without a unit and was the principal importer of caviar reported by weight (23% of trade).

Invertebrates

Species/higher taxa (re-)exported:	77 / 15
Families (re-)exported:	21
Species/higher taxa (re-)exported at high volumes:	3 / 1

The vast majority of trade in invertebrates was in live specimens, with 87% of live specimens originating from captive sources (sources 'C' and 'F') (Figure 6). Table 9 and Box 5 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

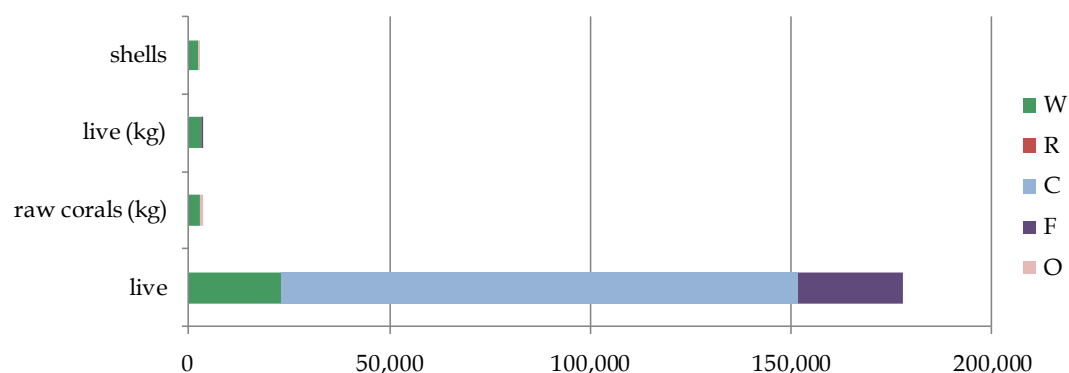


Figure 6: Quantity of invertebrate items (re-)exported, by term and proportion of sources, for those terms traded at volumes >1000 units.

Table 9: Invertebrate species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (all sources).

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	172958	live	C (74%)	France (69%)
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	II/B	3673	live	W (90%)	France (90%)
<i>Strombus gigas</i>	II/B	2403	shells	W (100%)	Italy (>99%)
Scleractinia spp.	II/B	3300	kg live	W (100%)	France (100%)
		3022.8	kg raw corals	W (100%)	Germany (82%)

Box 5. Overview of high volume invertebrate (re-)exports in 2010

- As in 2009, the majority of (re-)exports in 2010 were live; compared to 2009, live (re-)exports reported with no unit increased by 17%, while live (re-)exports reported by weight decreased by 86%
- *Hirudo medicinalis* represented 97% of live (re-)exports reported with no unit, of which 89% were captive-produced (sources 'C' and 'F'); the majority (69%) were exported directly from France, while the United States was the top importer (77% of trade)
- (Re-)exports of raw coral and live specimens reported by weight principally comprised Scleractinia spp. reported at the order level (81% and >99%, respectively), all of which was wild-sourced
- 74% of the raw coral reported by weight originated in Fiji, while >99% of the live specimens reported by weight was exported directly from France
- Live and raw coral of Scleractinia spp. reported by weight was principally imported by the United States (52%) and Switzerland (43%)
- 92% of shell (re-)exports were of *Strombus gigas*, all of which were wild-sourced; the majority (78%) originated in the Turks and Caicos Islands, while the principal importer was the United States (79% of trade)

Plants

Species/subspecies/hybrids/higher taxa (re-)exported:	173 / 12 / 3 / 10
Families (re-)exported:	16
Species/hybrids/higher taxa (re-)exported at high volumes:	30 / 1 / 1

The majority of plants exported at high volumes consisted of live, wild-sourced specimens (Figure 7). Table 10 and Box 6 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

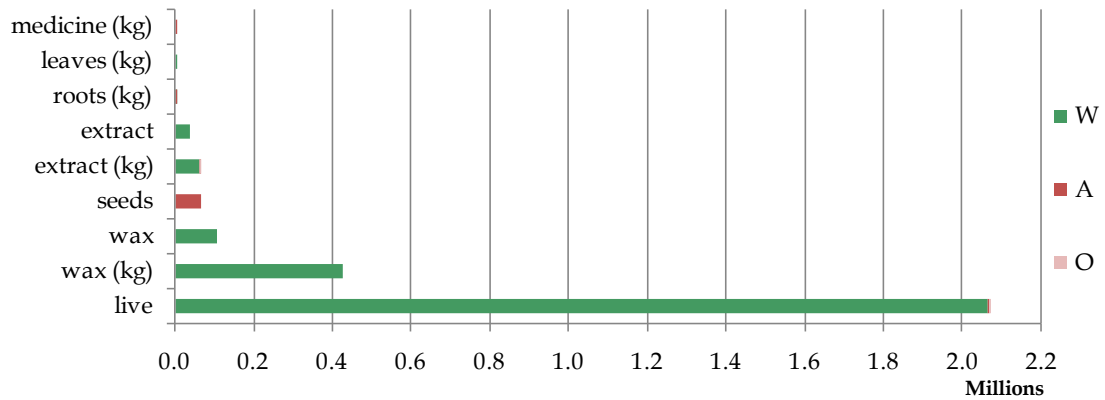


Figure 7: Quantity of plant items (re-)exported, by term, for those terms traded at volumes >1000 units.

