

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

Species showing noteworthy trends



SRG 61/14 & COM 60/15

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by the

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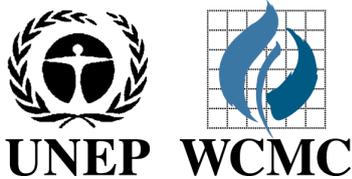
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Species showing noteworthy trends

This section provides a detailed analysis of taxa imported by the EU and candidate countries in 2010 that showed noteworthy trade patterns, according to one or more of the following criteria: high volume of trade in 2010, high volume of trade in globally threatened species in 2010, sharp increase in trade in 2010, overall increases or decreases in trade between 2001 and 2010, and long term variability in trade between 2001 and 2010. The process of selection according to these criteria is summarised below.

A. Data included

In the process of selection of species for discussion in this section, only imports from wild, ranched and 'unknown' sources, as well as trade reported without a source specified, were considered.

Scientific specimens, which often refer to blood, tissue etc., and other terms that could not easily be related to numbers of individuals (e.g. feathers, hair), were not used as part of the selection process. However, some discussion of the volume of trade in these terms is included if a species was selected for further review based on other terms imported.

In addition to the conversion factors applied to all trade data (see Annex B), the following conversion factors were applied to the data used to select highly traded species (Table 1), so that certain terms could be more easily equated to numbers of individuals.

Table 1: Conversion factors applied to data used to select highly traded species.

Converted from:	Converted to:
Elephant tusks	No. individuals [1.88 tusks = one elephant (Parker and Martin, 1982 ¹)]
Hippopotamus teeth	No. individuals [12 teeth = one hippopotamus]

¹ Parker, I.S.C. and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16 (3): 235-239.

B. Selection criteria

The criteria for selection of species showing noteworthy patterns of trade are summarised in Figure 1, followed by a detailed description of each criterion. Species were selected for discussion if they met at least one of the criteria.

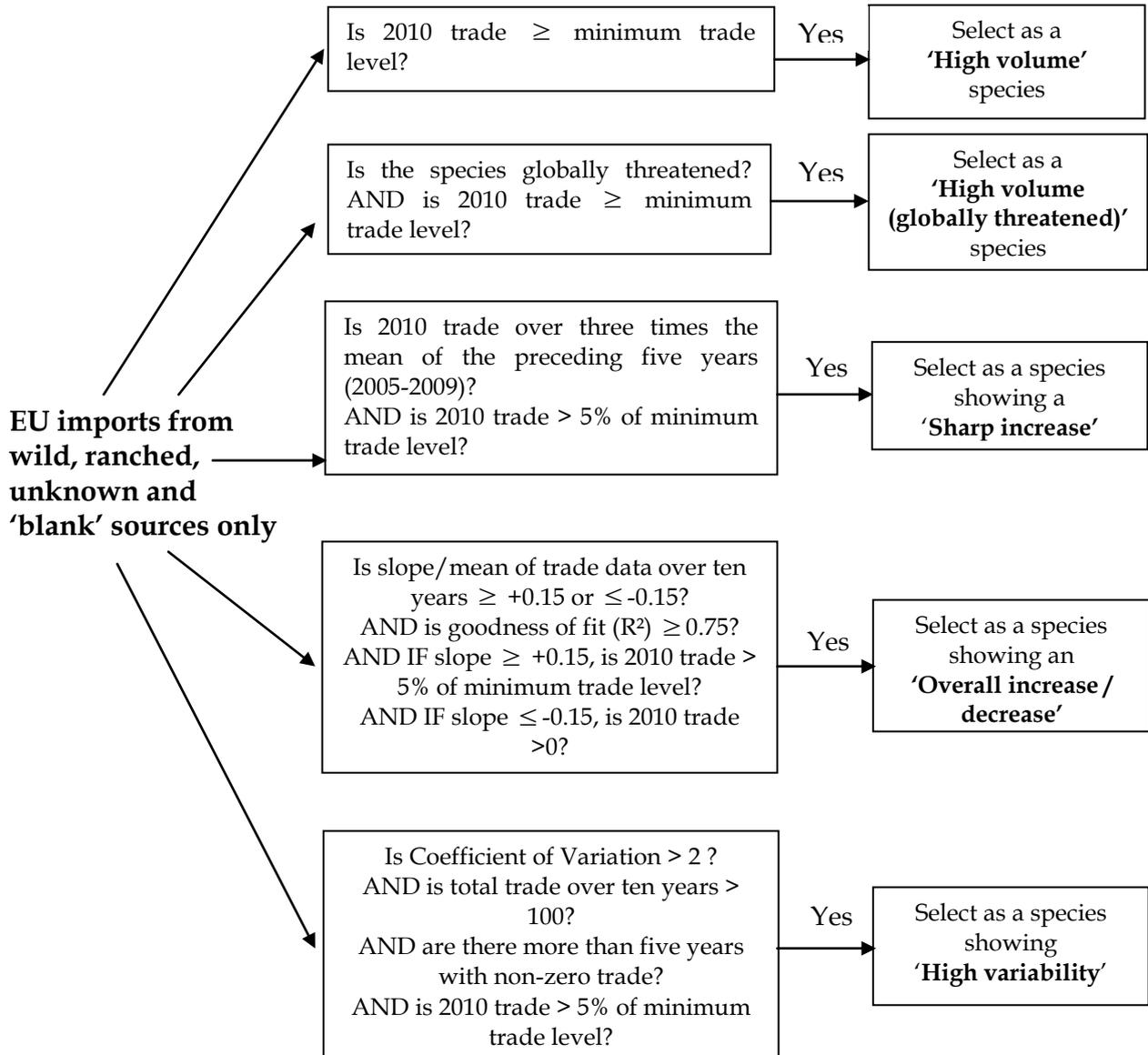


Figure 1: Criteria for selection of species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

1. High volume

Species qualified for selection on the basis of 'high volume' trade if imports during 2009 exceeded pre-determined thresholds based on taxa-wide assumptions of general reproductive biology (Table 2).

Table 2: Minimum number of wild, ranched, source 'unknown' and source 'blank' individuals imported in 2010 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	5000	50	25000
Birds	50	50	5000	50	25000
Reptiles	50	50	25000	50	50000
Amphibians	50	50	25000	50	50000
Fish	50	50	25000	50	–
Invertebrates (non-corals)	250	250	25000	250	50000
Corals	–	10000	25000	10000	50000
Plants (non-tree)	250	250	25000	250	50000
Plants (trees)	250 m ³	250 m ³	500 m ³	250 m ³	2500 m ³

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

High volume (Globally threatened)

The 'high volume' trade thresholds (Table 2) were adjusted for all species categorised as Critically Endangered ('CR'), Endangered ('EN'), Vulnerable ('VU') or Near Threatened ('NT') in the 2010 IUCN Red List of threatened species.

2. Sharp increase

Species qualified for selection on the basis of a sharp increase in trade if the volume of importer-reported imports during 2010 was more than three times the average trade volume of the preceding five-year period (2005-2009).

Species that, despite a sharp increase in trade, were still only traded in very low volumes (i.e. less than 5% of the high volume thresholds not taking into account threat status (Table 2)), were not selected on the basis of this criterion. Newly-listed species meeting this criterion artificially due to the absence of trade records in previous years were also excluded.

3. Overall increase or decrease

General trends in trade for each species over the ten-year period 2001-2010 were identified by calculating the slope of a best-fit linear function to the trade data. For the purpose of comparison between species, the value of the slope was divided by the mean level of trade (for the ten-year period in question) for each species. Values greater than +0.15 and lower than -0.15 were considered large slopes. The goodness of fit of the trend-line was also taken into consideration; only species with R² values greater than 0.75 were retained in the final selection.

Species that, despite an overall increase in trade, were only traded in very low volumes (i.e. less than 5% of the high volume thresholds not taking into account threat status (Table 3.2)), were not selected on the basis of this criterion. Similarly, species selected on the basis of an overall decrease in trade for which there was no trade in 2010 were excluded. In addition, where it is clear that a species qualified artificially on the basis of an overall decrease due to a taxonomic change (e.g. a species split into two or more separate species), these species were also excluded after closer scrutiny.

4. High variability

Variability was quantified using the coefficient of variation (the standard deviation divided by the mean) of the data over the ten-year period 2001-2010. Taxa were selected on the basis of this criterion if levels of trade showed a coefficient of variation higher than +2.

Only species with non-zero data points in six or more years 2001-2010 were considered for selection. In the case of species added to the CITES Appendices within the period of analysis, only the years since its listing were analysed where a minimum of five years of trade data were available. Species that were traded in very low volumes (less than 5% of the high volume thresholds not taking into account threat status (Table 2), or totalling less than 100 units over the ten-year period) were also excluded.

C. Species selected

A summary of the species that were selected for review according to the criteria outlined above is provided in Table 3. In total, 19 mammal, 18 reptile, six fish, five invertebrate (other than coral), 19 coral, and 12 plant (including three tree) taxa were selected on the basis of high volume of trade, sharp increase and changing trends in trade by EU Member States and candidate countries.

The sections that follow provide detailed information on the EU trade 2001-2010 for each of the taxa selected as presented in Table 3.3 (in the case of corals, summaries are only available where the coral was selected on the basis of trade reported at the species level). As reporting is inconsistent and incomplete within the CITES Trade Database, imports recorded as seizures/confiscations (source 'I') are not discussed in this section. Additional information including the criteria met, the principal trade terms (trophies, skins, etc.), the percentage of global trade (based on net imports by the EU and by the rest of the world), the principal source of imports (wild, captive, etc), the main EU importers and the main trading partners exporting the species to the EU are provided at the top of each section. The CITES Appendix and IUCN Red List status for each species are also included. Details of species selected for review based on candidate country data are included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3: Taxa showing noteworthy patterns of trade in 2010 according to the criteria: high volume of trade, high volume of trade (globally threatened), sharp increase in trade, overall increase or decrease in trade, and high variability in trade.

	Annex	Taxon	Common name	IUCN Red List	Selection Criteria	Selected in 2008?	Selected in 2009?
Mammals	A	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Sahara Oryx	EW	Overall increase	x	x
	A	<i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Arabian Oryx	VU	Sharp increase	x	x
	A	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	NT	High volume (GT), sharp increase	✓	✓
	A	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	A	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Mongolian Wild Ass	EN*	High volume (GT), sharp increase	x	x
	A	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian Elephant	EN	Sharp increase	x	x
	A	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
Reptiles	A	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Siamese Crocodile	CR	High volume (GT)◇, sharp increase◇	x	x
	A	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	EN	High volume (GT), overall increase	✓	✓
Mammals	B	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	Hippopotamus	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Collared Peccary	LC	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	White-lipped Peccary	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	South American Grey Fox	LC	High volume◆	✓	✓
	B	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	LC	High volume	✓	x
	B	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	LC	High volume; sharp increase◇	✓	✓
	B	<i>Panthera leo</i>	African Lion	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American Otter	LC	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Cape Fur Seal	LC	High volume◇	x	x
	B	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	VU	High volume (GT)	x	x
Reptiles	B	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	LC	High volume	✓	✓

	Annex	Taxon	Common name	IUCN Red List	Selection Criteria	Selected in 2008?	Selected in 2009?
Reptiles (cont.)	B	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	Estuarine Crocodile	LC	Overall increase	x	x
	B	<i>Uromastyx dispar</i>	-	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Phelsuma lineata</i>	Lined Day Gecko	NT	High volume (GT)	x	x
	B	<i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	Argentine Teju	LC	High volume	x	x
	B	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	Nile Monitor	-	High volume	✓	x
	B	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Water Monitor	LC	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>	Monocellate Cobra	LC	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Python regius</i>	Royal Python	LC	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	Reticulated Python	-	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Brazilian Giant Tortoise	VU	High volume (GT)	x	✓
	B	<i>Kinixys homeana</i>	Home's Hinge-back Tortoise	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	Afghan Tortoise	VU	High volume (GT), overall increase	✓	✓
Fish	B	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	Russian Sturgeon	CR	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>	Atlantic Sturgeon	NT	High volume (GT), sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Scaphirhynchus platorynchus</i>	Sand Sturgeon	VU	High volume (GT)	x	✓
	B	<i>Polyodon spathula</i>	Paddlefish	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	CR	High volume (GT)	x	✓
	B	<i>Hippocampus erectus</i>	Northern Seahorse	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
Invertebrates (non-coral)	B	<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i>	Wallace's Golden Birdwing	EN	High volume (GT)	x	✓
	B	<i>Ornithoptera rothschildi</i>	Rothschild's Birdwing	VU	High volume (GT)	x	x
	B	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Medicinal Leech	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	Small Giant Clam	NT	High volume (GT)	x	✓
	B	<i>Strombus gigas</i>	Queen Conch	-	High volume	✓	✓
Corals	B	<i>Scleractinia spp.</i>	Stony Corals	-	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i>	Elegant Coral	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓

	Annex	Taxon	Common name	IUCN Red List	Selection Criteria	Selected in 2008?	Selected in 2009?
Corals (cont.)	B	<i>Euphyllia ancora</i>	Anchor Coral	VU	High volume (GT), overall increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Euphyllia divisa</i>	Frogspawn Coral	NT	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Duncanopsammia axifuga</i>	Whisker Coral	NT	Sharp increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Tubastraea</i> spp.	-	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Favia</i> spp.	Knob Corals	-	Overall increase	✓	x
	B	<i>Favites chinensis</i>	Larger Star Coral	NT	Overall increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Favites</i> spp.	Larger Star Corals	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Moseleya latistellata</i>	-	VU	Sharp increase	x	✓
	B	<i>Fungia</i> spp.	Mushroom Corals	-	Overall increase	x	x
	B	<i>Lithophyllon undulatum</i>	-	NT	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Cynarina lacrymalis</i>	Cat's-eye Coral	NT	Sharp increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Scolymia australis</i>	Button Coral	LC	Sharp increase	x	✓
	B	<i>Scolymia</i> spp.	-	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Goniopora</i> spp.	-	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	B	<i>Goniopora stokesi</i>	Flowerpot Coral	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	B	<i>Porites</i> spp.	Boulder Corals	-	Overall increase	x	x
	B	<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i>	Crater Coral	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	x
Plants	B	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	Greater Snowdrop	-	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	Green Snowdrop	-	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>	Candelilla	-	High volume, sharp increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Aloe	-	High volume, sharp increase	x	✓
	B	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	-	VU	High volume (GT)	x	x
	B	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	-	-	High volume	✓	✓
	B	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	-	-	High volume	✓	✓
B	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Sowbread	-	High volume	✓	✓	

	Annex	Taxon	Common name	IUCN Red List	Selection Criteria	Selected in 2008?	Selected in 2009?
Trees	B	<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	African Teak	EN	High volume (GT), sharp increase	✓	✓
	B	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Big-leaf Mahogany	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	x
	B	<i>Prunus africana</i>	African Cherry	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	x
	B	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Ramin	VU	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
Reptiles	C	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	False Map Turtle	NT	High volume (GT)	✓	✓
	C	<i>Mauremys iversoni</i>	Fujian Pond Turtle	-	Sharp increase	x	x
	C	<i>Mauremys sinensis</i>	Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle	EN	Sharp increase	x	x

Key: Within the IUCN column, 'CR' = Critically Endangered, 'EN' = Endangered, 'VU' = Vulnerable, 'NT' = Near Threatened, 'LC' = Least Concern and '-' = not evaluated; * = assessed as *Equus hemionus*. Within the Selection Criteria, High volume (GT) = High volume (globally threatened), ◇ = met the criteria based on candidate countries' trade only; ♦ = met the criteria based on both EU and candidate countries' trade.

1. Species selected on the basis of EU imports

Annex A

MAMMALS

Oryx dammah (Sahara Oryx)

Criteria met: Overall increase

Principle trade term to EU: trophies

Percentage of global trade to EU: 79 percent

Principal source: captive-born

Top EU importer: Spain

Top trading partner: South Africa

CITES Appendix: I

IUCN Red List status: Extinct in the wild

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised captive-born (source 'F') hunting trophies and trophy items (40 trophies, 3 bodies and 1 skin piece); the remaining trade (9 trophies, 1 horn and 1 skin) originated from the wild. With the exception of one captive-born trophy directly imported from the United States, all trade was imported directly from South Africa.

The total volume of trophies and trophy items imported by the EU in 2010 was slightly less than the level of imports in 2009, but still reflects an increase over previous years (2001-2008) (Figure 2).

Oryx dammah is extinct in the wild and not native to South Africa. However, the species has been bred in captivity and released in the wild in the country. The EU imports specimens from such introduced populations. The apparent increase in wild sourced trophies may reflect a change in reporting practise for source codes, from F to W, to correspond with export permits.

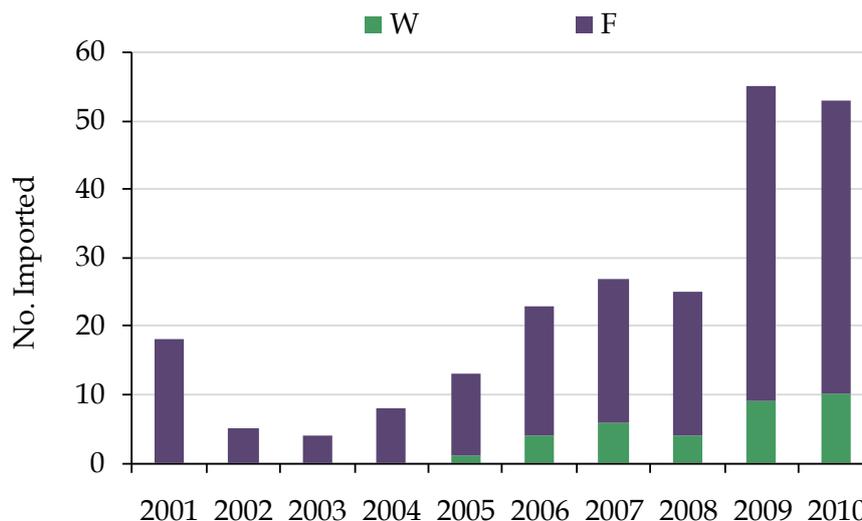


Figure 2: EU-reported imports of *Oryx dammah* trophies and trophy items (bodies, skins and skulls; purposes H, P and T) from the two main sources ('W' and 'F'), 2001-2010.

Oryx leucoryx (Arabian Oryx)

- Criteria met:** Sharp increase
- Principle trade term to EU:** trophies
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 36 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** France, Lithuania
- Top trading partner:** South Africa
- CITES Appendix:** I
- IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports consisted of five hunting trophies (two captive-born and three wild-sourced) and one captive-bred live animal traded for breeding purposes. The captive-born trophies were directly exported from South Africa, while the wild-sourced trophies were exported directly from South Africa and Namibia. The source of these trophies may have been mis-reported as the species does not occur naturally in either country, however, these specimens may have originated from captive bred stock that have been released into the wild. Approximately the same number of trophies was imported in 2009 and 2010 (Figure 3).

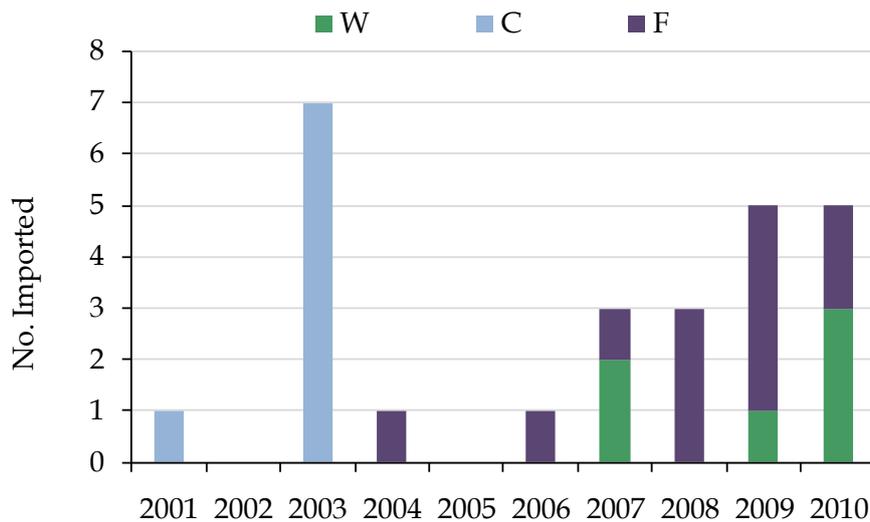


Figure 3: EU-reported imports of *Oryx leucoryx* trophies and trophy items (bodies and skulls; purposes H, P and T) by source, 2001-2010.

Panthera pardus (Leopard)

- Criteria met:** High volume (globally threatened), sharp increase
- Principle trade term to EU:** trophies
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 26 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** France
- Top trading partner:** Tanzania
- CITES Appendix:** I
- IUCN Red List status:** Near Threatened

In 2010, EU imports consisted primarily of wild-sourced hunting trophies and trophy items, comprising 251 trophies, 18 teeth, 11 skins, six skulls, five bodies and two

bones. These imports equate to approximately 273 animals, although an analysis of permits indicates that three skulls were imported on the same permit as a skin, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 270. The wild-sourced trophies principally originated in Tanzania (33%), Namibia (18%) and Zimbabwe (13%). Imports of wild-sourced trophies and trophy items decreased by 32% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 4).

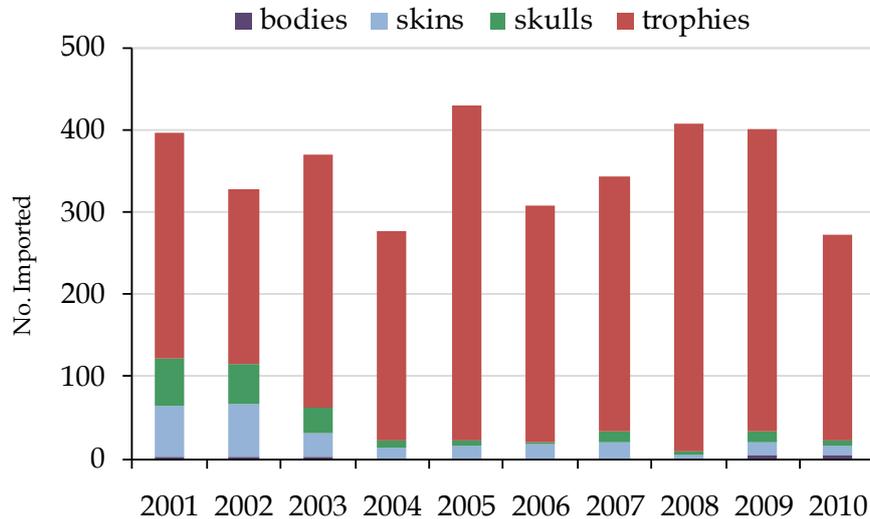


Figure 4: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced (includes sources 'W', 'U' and source unspecified) *Panthera pardus* hunting trophies (excluding trophies reported in kg) and trophy items (bodies, skins and skulls; purposes H, P and T), 2001-2010.

Monodon monoceros (Narwhal)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: carvings, tusks

Percentage of global trade to EU: 98 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Denmark

Top trading partner: Greenland

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

All populations of *Monodon monoceros* are listed in Annex A, however in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 2724/2000 and Regulation (EU) 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 231 carvings, 92 tusks, 23 specimens, 1000 kg of specimens and two skulls originating in Greenland and imported by the EU in 2010 should be considered as trade in Annex B specimens. These imports were all wild-sourced and imported for scientific purposes or as personal possessions by Denmark.

The remaining trade in *M. monoceros* was directly imported from Canada and consisted of 63 wild-sourced tusks and eight other items imported as personal possessions, 37 wild-sourced scientific specimens and five pre-Convention carvings. EU imports of wild-sourced trophies and trophy items increased slightly between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 5).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for Greenland on 13/12/2004 which was confirmed on 15/03/2005. Greenland introduced a ban on the export of *M. monoceros* products in 2006; subsequently, the negative opinion was removed on 16/02/2010. A positive opinion was formed for Canada on 13/12/2004 and was removed on 30/06/2009.

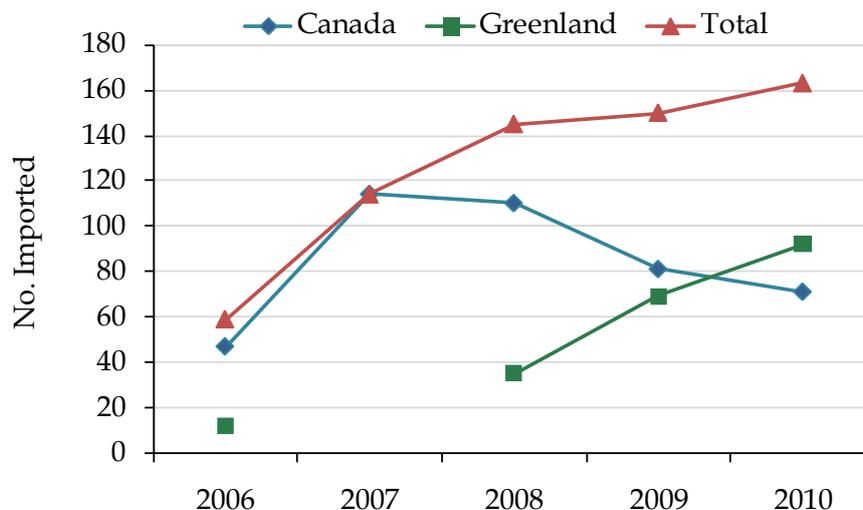


Figure 5: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Monodon monoceros* trophies, tusks, teeth and skulls (excluding tusks and teeth reported in kg) originating in Canada and Greenland, all purposes except 'S', 'Q' and 'E', 2006-2010.

Equus hemionus hemionus (Mongolian Wild Ass)

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

Principle trade term to EU: skulls

Percentage of global trade to EU: 100 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Germany

Top trading partner: Mongolia

CITES Appendix: I

IUCN Red List status: Endangered (assessed as *Equus hemionus*)

EU-reported imports in 2010 comprised 50 wild-sourced skulls imported by Germany directly from Mongolia for scientific purposes. The only other trade in *E. hemionus hemionus* to the EU over the ten-year period 2001-2010 was the import of 250 wild-sourced skulls by Germany from Mongolia in 2004, also for scientific purposes.

Elephas maximus (Asian Elephant)

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principle trade term to EU: carvings
Percentage of global trade to EU: 16 percent
Principal source: pre-Convention
Top EU importer: United Kingdom
Top trading partner: United States
CITES Appendix: I
IUCN Red List status: Endangered

E. maximus met the 'sharp increase' criterion based on the import of four live, wild-sourced animals by Romania for 'circuses or travelling exhibitions' (Purpose 'Q') in 2010; imports of live, wild-sourced animals had not been reported since 2003. Other wild-sourced imports reported in 2010 consisted of five carvings traded as personal possessions and four scientific specimens. The scientific specimens originated in Malaysia, while the remaining wild-sourced trade was from an unknown country of origin. EU imports of *E. maximus* in 2010 principally consisted of pre-Convention carvings (totalling 327 carvings).

Loxodonta africana (African Elephant)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)
Principle trade term to EU: carvings, trophies
Percentage of global trade to EU: 14 percent
Principal source: carvings: pre-Convention; trophies: wild
Top EU importer: carvings: United Kingdom, France; trophies: France
Top trading partner: carvings: United States, Switzerland; trophies: Tanzania
CITES Appendix: I (except for the populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, which are included in Appendix II for specified purposes)
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports from Annex A populations in 2010 principally comprised wild-sourced hunting trophies and tusks (123 and 33, respectively), and pre-Convention ivory carvings (581 carvings and 320 kg of carvings). The wild-sourced hunting trophies mainly originated in Tanzania (41%), Cameroon (28%), and Mozambique (26%).

Wild-sourced trophy items in trade that can easily be equated to individuals consisted of 123 trophies, 33 tusks and two tails. Using the conversion factor of 1.88 tusks per elephant², this equates to approximately 143 individuals. A permit analysis of importer-reported data revealed that the two tails were each imported on the same permits as other trophy items, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 141.

² Parker, I.S.C. and Martin, E.B. (1982). How many elephants are killed for the ivory trade? *Oryx* 16 (3): 235-239

Imports of both Annex A tusks and trophies decreased in 2010, continuing the downward trend seen in 2009 (Figure 6). Imports of Annex A tusks (reported by number) in 2010 were the lowest reported over the ten-year period 2001-2010.

In 2010, there were several instances where a *L. africana* import originating in a country with an Appendix I/Annex A population was reported as Appendix II/Annex B: Finland reported the import of two wild-sourced trophies directly from Tanzania, and Germany reported the seizure of several items which were exported directly from Nigeria, Tanzania and Kenya.

Trade in *L. africana* is closely monitored through the CITES process following Decision 14.78 (Rev. CoP15). The SRG formed a negative opinion for Cameroon on 23/02/2012 and confirmed the positive opinion for Tanzania.

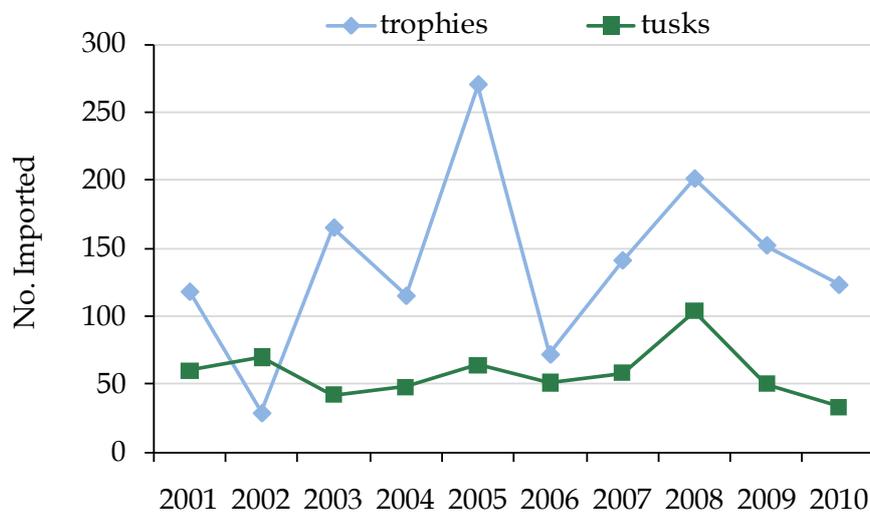


Figure 6: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced (includes sources 'W', 'U' and source unspecified), Annex A *Loxodonta africana* trophies and tusks (excluding tusks reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

REPTILES

Caretta caretta (Loggerhead Turtle)

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

Principle trade term to EU: live eggs

Percentage of global trade to EU: 51 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Spain

Top trading partner: Cape Verde

CITES Appendix: I

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

Caretta caretta has been consistently selected on the basis of the high volume (globally threatened) criterion since the 2006 EU Analysis as a result of the ongoing importation of wild-sourced live eggs for reintroduction purposes.

In 2010, 1500 wild-sourced live eggs were imported by Spain directly from Cape Verde for the purpose of reintroduction into the wild. Spain also reported the import

of 54 scientific specimens directly from Cuba, while Germany reported the import of one skull directly from Madagascar for scientific purposes.

Annex B

MAMMALS

Hippopotamus amphibius (Hippopotamus)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: teeth, tusks, trophies

Percentage of global trade to EU: 12 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Germany, Spain

Top trading partner: Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 primarily comprised wild-sourced teeth, tusks and trophies traded as purposes 'H', 'P' and 'T'. Trade in wild-sourced trophy items equates to approximately 256 individuals, including 130 trophies, 745 teeth (equivalent to 63 individuals, when the conversion factor of 12 teeth to one hippopotamus is applied), 95 tusks (equivalent to 48 individuals, when the conversion factor of two 'tusks' to one hippopotamus is applied), 11 feet (three individuals), six skulls, three skins, two bodies and one tail. A permit analysis revealed that three items were imported on the same permit as other trophy items, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 253. The total number of trophies imported (including trophy items with conversion factors applied if appropriate) decreased by half between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 7).

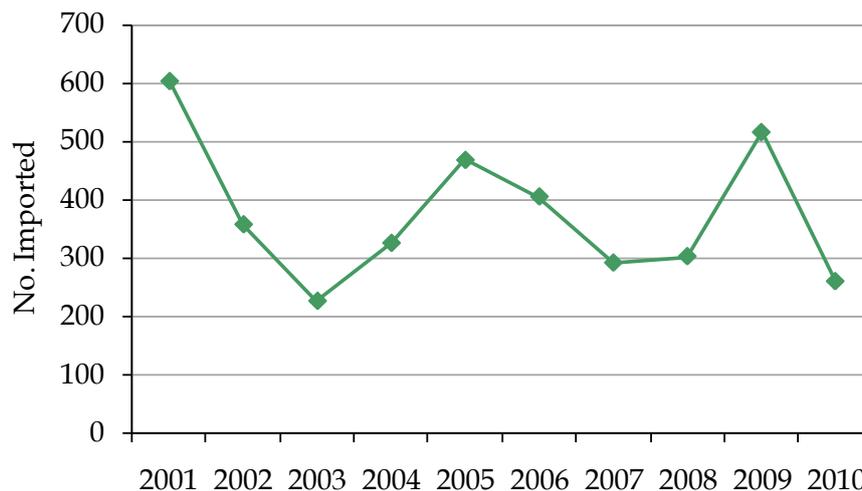


Figure 7: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced (includes sources 'W' and 'U') *Hippopotamus amphibius* trophies and trophy items (bodies, teeth, skins, skulls, feet and tails; purposes H, P and T; excluding teeth reported in kg), 2001-2010.

Imports of wild-sourced trophies principally originated in Zambia (27%), South Africa (26%), Tanzania (19%), and Zimbabwe (18%), with tusks originating in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The SRG formed a positive opinion for

specimens from South Africa and Zambia on 18/07/2001 and confirmed positive opinions for Zimbabwe on 29/10/2001 and Tanzania on 29/02/2008.

The species was selected under the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP14 at the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee. Tanzania and Zambia, amongst other range States, were removed from the review at the 24th meeting of the Animals Committee, followed by South Africa at the 25th meeting of the Animals Committee. Mozambique remains a country of Possible Concern, with information requested on the basis of non-detriment findings and management.

Pecari tajacu (Collared Peccary)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 94 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Italy, Germany

Top trading partner: Peru

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised wild-sourced skins traded for commercial purposes (33,967 skins), with notable quantities of small leather products (3,414), garments (2,846) and skin pieces (1,820) also imported (of which the majority were wild-sourced and traded for commercial purposes). Imports of skins decreased by 26% between 2009 and 2010, reaching their lowest level over the period 2001-2010 (Figure 8).

All wild-sourced trade in 2010 originated directly from Peru. The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997, which was removed for all countries except Argentina, Bolivia and Peru on 02/12/2011. Exports from Peru were included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade in 2001.