Table 10: Plant species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (excluding timber, all sources, rounded to the nearest kilogram, where applicable). * indicates species which did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009.

Taxon	App./Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	1520530	live	W (100%)	Netherlands (100%)
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> *	II/B	1500	live	W (100%)	Netherlands (100%)
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	492360	live	W (89%)	Netherlands (100%)
<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> *	I/A	1050	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i>	I/A	4920	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Discocactus heptacanthus</i>	I/A	2160	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Discocactus placentiformis</i>	I/A	1120	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Escobaria minima</i> *	I/A	3120	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i>	I/A	1280	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (94%)
<i>Turbincarpus alonsoi</i> *	I/A	3400	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Turbincarpus beguinii</i> *	I/A	2770	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (99%)
<i>Turbincarpus bonatzii</i> *	I/A	1700	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Turbincarpus hoferi</i> *	I/A	2400	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Turbincarpus laui</i> *	I/A	1920	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (98%)
<i>Turbincarpus lophophoroides</i> *	I/A	1900	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Turbincarpus pseudomacrochele</i> *	I/A	5120	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (98%)
<i>Turbincarpus pseudopectinatus</i> *	I/A	1720	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (99%)
<i>Turbincarpus roseiflorus</i> *	I/A	1420	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (99%)

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Turbinicarpus schmedickeanus</i> *	I/A	10900	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (>99%)
<i>Turbinicarpus swoboda</i> *	I/A	2000	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (95%)
<i>Turbinicarpus valdezi</i>	I/A	1900	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Turbinicarpus viereckii</i> *	I/A	1320	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (98%)
<i>Turbinicarpus ysabelae</i> *	I/A	1700	seeds	A (100%)	Malta (100%)
<i>Saussurea costus</i> *	I/A	2684	kg roots	A (100%)	Germany (100%)
		1054	kg medicine	A (100%)	Germany (100%)
<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>	II/B	424517	kg wax	A (100%)	Netherlands (68%)
		108686	wax	A (100%)	France (90%)
		35342	extract	A (100%)	Slovenia (56%)
		4263	kg extract	A (100%)	Germany (99%)
<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i> *	II/B	1103	kg extract	A (100%)	United Kingdom (91%)
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II/B	55783	kg extract	A (100%)	Germany (46%)
		1224	extract	A (100%)	Finland (100%)
		1180	kg leaves	A (100%)	Germany (100%)
<i>Paphiopedilum hybrid</i>	I/A	1476	live	A (100%)	Germany (69%)
<i>Paphiopedilum spp.</i> *	I/A	2663	live	A (100%)	Belgium (100%)
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	8600	live	W (100%)	Netherlands (100%)
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	21645	live	W (100%)	Netherlands (100%)
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	22127	live	W (89%)	Netherlands (100%)

Box 6. Overview of high volume plant (re-)exports in 2010

- As in 2009, live plants dominated (re-)exports; live re-exports increased by 8% between 2009 and 2010
- *Galanthus elwesii* and *G. woronowii* together comprised 97% of live (re-)exports
- >99% of the live trade was wild-sourced and re-exported via the Netherlands; 91% of live (re-)exports originated in Turkey
- Japan imported the majority of live plants (61%)
- As in 2009, wax was also (re-)exported in notable quantities; between 2009 and 2010, (re-)exports of wax reported by weight increased over 5-fold while (re-)exports of wax reported with no units increased 7-fold
- All wax (re-)exported was of wild-sourced *Euphorbia antisyphilitica* originating in Mexico and traded for commercial purposes
- All seeds (re-)exported were of Appendix I-listed species, >99% of which were of the family Cactaceae

Timber

Species/ higher taxa (re-)exported:	12 / 1
Families (re-)exported:	7
Species (re-)exported at high volumes:	4

The majority of timber species were exported in cubic metres originating in the wild (Figure 8). Table 11 and Box 7 provide an overview of the species and terms that met the high volume criterion.