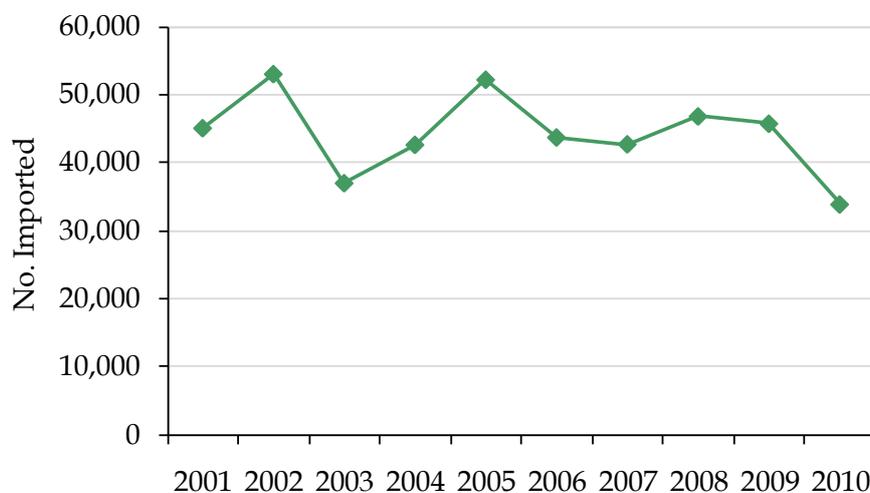


Figure 8: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Pecari tajacu* skins (excluding skins reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Tayassu pecari (White-lipped Peccary)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 97 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Italy, Germany

Top trading partner: Peru

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 were all wild-sourced, and principally comprised skins (14,654 skins), in addition to notable quantities of garments (1,760) and small leather products (1,552), traded for commercial purposes. Imports of skins decreased by 26% between 2009 and 2010, reaching their lowest level over the period 2001-2010 (Figure 9).

With the exception of one trophy exported directly from Argentina, all trade originated directly from Peru. Exports from Peru were included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade in 2001. The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997, which was reconfirmed for Peru on 16/02/2010 and removed for all other countries on 02/12/2011.

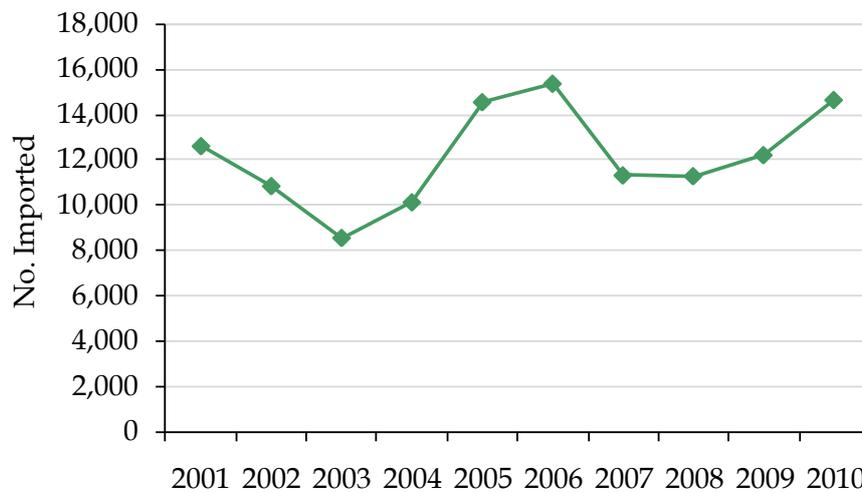


Figure 9: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Tayassu pecari* skins (excluding skins reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Lycalopex griseus (South American Grey Fox)

Criteria met: High volume
Principle trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 25 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: Italy
Top trading partner: Argentina
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2010, EU imports consisted of 13,094 skins, 20 garments and 18 plates, all of which were wild-sourced and exported directly from Argentina for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced skins increased over three-fold between 2009 and 2010, but still remained lower than in any other year 2001-2008 (Figure 10).

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

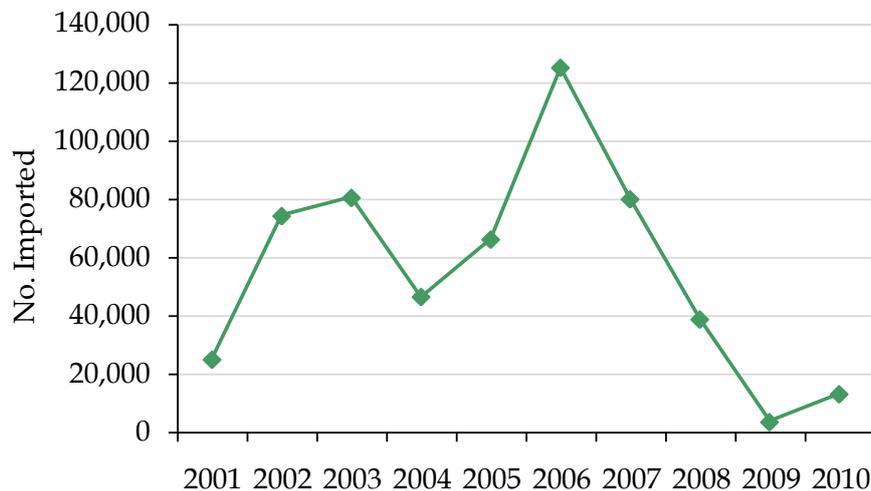


Figure 10: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Lycalopex griseus* skins (excluding skins reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Lynx canadensis (Canada Lynx)

Criteria met: High volume
Principle trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 67 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: Greece
Top trading partner: Canada, United States
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2010, EU imports principally consisted of 11,217 skins, the majority of which were traded for commercial purposes; small quantities of hunting trophies and trophy items were also imported. All trade was wild-sourced, with the exception of 20 garments reported without a source. Imports of wild-sourced skins increased by

almost four-fold between 2009 and 2010; imports originating in the United States in 2010 were at their highest over the ten-year period 2001-2010 (Figure 11).

The SRG reconfirmed positive opinions for specimens from both Canada and the United States on 27/03/2007.

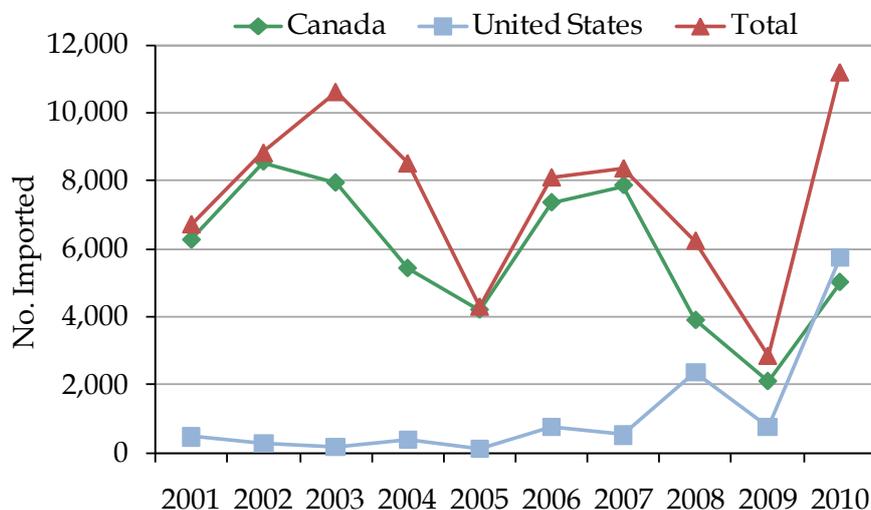


Figure 11: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced (includes source 'W' and source unspecified) *Lynx canadensis* skins (excluding skins reported in kg) by origin country, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Lynx rufus (Bobcat)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** skins
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 42 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Greece
- Top trading partner:** United States, Canada
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

The majority of EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced skins and skin pieces traded for commercial purposes (14,174 and 1,100, respectively). Imports of wild-sourced skins decreased by 25% between 2009 and 2010; 2010 is the third consecutive year in which imports have decreased (Figure 12).

The SRG confirmed positive opinions for specimens from both Canada and the United States on 27/03/2007.

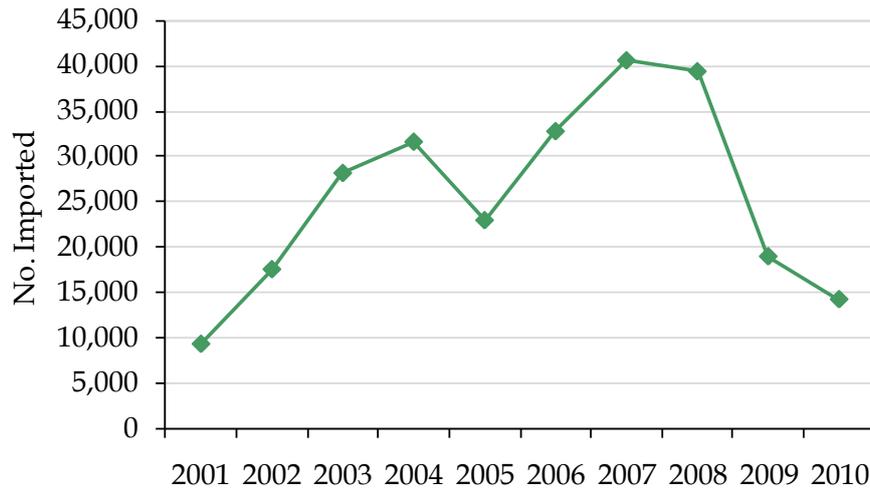


Figure 12: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Lynx rufus* skins, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Panthera leo (African Lion)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: trophies, specimens

Percentage of global trade to EU: 20 percent

Principal source: wild-sourced, captive-bred

Top EU importer: trophies: Spain; specimens: France

Top trading partner: South Africa, Switzerland

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

With the exception of imports for scientific purposes, wild-sourced imports in 2010 comprised 77 trophies, 11 skins, two skulls and two feet (all purpose 'H' or 'P'), equating to approximately 91 individuals in trade. A permit analysis indicates that several trophy items were imported on the same permit as another item, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 88. Imports of captive-bred parts and derivatives comprised 80 trophies, 28 teeth, three bodies and one skull, equating to approximately 84 individuals in trade. In addition, 34 captive-bred, live animals were imported. Wild-sourced trophy imports decreased between 2009 and 2010, while captive-bred imports increased (Figure 13).

The majority of wild-sourced imports originated in South Africa and Tanzania (42% and 22% respectively), while all the captive-bred trophies and 65% of live, captive-bred imports originated in South Africa.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Tanzania on 29/02/2008, which was confirmed on 07/06/2012; a negative opinion was formed for all wild specimens from South Africa on 10/11/2011.

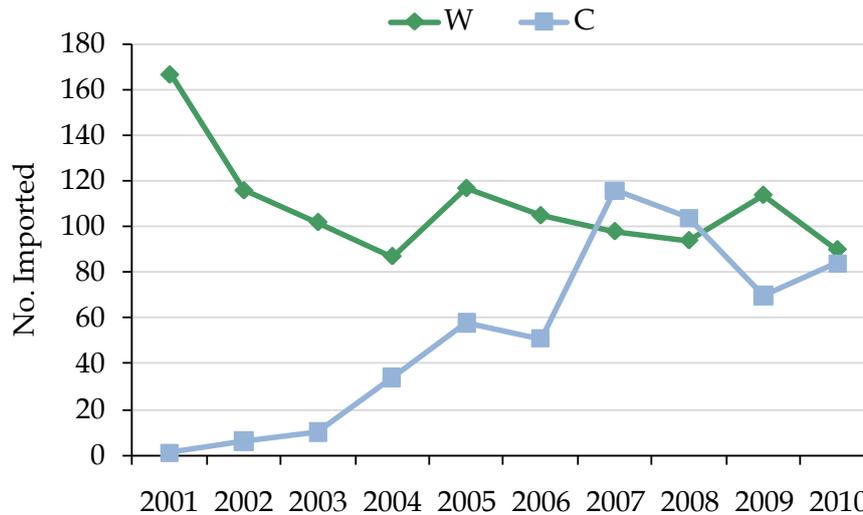


Figure 13: EU-reported imports of *Panthera leo* trophies and trophy items (bodies, skins and skulls; purposes H, P and T) from the two main sources ('W' and 'C'), 2001-2010.

Lontra canadensis (North American Otter)

- Criteria met: High volume
- Principle trade term to EU: skins
- Percentage of global trade to EU: 34 percent
- Principal source: wild
- Top EU importer: Greece
- Top trading partner: Canada
- CITES Appendix: II
- IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

The majority of EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced skins (13,272 skins), of which all but one were traded for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced skins almost doubled between 2009 and 2010, reaching a similar level to 2008 imports (Figure 14).

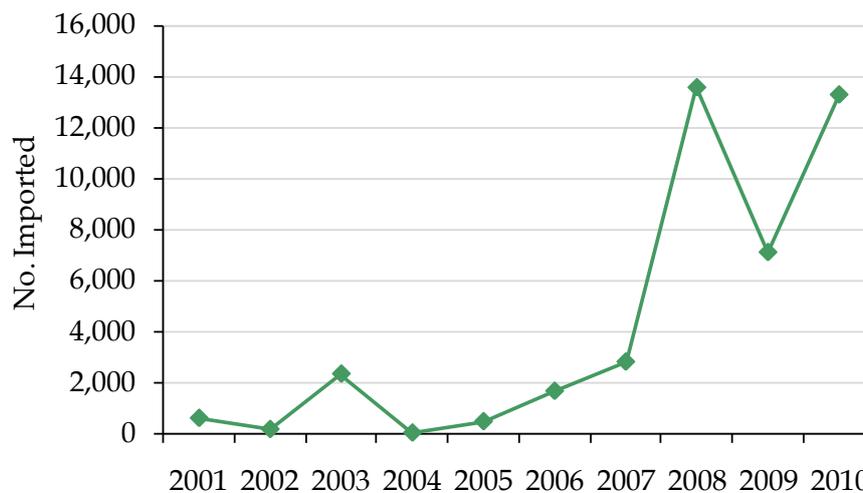


Figure 14: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Lontra canadensis* skins, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Imports of wild-sourced skins principally originated in Canada (64%), with the remainder originating in the United States. The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from all countries on 2/9/1997 and confirmed the positive opinion for Canada on 16/02/2010.

***Ursus maritimus* (Polar Bear)**

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 39 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Denmark

Top trading partner: Greenland, Canada

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced. With the exception of trade for scientific purposes, imports primarily comprised skins traded for commercial purposes or as personal possessions, and hunting trophies and trophy items. Skins and other trophy items that easily equate to individual animals reported as purposes 'H', 'P' and 'T' equate to approximately 91 individuals, including 62 skins, 18 trophies, 10 skulls and one body. Analysis of permits revealed that one skull was imported on the same permit as one skin, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 90. EU imports of wild-sourced hunting trophies decreased by 18% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 15).

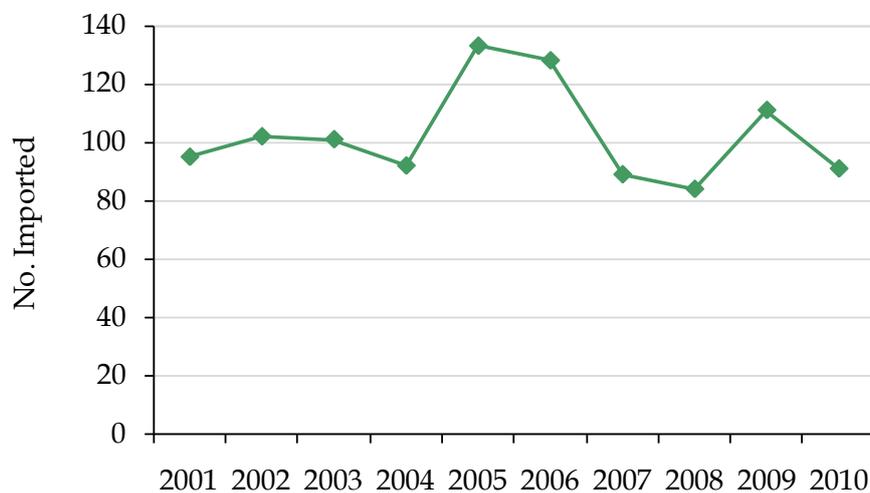


Figure 15: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Ursus maritimus* hunting trophies and trophy items (bodies, skins and skulls; purposes H, P and T), 2001-2010.

All wild-sourced skins and trophies originated in Canada (79%) or Greenland (21%). The SRG formed a positive opinion for all subpopulations of *Ursus maritimus* in Canada except those of Baffin Bay and Kane Basin, for which a negative opinion was formed, on 02/12/2008. The positive opinion was confirmed on 30/11/2009; the negative opinion for the Baffin Bay and Kane Basin subpopulations was confirmed

on 30/11/2009 and reconfirmed on 16/02/2010. *U. maritimus* from Canada was discussed at SRG 60 on 07/06/2012 and Canada was requested to provide more information.

***Equus zebra hartmannae* (Hartmann's Mountain Zebra)**

- Criteria met:** High volume (globally threatened)
- Principle trade term to EU:** skins
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 43 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Germany
- Top trading partner:** Namibia
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 primarily comprised skins (760), hunting trophies (107) and trophy items, reported as purposes 'H', 'P' and 'T'; all trade was wild-sourced. Imports of wild-sourced skins decreased by 14% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 16).

Ninety-nine percent of skins and trophies originated in Namibia and the remainder in South Africa. The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Namibia on 02/12/2008.



Figure 16: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Equus zebra hartmannae* skins (excluding skins reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Loxodonta africana (African Elephant)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: trophies, tusks

Percentage of global trade to EU: 10 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: trophies: Denmark, Spain; tusks: Spain, Romania

Top trading partner: Zimbabwe

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

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU-reported imports from Annex B populations in 2010 principally comprised wild-sourced hunting trophies, tusks and skin pieces. The wild-sourced trophies and tusks mainly originated in Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

Wild-sourced trophies and trophy items in trade that can easily be equated to individuals consisted of 215 trophies, 153 tusks and 241.9 kg of tusks, 46 feet, 23 ears and 11 tails. This equates to approximately 331 individuals, using the conversion factor of 1.88 tusks per elephant³, and not including tusks reported by weight. A permit analysis of importer-reported data revealed that several trophy items were imported on the same permits as other trophy items, possibly reducing the number of animals involved to 314.

EU imports of wild-sourced Annex B trophies decreased by 17% between 2009 and 2010; although imports of wild-sourced Annex B tusks increased slightly in 2010, imports of tusks reported by weight showed a decline of 44% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 17).

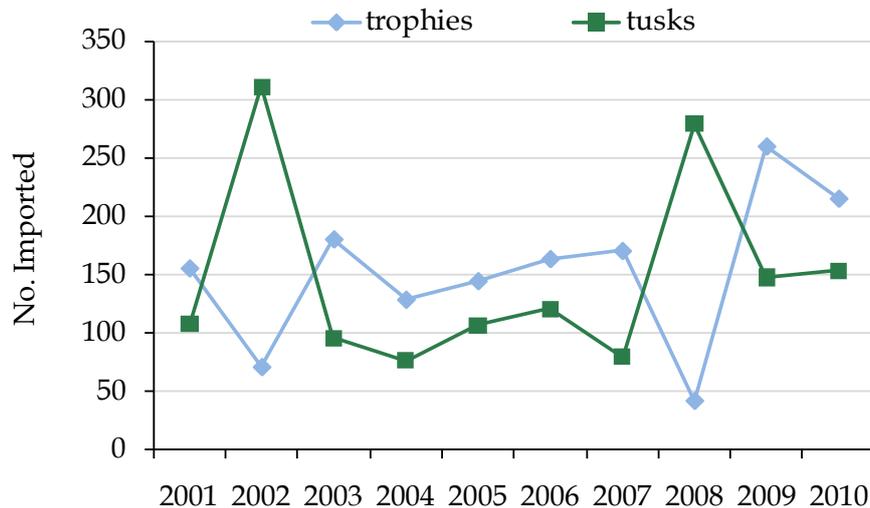


Figure 17: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced (includes sources 'W', 'U' and source unspecified), Annex B *Loxodonta africana* trophies and tusks (excluding tusks reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

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

In 2010, there were several instances where a *L. africana* import originating in a country with an Appendix II/Annex B population was reported as Appendix I/Annex A: Denmark reported the import of a total of 113 wild-sourced trophy items, leather products and skin pieces directly from Zimbabwe, South Africa and Botswana; the United Kingdom reported the import of 37 pre-Convention carvings directly from South Africa; France reported the import of one wild-sourced trophy and 18 pre-Convention carvings directly from South Africa; and Germany reported the import of one wild-sourced trophy directly from Namibia.

Trade in *L. africana* is closely monitored through the CITES process following Decision 14.78 (Rev. CoP15). The SRG confirmed positive opinions for Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe on 23/02/2012.

REPTILES

Alligator mississippiensis (American Alligator)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 16 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: United States

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2010, EU imports principally comprised wild-sourced skins (259,386 skins), with notable quantities of wild-sourced skin-pieces (3,199) and small leather products (2,629), the majority traded for commercial purposes. Smaller quantities of skins originated from captive-bred and ranched sources (1,553 and 1,000 skins, respectively). Total imports of skins increased by 26% between 2009 and 2010, while imports of ranched skins in 2010 were at their highest level since 2004 (Figure 18).

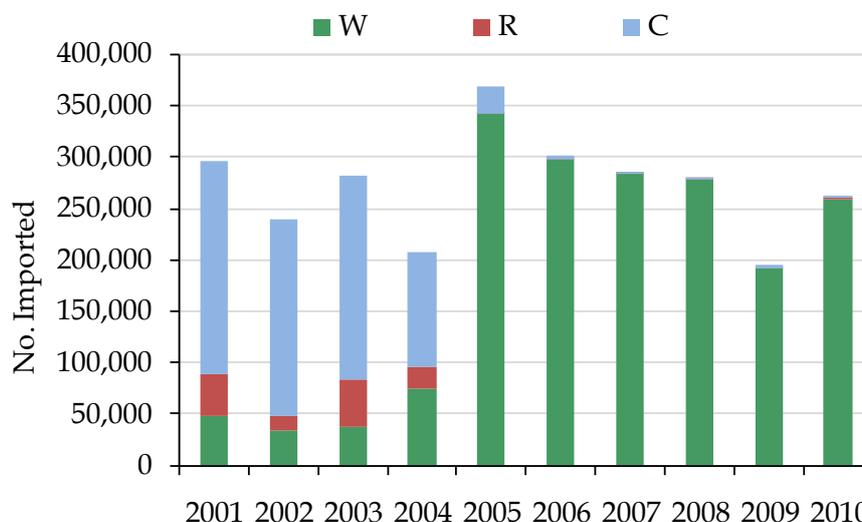


Figure 18: EU-reported imports of *Alligator mississippiensis* skins (excluding skins reported in kg) from the three main sources ('W', 'C' and 'R'; 'W' includes 'U'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

All wild-sourced imports and the vast majority of ranched imports originated in the United States. The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for the United States on 14/09/2007.

Crocodylus porosus (Estuarine Crocodile)

Criteria met: Overall increase

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 17 percent

Principal source: captive-bred, ranched

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Australia

CITES Appendix: II (populations of Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea)

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU-reported imports from Appendix II/Annex B populations in 2010 principally consisted of skins, the majority of which were captive-bred (12,071 skins) or ranched (10,346 skins); 1,209 wild-sourced skins were also imported. Captive-bred and ranched skins primarily originated in Australia (64% and 96% of skins, respectively), while 98% of the wild-sourced skins were imported directly from Papua New Guinea.

Although *C. porosus* met the ‘overall increase’ criterion based on imports of skins, quantities of both wild-sourced and ranched skins decreased slightly between 2009 and 2010, while total imports of skins decreased in both 2009 and 2010 (Figure 19).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Papua New Guinea on 16/02/2010.

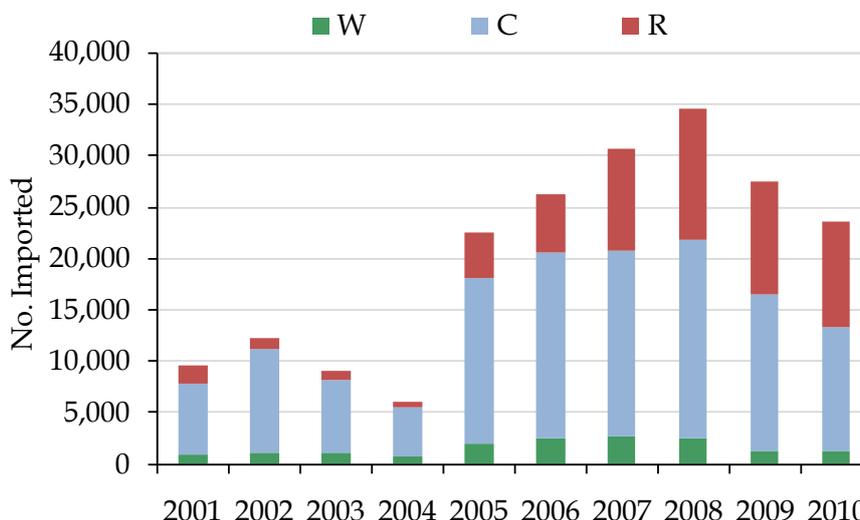


Figure 19: EU-reported imports of Annex B *Crocodylus porosus* skins from the three main sources ('W', 'C' and 'R'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Uromastyx dispar

- Criteria met:** Sharp increase
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 19 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Netherlands, Spain
- Top trading partner:** Chad
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Not evaluated

All EU imports in 2010 were live, wild-sourced animals exported directly from Chad for commercial purposes (1,870 animals). Live, wild-sourced imports have increased every year since 2006 and nearly doubled between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 20). The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Chad on 18/05/2010, subject to a quota of 2,500 specimens.

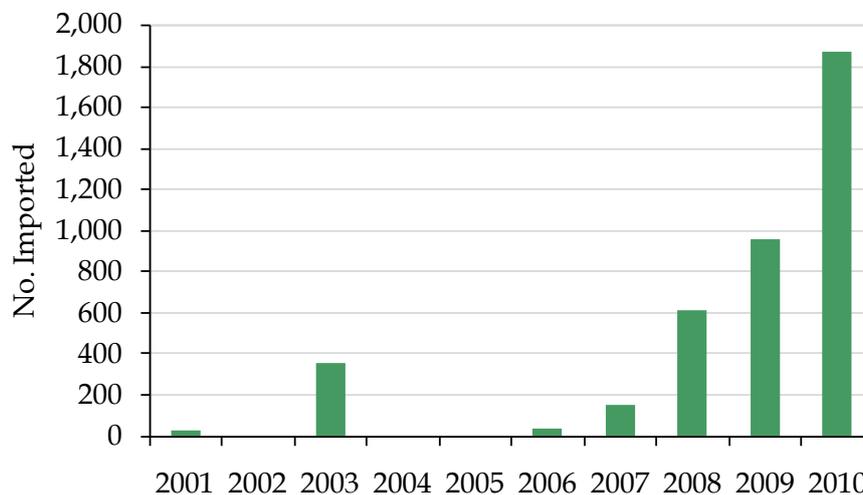


Figure 20: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Uromastyx dispar*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Phelsuma lineata (Lined Day Gecko)

- Criteria met:** High volume (globally threatened)
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 53 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Germany
- Top trading partner:** Madagascar
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Near Threatened

All EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced and exported directly from Madagascar; with the exception of trade for scientific purposes, all trade was in live animals imported for commercial purposes (1,006 animals). The quantity of live animals imported in 2010 was roughly equivalent to levels in 2008 and 2009 (Figure 21).

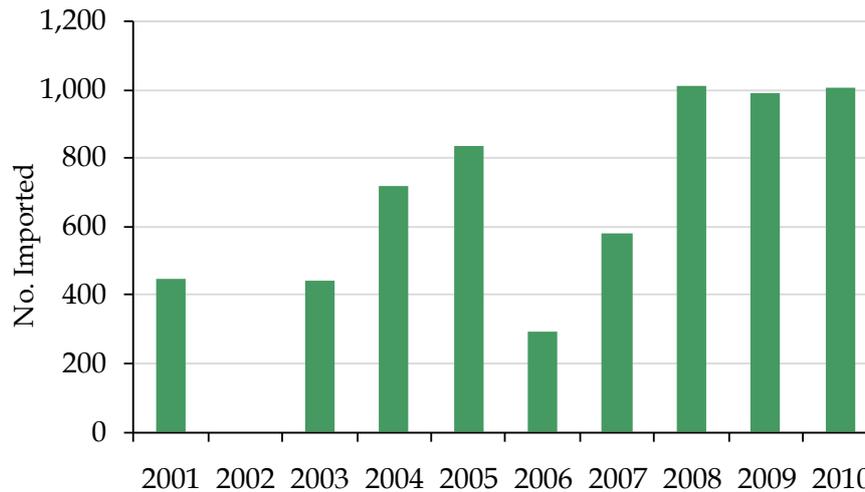


Figure 21: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Phelsuma lineata*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Imports of wild specimens of *P. lineata* by the EU from Madagascar were restricted from 22/12/1997 until 26/09/2006 when a positive opinion was formed by the SRG; the restriction was formally removed on 01/10/2007.

Tupinambis rufescens (Argentine Teju)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 21 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Germany, Spain

Top trading partner: Argentina, Singapore

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised wild-sourced skins traded for commercial purposes (33,847 skins). Imports of wild-sourced skins increased by over 13-fold between 2009 and 2010, following three consecutive years of decline (Figure 22).

The vast majority of wild-sourced imports originated in Argentina and Paraguay (53% and 47%, respectively). The SRG formed a positive opinion for all countries on 22/07/1997, and confirmed a positive opinion for Argentina on 02/12/2008. The positive opinion for Paraguay was removed on 02/12/2011, with the exception of “existing stocks of legally acquired reptile specimens (skins collected during 2001, 2002 and 2003) in accordance with CITES Notification 2011/009”.

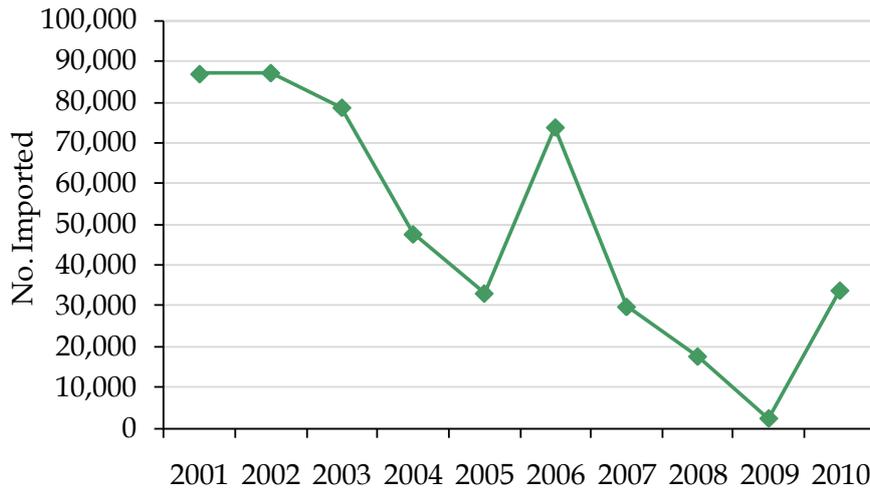


Figure 22: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Tupinambis rufescens* skins, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Varanus niloticus (Nile Monitor)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 21 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Mali

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EU imports in 2010 primarily comprised skins, all of which were wild-sourced and traded for commercial purposes (29,021 skins). Imports of wild-sourced skins have decreased each year since 2006 and decreased by 33% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 23).

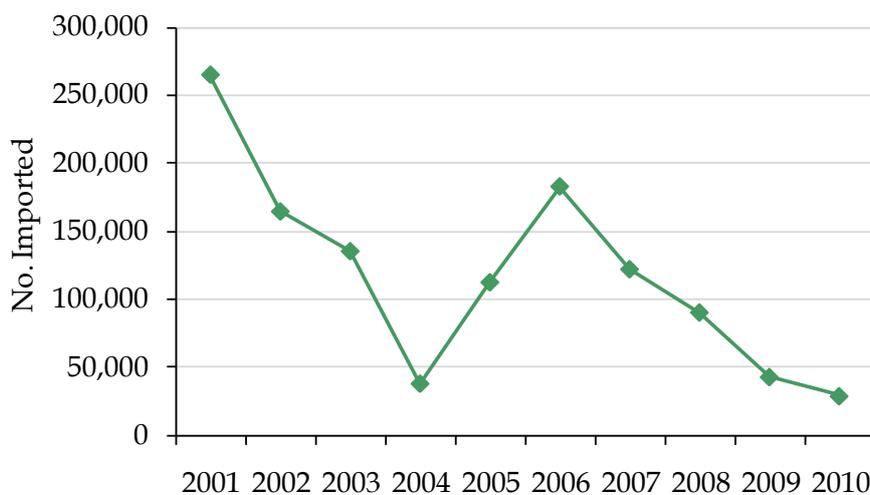


Figure 23: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Varanus niloticus* skins, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Wild-sourced skins all originated in either Mali (62%) or Chad (38%). The SRG formed a positive opinion for Chad on 10/09/1998, and confirmed the positive opinion for Chad and formed a positive opinion for Mali on 26/05/2008.

Varanus salvator (Water Monitor)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** skins
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 13 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** France
- Top trading partner:** Singapore
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EU imports in 2010 primarily comprised skins, all of which were wild-sourced and traded for commercial purposes (73,924 skins). Imports of wild-sourced skins increased by 35% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 24).

The vast majority of the wild-sourced skins originated in Malaysia (53%) and Indonesia (47%). A positive opinion has been in place for Indonesia since 23/06/1999 (reconfirmed 29/02/2008); for Malaysia, a positive opinion has been in place since 05/09/2002, which was reconfirmed 02/12/2011 (with the exception of Sabah and Sarawak, for which the positive opinion was removed).