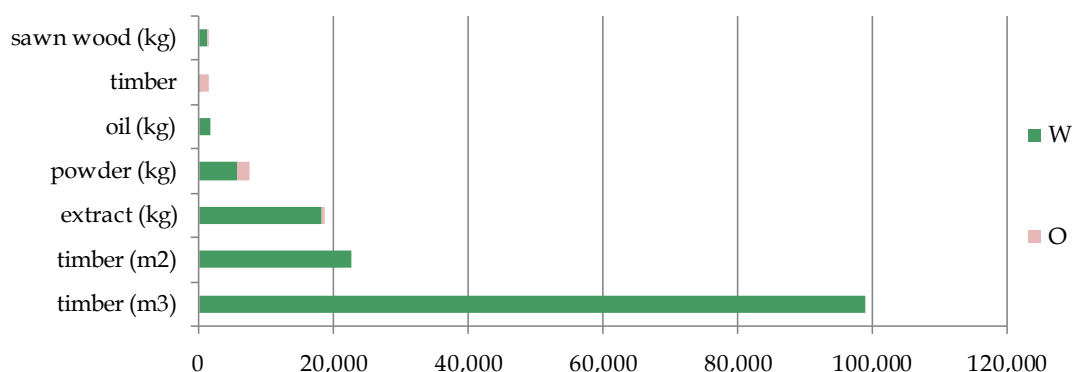


Figure 5: Quantity of timber items (re-)exported, by term and proportion of sources, for those terms traded at volumes >1000 units.

Table 11: Timber species/term combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2010 (all sources). Quantities were rounded to one decimal place, where applicable.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II/B	96600.9	m ³ timber	W (100%)	Belgium (98%)
		22562.9	m ² timber	W (100%)	Germany (54%)
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II/B	2440.2	m ³ timber	W (100%)	Germany (100%)
<i>Prunus africana</i>	II/B	7193	kg powder	W (76%)	France (100%)
		3064.3	kg extract	W (100%)	Spain (91%)
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	II/B; III/C	15590.2	kg extract	W (98%)	Germany (73%)
		1402	kg oil	W (100%)	France (65%)
		1168	kg sawn wood	W (100%)	Germany (100%)

Box 7. Overview of high volume timber (re-)exports in 2010

- The top term in trade was timber reported in cubic meters, all of which was wild-sourced
- *Pericopsis elata* represented the majority of timber reported in cubic meters (98%) and all of the timber reported in square meters
- 98% of the *P. elata* timber reported in cubic meters originated in Cameroon, while all the trade reported in square meters originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- The principal importer of timber reported in cubic meters was Singapore (96% of trade), while the United States imported 74% of the timber reported in square meters
- *Bulnesia sarmientoi* represented 83% of the trade in extract, all of which originated in Paraguay with 98% wild-sourced and the remainder pre-Convention
- The principal importers of extract were Switzerland and India (40% and 37% of trade, respectively)

2. Candidate countries' high volume (re-)exports

Candidate countries (re-)exported high volumes of reptiles, fish, invertebrates and plants in 2010 (Table 12 and Box 8). Turkey and Croatia accounted for all of the high volume (re-)exports from candidate countries, as FYR Macedonia and Iceland had not submitted an annual report for 2010 at the time of writing (October 2012) and Montenegro did not report any exports in 2010.

Table 12: Species/term combinations for which candidate countries' reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2009. * indicates species which did not meet the high volume threshold in 2009.

Taxon	App/ Annex	Qty	Description	Main source(s) (%)	Main EU (re-)exporter (%)
<i>Testudo graeca</i>	II/B	3275	live	C (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> *	II/B	14866	bodies	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
		27250	kg live	O (100%)	Croatia (100%)
<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	1601	kg live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	68800	live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	331400	live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	II/B	261350	live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	4235840	live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	9345795	live	W (100%)	Turkey (100%)

Box 8. Overview of high volume (re-)exports by candidate countries in 2010

- Exports were dominated by live plants of the genera *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen*, all of which were wild-sourced and (re-)exported from Turkey to the Netherlands for commercial purposes
- The top plant species in trade was *G. woronowii*, accounting for two thirds of live plant (re-)exports
- 50% of the live plants were exported directly from Turkey, with the remainder (all *G. woronowii*) originating in Georgia and re-exported via Turkey
- All trade in live *Testudo graeca* comprised captive-bred animals exported directly from Turkey to the EU for commercial purposes
- All *Anguilla anguilla* bodies were wild-sourced and exported directly from Turkey to Austria for commercial purposes
- All live *A. anguilla* were of pre-Convention origin and were re-exported by Croatia from an unknown origin country to the Netherlands for commercial purposes
- All live *Hirudo medicinalis* were wild-sourced and exported directly from Turkey for commercial purposes, primarily to Germany (40%) and France (32%)