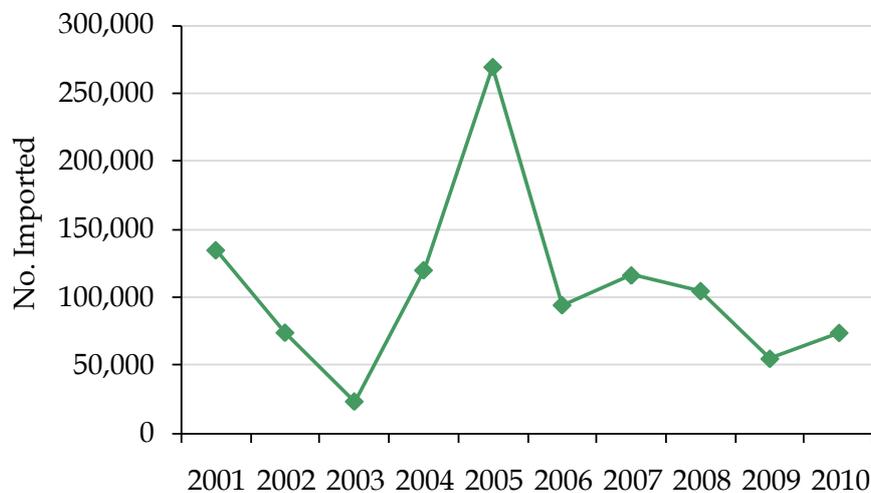


Figure 24: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Varanus salvator* skins, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Naja kaouthia (Monocellate Cobra)

Criteria met: Sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 89 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Italy

Top trading partner: Thailand

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

With the exception of two live, captive-bred animals imported as personal possessions and four seized/confiscated items, all EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced skins imported directly from Thailand for commercial purposes (1,900 skins). This was the highest level of EU imports of this species over the ten-year period 2001-2010 (Figure 25); previous wild-sourced trade comprised 245 small leather products imported in 2006, 50 skins and 146 small leather products imported in 2008, and a further 700 skins imported in 2009.

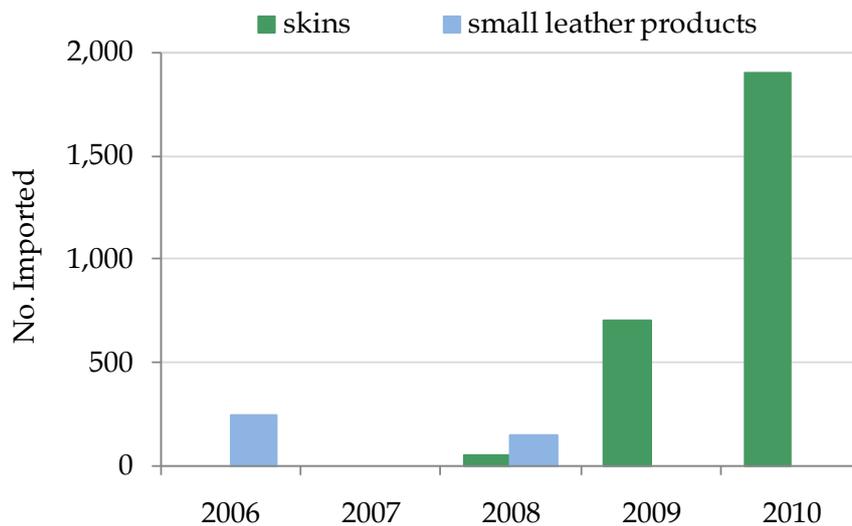


Figure 25: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Naja kaouthia* skins and small leather products, all purposes, 2006-2010 (no wild-sourced imports were reported 2001-2005).

Python regius (Royal Python)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 40 percent
- Principal source:** ranched
- Top EU importer:** Germany
- Top trading partner:** Togo, Ghana
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised live specimens traded for commercial purposes, of which the majority were ranched (30,791 animals) and a notable quantity were captive-bred (6,108 animals); the import of 625 live, wild-sourced animals was also reported. Although *P. regius* was selected on the basis of the ‘high volume’ criterion, total live imports (all sources) decreased by 29% between 2009 and 2010; 2010 is the second consecutive year in which imports have decreased (Figure 26).

Ranched imports primarily originated in Togo (50%) and Ghana (48%); wild-sourced imports originated in Togo (40%), Benin (36%) and Ghana (24%). Trade in wild and ranched *P. regius* from Benin, Ghana and Togo was reviewed by the SRG in 2008. The SRG confirmed positive opinions for ranched specimens from all three countries and wild specimens from Togo on 15/09/2008. The positive opinion for ranched specimens from Benin was reconfirmed on 03/12/2010. A positive opinion was formed for wild specimens from Ghana on 12/03/2009. A suspension for wild specimens from Benin was formalised on 03/09/2008 and reconfirmed on 07/09/2011.

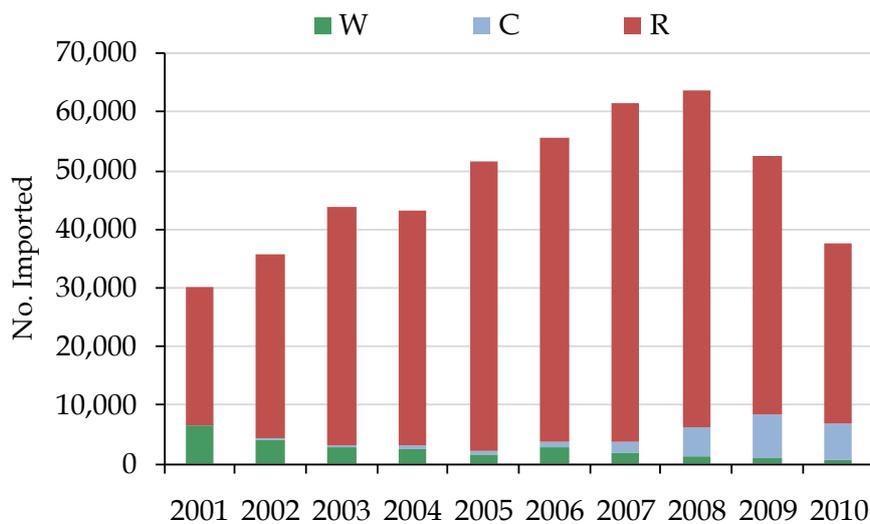


Figure 26: EU-reported imports of live *Python regius* from the three main sources (‘W’, ‘C’ and ‘R’), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Python reticulatus (Reticulated Python)

Criteria met: High volume
Principle trade term to EU: skins
Percentage of global trade to EU: 26 percent
Principal source: wild, captive-bred
Top EU importer: Germany
Top trading partner: Singapore, Indonesia
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports primarily consisted of captive-bred and wild-sourced skins (98,214 and 83,836 skins, respectively), and wild-sourced small leather products (45,152), the majority of which was for commercial purposes. Total imports of skins (all sources) increased by 64% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 27).

The majority of the wild-sourced skins (90%) originated in Indonesia, while the majority of the captive-bred skins (92%) originated in Viet Nam. The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 29/02/2008.

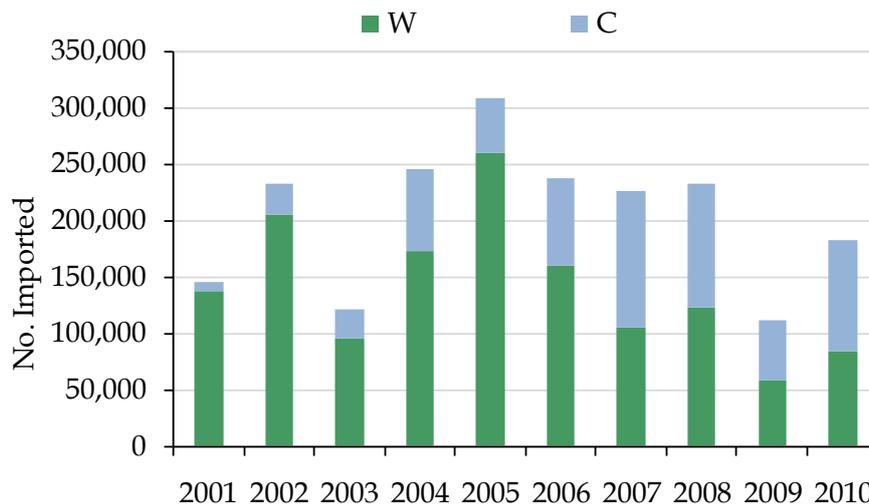


Figure 27: EU-reported imports of *Python reticulatus* skins (excluding skins reported by weight or length) from the two main sources ('W' and 'C'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Chelonoidis denticulata (Brazilian Giant Tortoise)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 26 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: Germany, Netherlands
Top trading partner: Suriname
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EU imports in 2010 were live animals, the vast majority of which were traded for commercial purposes. Imports were principally wild-sourced (145 animals), with 40 captive-born animals also imported.

A long-standing import suspension under Article 4.6c for live, wild-sourced specimens from all countries was removed on 10/05/2006; live, wild-sourced imports resumed in 2006 and increased markedly in 2007, but since then imports have decreased every year (Figure 28).

The wild-sourced animals imported in 2010 originated in Suriname (73 animals) and Guyana (72); all the captive-born animals originated in the United States. The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Guyana and Suriname on 23/02/2012.

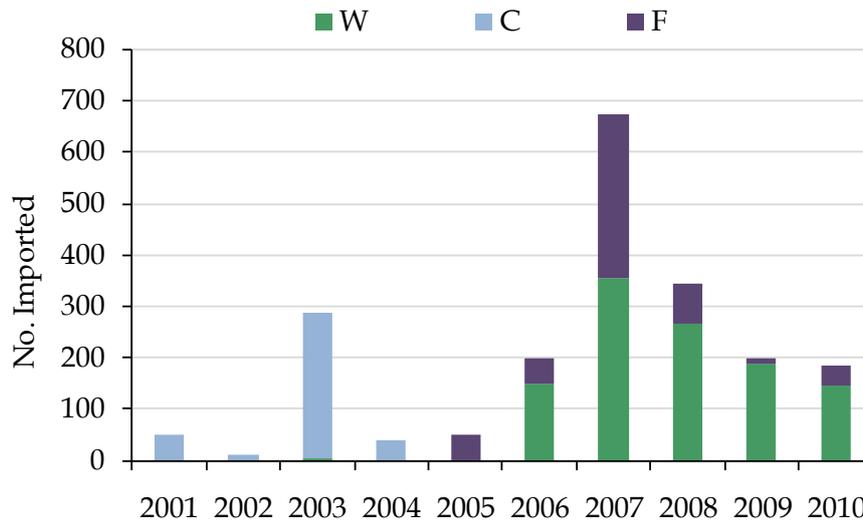


Figure 28: EU-reported imports of live *Chelonoidis denticulata* from the three main sources ('W', 'C' and 'F'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Kinixys homeana (Home's Hinge-back Tortoise)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 9 percent

Principal source: ranched

Top EU importer: Italy

Top trading partner: Togo

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 comprised 248 live, ranched animals exported directly from Togo for commercial purposes. Live, ranched imports increased by 56% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 29).

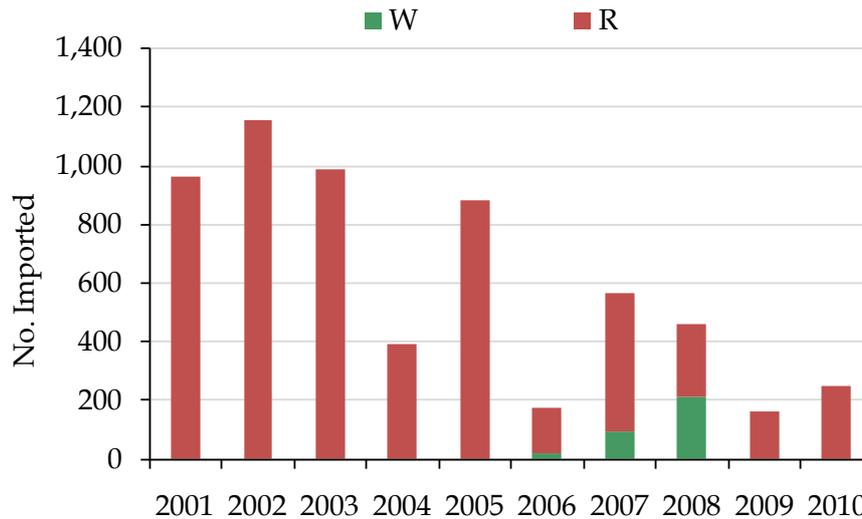


Figure 29: EU-reported imports of live *Kinixys homeana* from the two main sources ('W' and 'R'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

An import suspension has been in place for wild specimens from Togo since 21/05/2009, while a negative opinion for Ghana (the only country which traded wild specimens to the EU 2006-2008) was formed on 15/09/2008 and reconfirmed on 02/12/2011. A negative opinion for ranched specimens from Togo has been in place since 20/12/2005, but was amended on 15/09/2008 (and reconfirmed on 02/12/2011) to only apply to ranched specimens with a snout-vent length greater than 8 cm; a positive opinion was formed on 12/06/2006 (and confirmed 15/09/2008) for ranched specimens with a snout-vent length of up to 8 cm.

Testudo horsfieldii (Afghan Tortoise)

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

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 59 percent

Principal source: ranched, wild

Top EU importer: Italy, United Kingdom

Top trading partner: Uzbekistan

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports principally consisted of live animals traded for commercial purposes (34,557 animals), of which 41% were ranched, 34% were wild and 26% were captive-born. Although *T. horsfieldii* met the 'overall increase' criterion, total live imports remained relatively constant between 2009 and 2010 and decreased the previous year; ranched imports increased by 19% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 30).

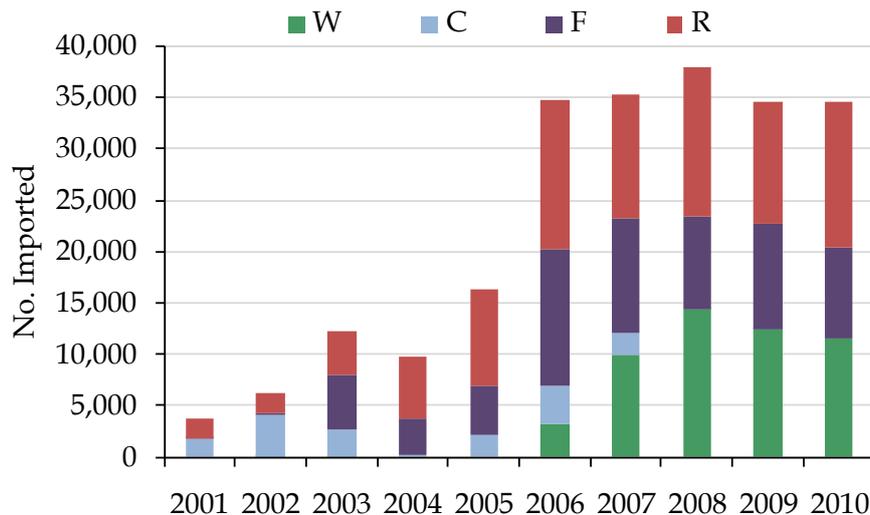


Figure 30: EU-reported imports of live *Testudo horsfieldii* from the three main sources ('W', 'C', 'F' and 'R'; 'W' includes 'U'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

In 2010, all ranched and wild-sourced imports originated in Uzbekistan, while the vast majority of captive-born imports originated in Ukraine.

A long-standing import suspension for wild specimens of this species 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, which was confirmed on 14/09/2010; a positive opinion was also formed for source 'F' and 'R' specimens from Uzbekistan with a plastron length of 6-8 cm on 26/03/2001, which was confirmed for ranched specimens (no size limits) on 14/09/2010. The species was selected under the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP14 at the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee; at the 25th meeting of the Animals Committee, Uzbekistan was categorised as of Possible Concern. Based on information communicated by Uzbekistan to the Secretariat on 06/12/2011, the population of Uzbekistan was removed from the review.

FISH

Acipenser gueldenstaedtii (Russian Sturgeon)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live, caviar

Percentage of global trade to EU: 15 percent

Principal source: captive-born

Top EU importer: live: Belgium; caviar: Germany, France

Top trading partner: Israel

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU imports in 2010 primarily consisted of 50,000 live, captive-born fish imported directly by Belgium from Israel for commercial purposes, and 1,641 kg of caviar, of which the majority (1,524 kg) was captive-bred and the remainder wild-sourced, also imported for commercial purposes. Total imports of caviar decreased by 15%

between 2009 and 2010, with the proportion of wild-sourced caviar also decreasing (Figure 31). Live imports have not been reported by the EU since 2007, when 2,000 live, captive-bred fish were imported.

The wild-sourced caviar all originated in Azerbaijan, while the captive-bred caviar primarily originated in Israel (66%) and China (33%). A zero export quota for wild-sourced caviar was in place for Azerbaijan, among other countries, for the quota year 01/03/2009 to 28/02/2010; a quota of 3,360 kg of wild-sourced caviar was in place for Azerbaijan from 01/03/2010. The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens from Azerbaijan on 14/09/2010, which was confirmed on 03/12/2010. The conservation and trade of Acipenseriformes are discussed at each meeting of the Animals Committee in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP14).

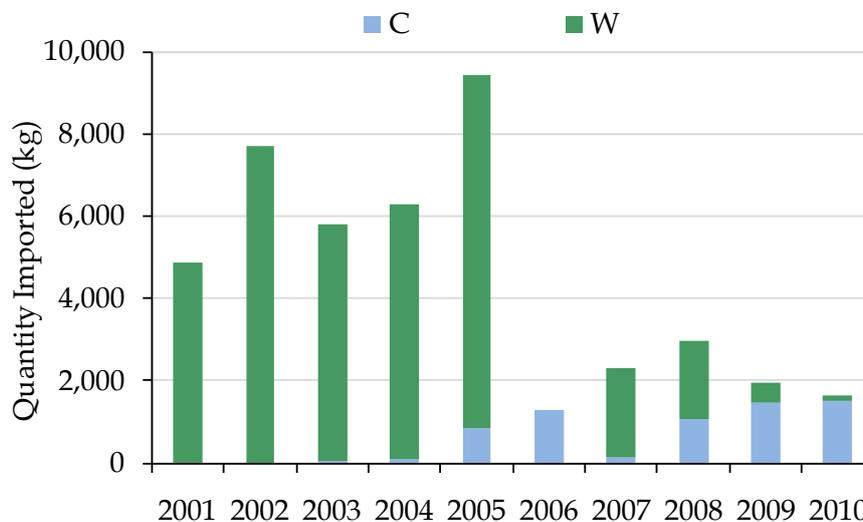


Figure 31: EU-reported imports of *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* caviar (kg) from the two main sources ('W' and 'C'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Acipenser oxyrinchus (Atlantic Sturgeon)

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

Principle trade term to EU: live eggs

Percentage of global trade to EU: 73 percent

Principal source: captive-bred

Top EU importer: Poland

Top trading partner: Canada

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 consisted of 190,000 live eggs and 2 kg of live eggs imported by Poland directly from Canada for scientific purposes; 140,000 eggs and the eggs reported by weight were captive-bred, while the remainder were wild-sourced.

Scaphirhynchus platorynchus (Sand Sturgeon)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: caviar

Percentage of global trade to EU: 29 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: United Kingdom

Top trading partner: United States

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports comprised 297 kg of wild-sourced caviar imported directly from the United States for commercial purposes. No imports of caviar were reported by the EU prior to 2009, when a quantity of 467 (units unspecified) of wild-sourced caviar was imported.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for the United States on 22/06/2011. The conservation and trade of Acipenseriformes are discussed at each meeting of the Animals Committee in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP14).

Polyodon spathula (Paddlefish)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: caviar

Percentage of global trade to EU: 7 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Poland

Top trading partner: United States

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports consisted of 2,239 kg of wild-sourced caviar and 55,000 captive-born (source 'F') live eggs imported directly from the United States; all trade was for commercial purposes, with the exception of 5,000 live eggs imported for scientific purposes.

EU imports of wild-sourced caviar have declined every year since 2008, with a 16% decrease between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 32).

The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for the United States on 12/03/2009. The conservation and trade of Acipenseriformes are discussed at each meeting of the Animals Committee in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP14).

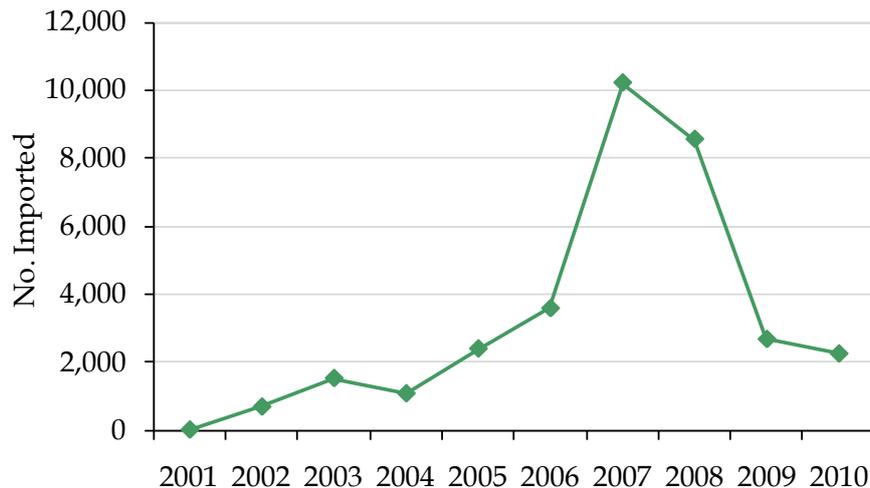


Figure 32: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Polyodon spathula* caviar (kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Anguilla anguilla (European Eel)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: bodies (kg)

Percentage of global trade to EU: 16 percent

Principal source: pre-Convention

Top EU importer: Poland, Germany, Denmark

Top trading partner: China

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised bodies (641,400 kg), live specimens (103,722 kg and 19,603 individuals) and meat (83,000 kg). All of the bodies and meat and approximately half of the live specimens were pre-Convention, with 9,603 and 53,961 kg of live specimens wild-sourced. The vast majority of trade was for commercial purposes. The wild-sourced trade primarily originated in Tunisia, with the remainder from Norway; the majority of the pre-Convention trade was imported via China from an unknown country of origin.

A. anguilla 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. Between 2009 and 2010, imports of pre-Convention bodies decreased by 43%.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Norway on 30/06/2009, which was subsequently removed on 18/05/2010. A negative opinion for all range States with the exception of Tunisia (within the quota published for 2010, for eels greater than or equal to 30 cm) was formed on 03/12/2010; a negative opinion for all countries was formed on 07/10/2011 and confirmed on 23/02/2012.

Hippocampus erectus (Northern Seahorse)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 24 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Italy

Top trading partner: Brazil

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 were all live specimens traded for commercial purposes, comprising 50 wild-sourced specimens imported directly from Brazil by Italy, and 34 captive-born (source 'F') specimens imported directly from the United States by the United Kingdom.

H. erectus was listed on CITES Appendix II in 2004; EU imports of live specimens peaked in 2008 and declined by 90% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 33).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for Brazil on 16/02/2010, which was confirmed on 02/12/2010.

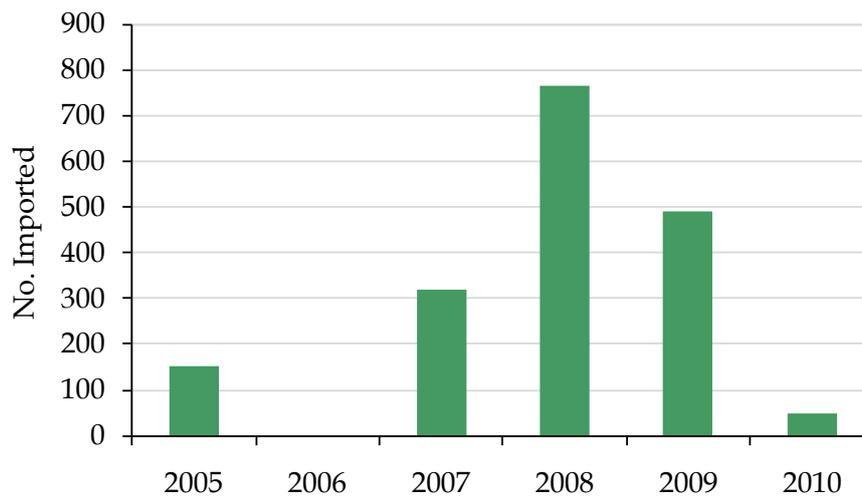


Figure 33: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Hippocampus erectus*, all purposes, 2005-2010.

INVERTEBRATES

Ornithoptera croesus (Wallace's Golden Birdwing)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: bodies

Percentage of global trade to EU: 27 percent

Principal source: ranched

Top EU importer: Germany, France

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EU imports in 2010 principally consisted of ranched bodies originating in Indonesia (824 bodies) which were primarily imported for commercial purposes; six pre-Convention bodies were also imported via San Marino from an unknown country of origin. Imports of ranched bodies decreased by 21% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 34).

An import suspension has been in place for wild specimens from Indonesia since 19/09/1999. The species was reviewed for SRG 50 and a decision was taken to form a negative opinion for ranched specimens from Indonesia if no information about ranching could be provided. In the absence of such information, SRG 50/6 should be revisited in reference to ranched specimens from Indonesia.

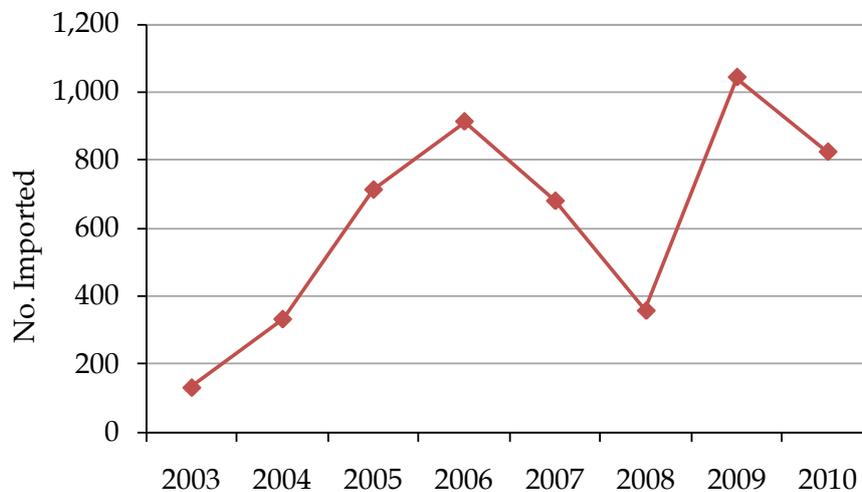


Figure 34: EU-reported imports of ranched *Ornithoptera croesus* bodies, all purposes, 2003-2010 (no trade was reported in 2001 or 2002).

Ornithoptera rothschildi (Rothschild's Birdwing)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: bodies

Percentage of global trade to EU: 14 percent

Principal source: ranched

Top EU importer: Germany

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 principally consisted of ranched bodies originating in Indonesia (295 bodies) which were primarily imported for commercial purposes; 17 pre-Convention bodies were also imported via San Marino from an unknown country of origin.

Imports of ranched bodies increased by 16% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 35).

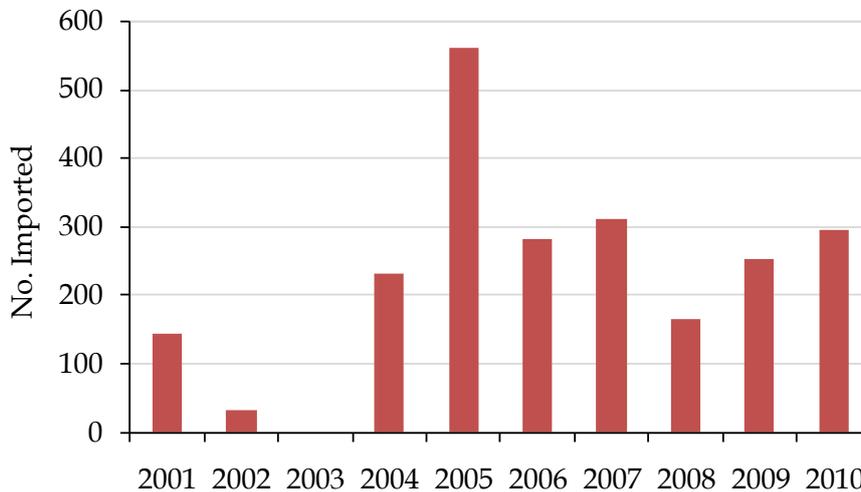


Figure 35: EU-reported imports of ranched *Ornithoptera rothschildi* bodies, all purposes, 2001-2010.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for ranched specimens from Indonesia on 11/02/1998.

Hirudo medicinalis (Medicinal Leech)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: derivatives

Percentage of global trade to EU: 52 percent

Principal source: captive-bred

Top EU importer: Latvia

Top trading partner: Ukraine, Russian Federation

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised captive-bred derivatives (198,960) and live specimens (83,000) traded for commercial purposes; 1,775 kg of wild-sourced live specimens were also imported. Live imports from both captive-bred and wild

sources increased between 2009 and 2010, by 38% and 6%, respectively (Figure 36). Imports of captive-bred derivatives increased by 4% over the same period.

The majority of the wild-sourced live specimens were exported directly from Turkey (72%), with 25% originating in Serbia and the remainder from an unknown country of origin. The captive-bred derivatives primarily originated in Ukraine (90%) with the remainder originating in the Russian Federation.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from all countries on 22/07/1997, and reconfirmed the positive opinion for specimens from Turkey on 11/03/2011. Following taxonomic changes adopted at CITES CoP15, *Hirudo verbana* from southeastern Europe is now recognised as a species distinct from *H. medicinalis*; the SRG formed a positive opinion for *H. verbana* on 03/12/2010 which was confirmed on 11/03/2011.

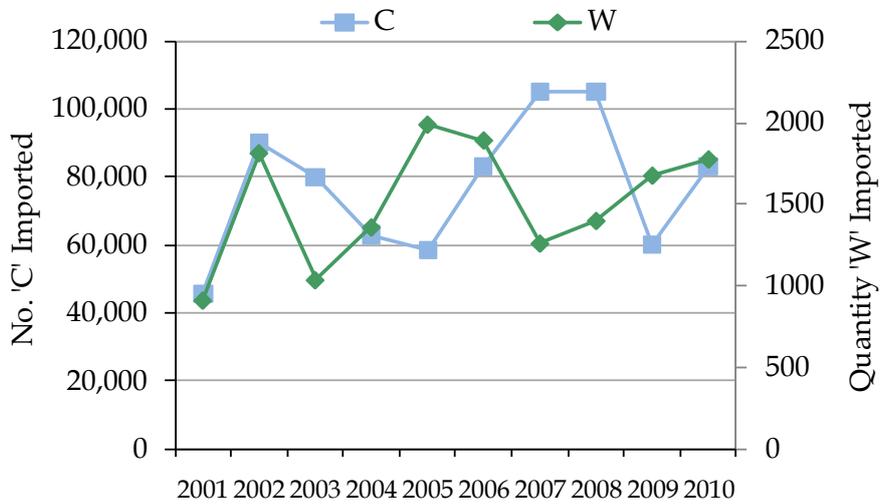


Figure 36: EU-reported imports of live *Hirudo medicinalis* from the two main sources ('W' reported in kg, and 'C' excluding trade reported in kg) all purposes, 2001-2010.

Tridacna maxima (Small Giant Clam)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 34 percent

Principal source: captive-bred

Top EU importer: United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Germany

Top trading partner: Micronesia, Vanuatu

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised live specimens traded for commercial purposes (24,191 live specimens), of which 82% were captive-born (source 'F') and smaller quantities were wild-sourced, captive-bred and ranched. Between 2009 and 2010, total imports of live specimens increased by 7%, with the proportion of wild-sourced specimens increasing from <1% to 6% (Figure 37).

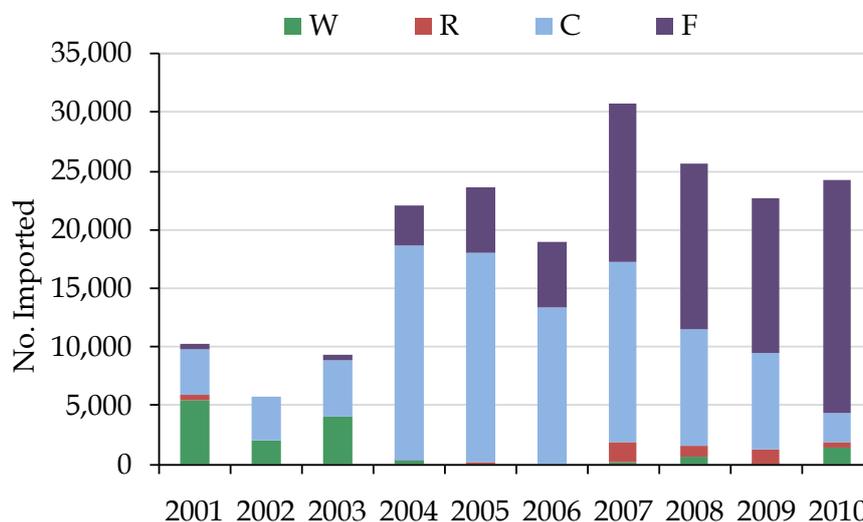


Figure 37: EU-reported imports of live *Tridacna maxima* from the four main sources ('W', 'R', 'C' and 'F'), all purposes, 2001-2010.

The source 'F' trade primarily originated in Micronesia (45%) and Vanuatu (33%), while the vast majority of the wild-sourced trade originated in an unknown country of origin and all the ranched trade originated in Kiribati (a non-Party).

The SRG formed a negative opinion for wild specimens originating in Micronesia and Vanuatu, among other countries, on 22/05/2003. Import suspensions have been in place for wild-sourced specimens originating in these countries since 10/05/2006. The positive opinion for wild-sourced specimens from Kiribati, formed on 22/07/1997, was removed on 23/02/2012.

Strombus gigas (Queen Conch)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: meat

Percentage of global trade to EU: 34 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Jamaica

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports primarily comprised wild-sourced meat imported directly from Jamaica for commercial purposes (382,089 kg); a total of 59 wild-sourced shells were also imported. Imports of wild-sourced meat decreased by 11% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 38).

S. gigas from Jamaica was reviewed for the 46th meeting of the SRG, and the existing positive opinion for this species/country combination was confirmed on 30/06/2009.

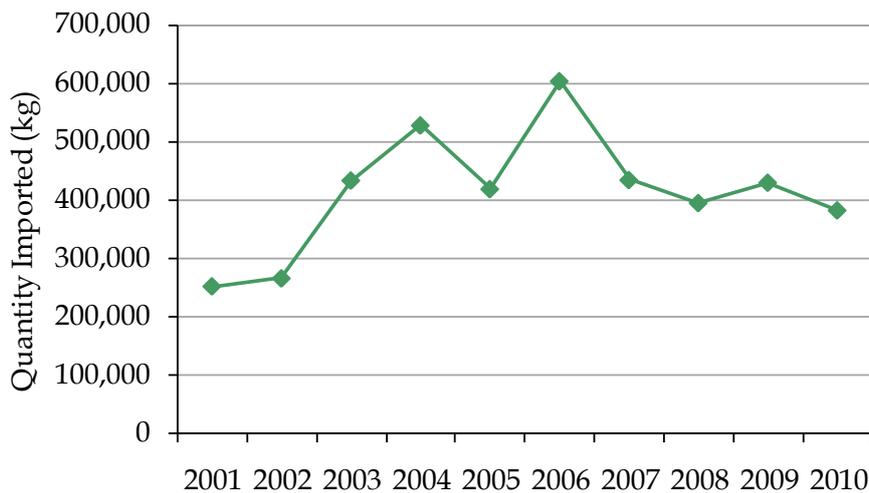


Figure 38: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Strombus gigas* meat (reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

CORALS

Catalaphyllia jardinei (Elegant Coral)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 28 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Australia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 were all wild-sourced and for commercial purposes, primarily consisting of 11,668 live corals and 1000 kg of live coral, with 198 pieces of raw coral also imported. The majority of trade originated in Australia, with all the live coral reported by weight originating in Indonesia. Imports of live, wild-sourced coral remained relatively similar between 2008 and 2010 (Figure 39).

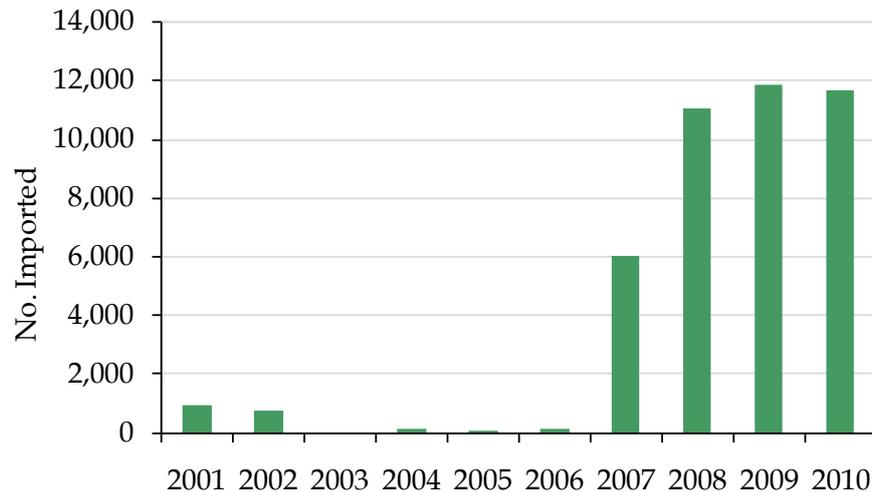


Figure 39: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Catalaphyllia jardinei* (excluding trade reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Australia on 03/12/2010 which was reconfirmed on 20/06/2011. An import suspension has been in place for wild-sourced specimens from Indonesia since 19/09/1999; since 18/02/2005 there has been an exception for maricultured specimens attached to artificial substrates.

Euphyllia ancora (Anchor Coral)

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

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 32 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France, United Kingdom

Top trading partner: Indonesia, Australia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports principally comprised live, wild-sourced coral (11,978 corals), with a smaller quantity of live corals reported as source 'F' also imported (655 corals); small quantities of raw corals from both sources were also reported. All trade was for commercial purposes. Although imports of *E. ancora* met the 'overall increase' criterion, 2010 is the second consecutive year in which imports of live, wild-sourced coral decreased, with a decline of 7% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 40).

The live, wild-sourced imports primarily originated in Indonesia (71%), with 29% originating in Australia; all the source F corals originated in Indonesia. The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Indonesia on 30/06/2009 and formed a positive opinion for Australia on 20/06/2011.

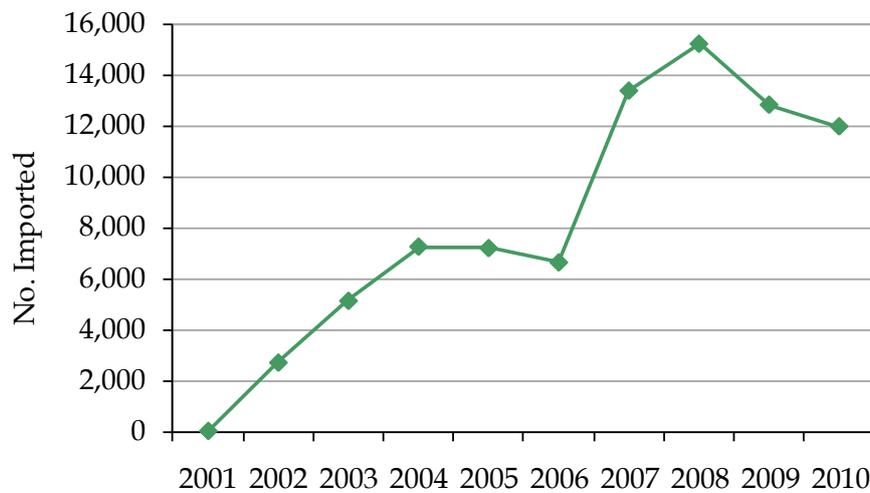


Figure 40: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Euphyllia ancora* (excluding trade reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Euphyllia divisa (Frogspawn Coral)**Criteria met:** Sharp increase**Principle trade term to EU:** live**Percentage of global trade to EU:** 31 percent**Principal source:** wild**Top EU importer:** United Kingdom**Top trading partner:** Australia**CITES Appendix:** II**IUCN Red List status:** Near Threatened

All EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced and exported directly from Australia for commercial purposes, principally comprising live coral (1,814 corals) with a smaller number of raw corals (180 pieces). Between 2009 and 2010, wild-sourced imports of live coral increased by 52%, while wild-sourced imports of raw coral increased over three-fold (Figure 41).

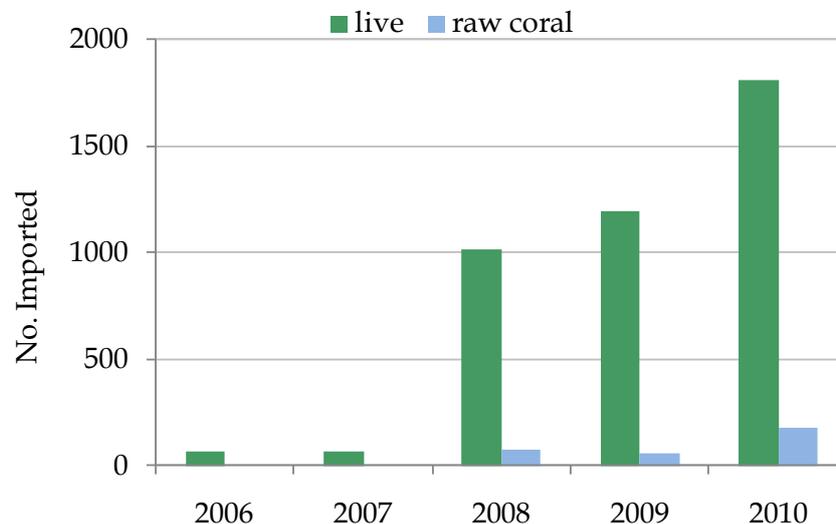


Figure 41: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced live and raw coral of *Euphyllia divisa*, all purposes, 2006-2010 (minimal trade was reported prior to 2006).

Duncanopsammia axifuga (Whisker Coral)**Criteria met:** Sharp increase**Principle trade term to EU:** live**Percentage of global trade to EU:** 70 percent**Principal source:** wild**Top EU importer:** France**Top trading partner:** Australia**CITES Appendix:** II**IUCN Red List status:** Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 comprised wild-sourced coral exported directly from Australia for commercial purposes, including 8,583 live corals and 54 raw corals. No imports of *D. axifuga* were reported by the EU prior to 2006; since then, imports of live, wild-sourced corals have increased every year, with a 49% increase between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 42).

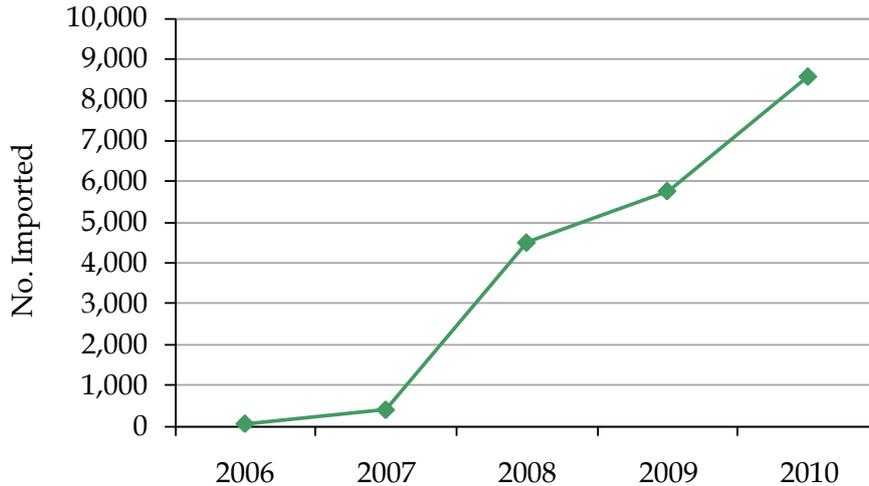


Figure 42: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Duncanopsammia axifuga*, all purposes, 2006-2010 (no imports were reported prior to 2006).

The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Australia on 02/12/2011.

***Favites chinensis* (Larger Star Coral)**

Criteria met: Overall increase

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 35 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Germany

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2010, EU imports primarily comprised live, wild-sourced corals (2,572 corals). All trade was imported directly from Indonesia for commercial purposes. Live, wild-sourced imports increased by 14% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 43).

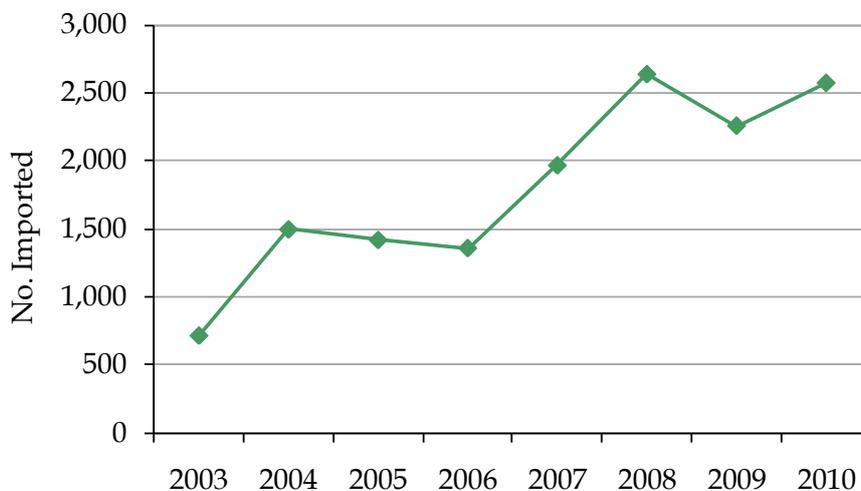


Figure 43: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Favites chinensis* (excluding trade reported in kg), all purposes, 2003-2010 (no imports were reported in 2001 or 2002).

Moseleya latistellata

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 85 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: France
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

All EU imports in 2010 were wild-sourced and imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes, comprising 3,458 live corals and 16 raw corals. No imports of the species were reported by the EU until 2008; imports increased in both subsequent years, with 164 live, wild-sourced corals imported in 2008 compared to 2,019 live wild-sourced corals imported in 2009.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Australia on 07/10/2011, which was confirmed on 02/12/2011.

Lithophyllon undulatum

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 93 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: France
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 consisted of 2,201 wild-sourced, live corals imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes. The only other EU import of this species between 2000 and 2010 was the import of 670 wild-sourced, live corals, also directly from Australia, in 2009.

Cynarina lacrymalis (Cat's-eye Coral)

Criteria met: Sharp increase
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 40 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: France
Top trading partner: Australia
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2010, EU imports comprised 6,141 live, wild-sourced corals imported for commercial purposes; the vast majority were imported directly from Australia, with four corals imported directly from the Solomon Islands. Although imports of *C.*

lacrymalis met the ‘sharp increase’ criterion, live, wild-sourced imports decreased by 5% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 44).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Australia on 30/11/2009.

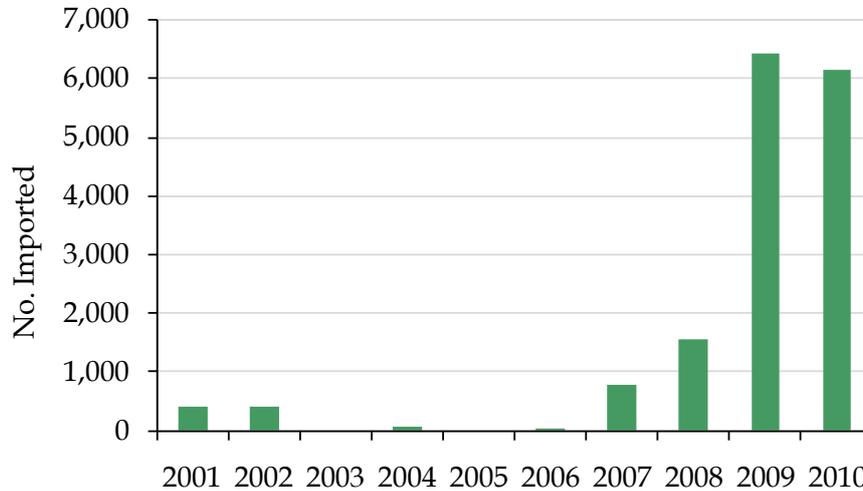


Figure 44: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Cynarina lacrymalis*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Scolymia australis (Button Coral)

- Criteria met:** Sharp increase
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 37 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** France, Netherlands
- Top trading partner:** Australia
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

EU imports in 2010 principally comprised live, wild-sourced corals (5,109 corals), with an additional 245 wild-sourced, raw corals also imported. All trade was imported directly from Australia for commercial purposes. Between 2001 and 2006, the only imports reported by the EU were 35 live corals imported in 2002; imports of live, wild-sourced corals have increased every year since 2007, with a 54% increase between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 45).

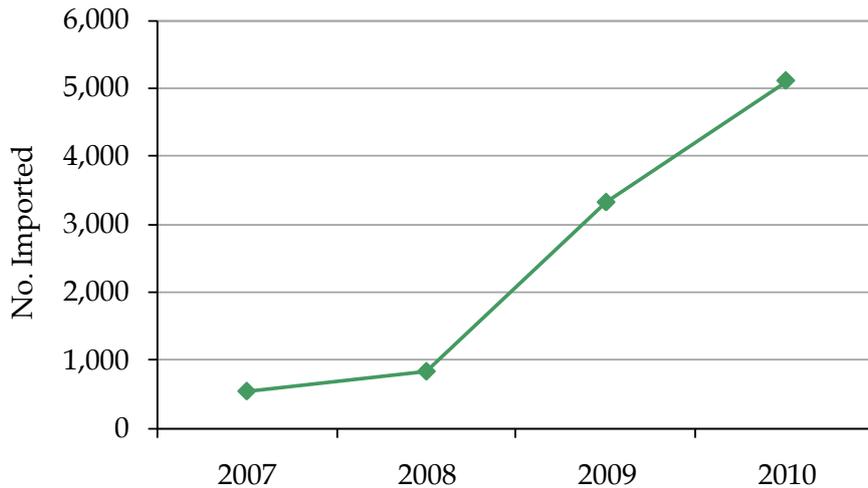


Figure 45: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Scolymia australis*, all purposes, 2007-2010 (minimal imports were reported 2001-2006).

Goniopora stokesi (Flowerpot Coral)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 39 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

In 2010, all EU imports were wild-sourced and imported directly from Indonesia for commercial purposes. Imports were primarily live (13,188 corals), with 230 raw corals also imported. Imports of live, wild-sourced coral increased by 21% between 2009 and 2010, following two consecutive years in which imports decreased (Figure 46).

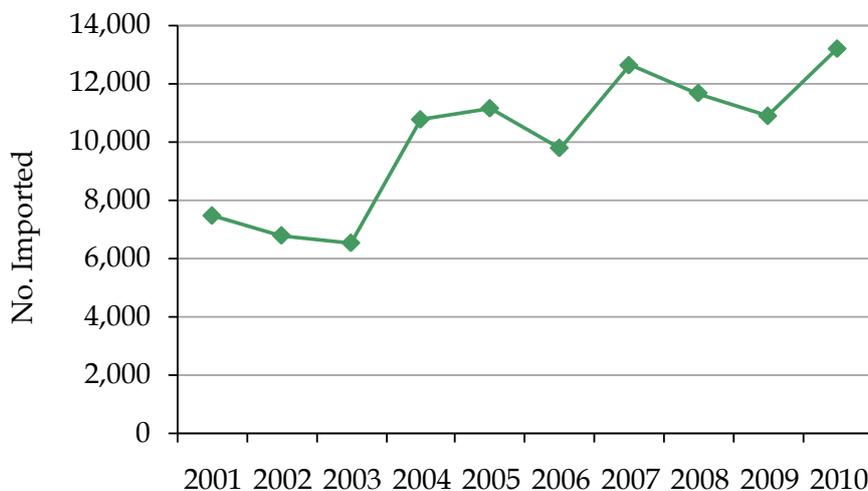


Figure 46: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Goniopora stokesi*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

***Trachyphyllia geoffroyi* (Crater Coral)**

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 13 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Australia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 principally consisted of live, wild-sourced corals imported for commercial purposes (10,181 corals), of which the vast majority were imported directly from Australia and the remainder (18 corals) were imported directly from Indonesia. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals increased by 37% between 2009 and 2010, following a notable decrease between 2008 and 2009 (Figure 47).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens originating in Australia on 20/06/2011 following selection of the species on the basis of the 2008 Analysis. An import suspension has been in place for wild-sourced specimens from Indonesia, with the exception of maricultured specimens attached to artificial substrates, since 18/02/2005.

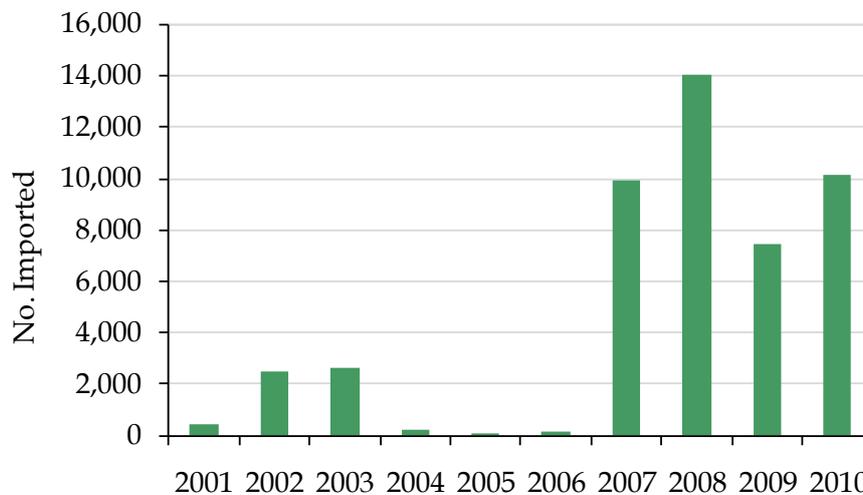


Figure 47: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced, live coral of *Trachyphyllia geoffroyi*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

PLANTS

Galanthus elwesii (Greater Snowdrop)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 74 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Netherlands
- Top trading partner:** Turkey
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Not evaluated

EU imports in 2010 comprised 3,560,590 live, wild-sourced plants imported directly from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced plants increased by 22% between 2009 and 2010, following a notable decline the previous year (Figure 48).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

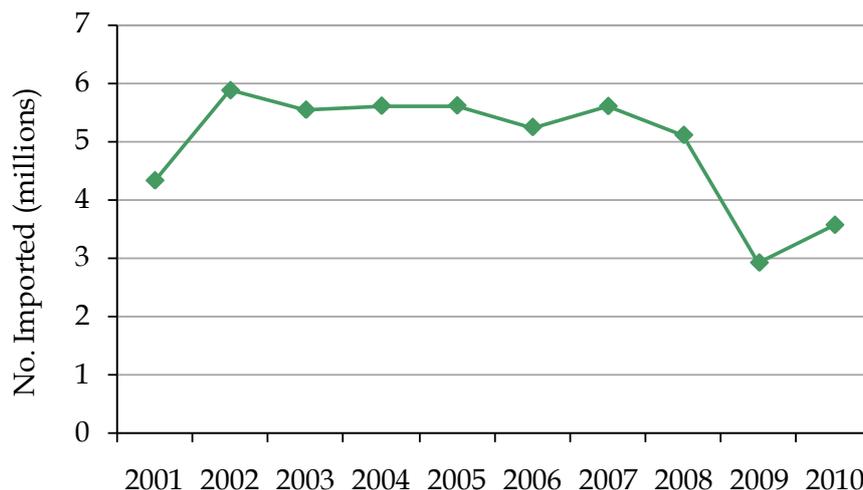


Figure 48: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Galanthus elwesii*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Galanthus woronowii (Green Snowdrop)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 96 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Netherlands
- Top trading partner:** Turkey, Georgia
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Not evaluated

All EU imports in 2010 were live, wild-sourced plants imported for commercial purposes. The majority (57%) originated in Georgia (7,929,483 plants), of which 41% were re-exported via Turkey. The remainder (6,071,402 plants) were imported

directly from Turkey. Although imports remained relatively constant between 2009 and 2010 overall, imports originating in Georgia decreased by 36% while imports originating in Turkey increased three-fold (Figure 49).

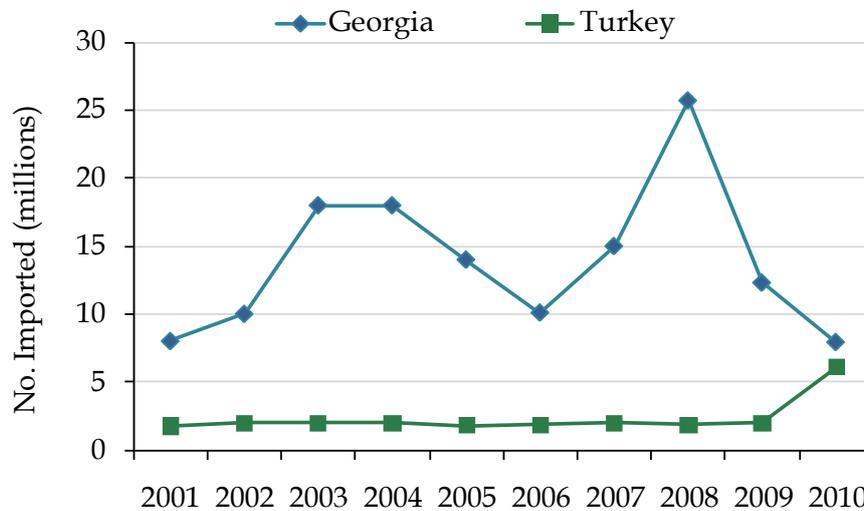


Figure 49: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Galanthus woronowii* originating in Georgia and Turkey, 2001-2010.

Direct imports of *G. woronowii* reported by the Netherlands exceeded the export quota published by Turkey for 2010 (3,000,000 wild-sourced bulbs) by more than double, while exports reported by Turkey were within quota (2,269,200 live, wild-sourced plants). However, four shipments totalling 3,831,952 plants reported by the Netherlands as direct imports from Turkey were reported by Turkey as re-exports originating in Georgia.

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

***Euphorbia antisiphilitica* (Candelilla)**

- Criteria met:** High volume, sharp increase
- Principle trade term to EU:** wax
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 55 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Netherlands
- Top trading partner:** United States, Mexico
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports principally comprised wild-sourced wax (825,043 kg and 2,500 wax reported without a unit), all of which originated in Mexico and was imported for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced wax reported by weight nearly tripled between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 3.50).

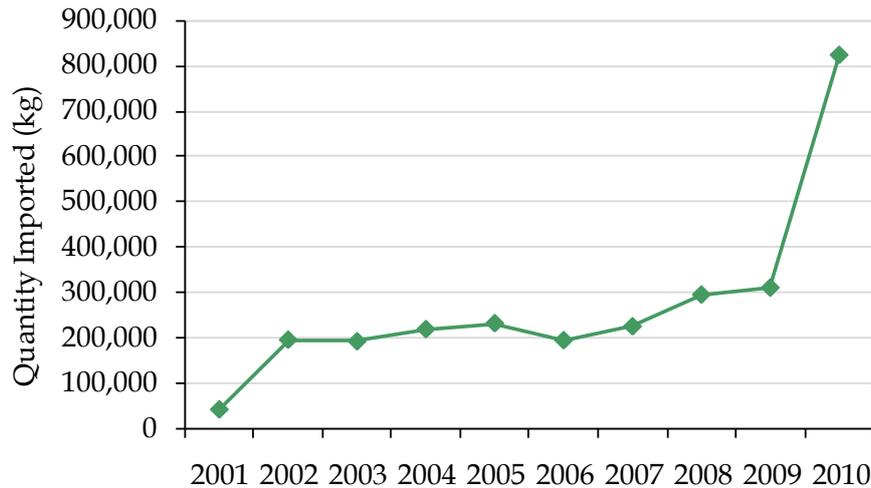


Figure 3.50: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* wax (reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Following the adoption of CoP15 Proposal 25, annotation #4 for *E. antisiphilitica* was amended on 23/06/2010 to include an exemption for “finished products of *Euphorbia antisiphilitica* packaged and ready for retail trade”. This will have implications for the monitoring of trade in *E. antisiphilitica* in the future.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Mexico on 14/09/2007, which was confirmed on 26/05/2008.

Aloe ferox (Aloe)

Criteria met: High volume, sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: extract, leaves

Percentage of global trade to EU: 53 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Germany

Top trading partner: South Africa

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

EU imports in 2010 consisted primarily of extract (189,688 kg, 2,065 litres and 2,244 extract reported without units), leaves (42,120) and dried plants (11,660 dried plants and 500 kg of dried plants). With the exception of a small quantity of seized/confiscated extract, all trade was wild-sourced; the vast majority was traded for commercial purposes.

A. ferox met the criterion ‘sharp increase’ based on imports of dried plants; imports of individual dried plants increased by 71% between 2009 and 2010, with the additional 500 kg of dried plants imported in 2010. There were also notable increases in imports of extract reported by weight and leaves reported by number between 2009 and 2010 (increases of 2.5-fold and 46%, respectively) that cannot solely be accounted for by differences in the units used to report trade (Figures 3.51a and 3.51b).

All EU imports in 2010 originated in South Africa, with the exception of a small quantity of the seized/confiscated extract which originated in the United States. The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from South Africa on 23/02/2012.

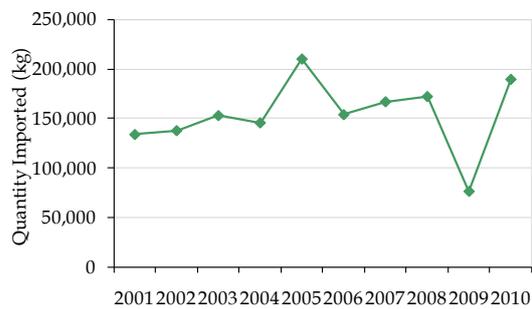


Figure 3.51a: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Aloe ferox* extract (reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

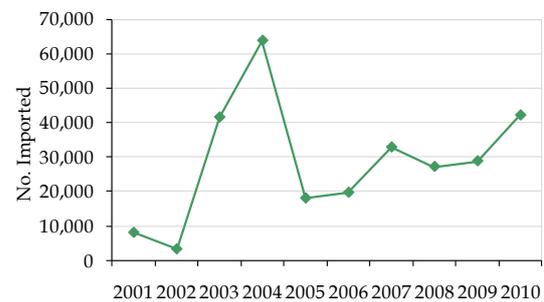


Figure 3.51b: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Aloe ferox* leaves (excluding leaves reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Ravenea rivularis

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live, seeds

Percentage of global trade to EU: 3 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Netherlands

Top trading partner: United States, Madagascar

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 were all wild-sourced and traded for commercial purposes, consisting of 1000 live plants imported from Madagascar via the United States, and 1000 kg of seeds imported directly from Madagascar.

R. rivularis was listed in the CITES Appendices on 13/02/03, and was listed in the EU Annexes later the same year. The only other imports of the species reported by the EU since its listing were three live plants in 2004 and 200 live plants in 2008, all of which were wild-sourced. *R. rivularis* was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade process following CoP14 and was categorised as Possible Concern at the 19th meeting of the Plants Committee in April 2011; Madagascar was recommended to put in place a conservative export quota for live, wild-sourced plants and seeds within six months and to prepare a draft management plan for trade in wild palm seeds within nine months.

Cyclamen cilicium

Criteria met: High volume
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 89 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: Netherlands
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports comprised 62,850 live, wild-sourced plants imported by the Netherlands directly from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced plants decreased by 46% between 2009 and 2010; 2010 is the third consecutive year in which imports decreased (Figure 3.52).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. cilicium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

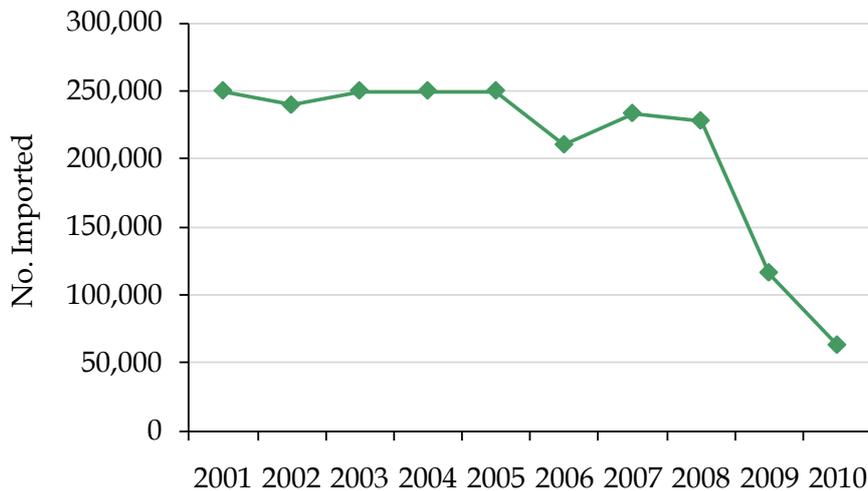


Figure 3.52: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Cyclamen cilicium*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

Cyclamen coum

Criteria met: High volume
Principle trade term to EU: live
Percentage of global trade to EU: 94 percent
Principal source: wild
Top EU importer: Netherlands
Top trading partner: Turkey
CITES Appendix: II
IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports comprised 308,400 live, wild-sourced plants imported by the Netherlands directly from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced plants decreased by 32% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 3.53).

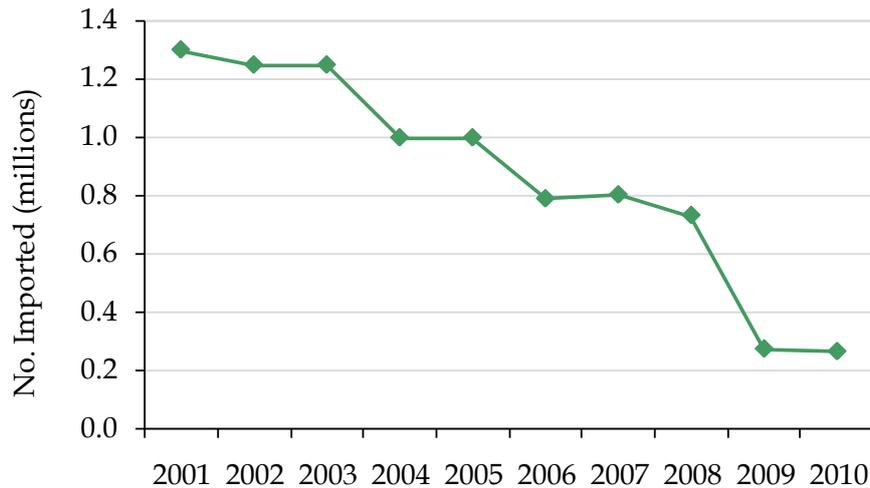


Figure 3.53: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Cyclamen coum*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. coum* from Turkey on 14/09/2007, which was reconfirmed on 16/02/2010.

Cyclamen hederifolium (Sowbread)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** live
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 92 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Netherlands
- Top trading partner:** Turkey
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports comprised 261,330 live, wild-sourced plants imported by the Netherlands directly from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced plants decreased by 3% between 2009 and 2010; 2010 is the third consecutive year in which imports decreased (Figure 3.54).

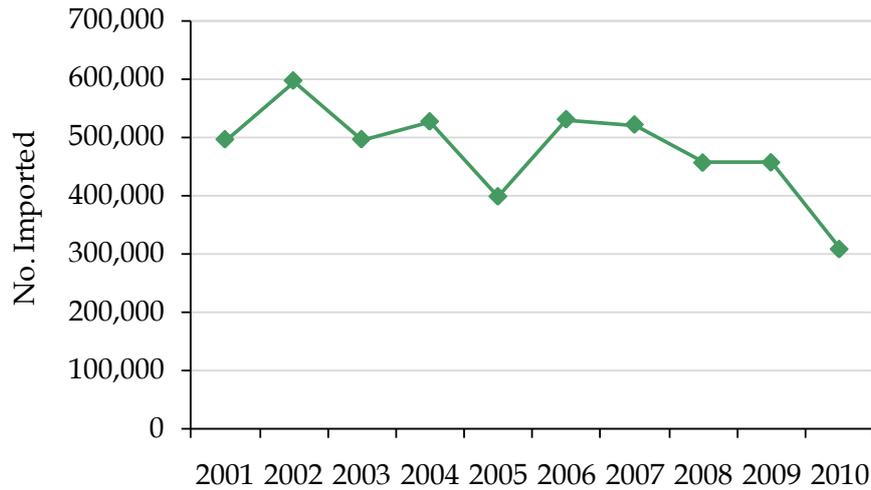


Figure 3.54: EU-reported imports of live, wild-sourced *Cyclamen hederifolium*, all purposes, 2001-2010.

The SRG formed a positive opinion for *C. hederifolium* from Turkey on 26/05/2008, which was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

TREES

Pericopsis elata (African Teak)

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

Principle trade term to EU: timber

Percentage of global trade to EU: 39 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Belgium, Portugal

Top trading partner: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EU imports in 2010 primarily comprised 12,417 m³ of wild-sourced timber traded for commercial purposes. EU imports of wild-sourced timber more than doubled between 2009 and 2010, following two consecutive years in which imports decreased (Figure 3.55).

The majority of the timber was imported directly from Democratic Republic of the Congo (50%) or Cameroon (43%). The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Cameroon on 02/04/2002, which was reconfirmed on 12/03/2009; a positive opinion was formed for specimens from the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 30/11/2009.



Figure 3.55: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Pericopsis elata* timber (reported in m³), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Swietenia macrophylla (Big-leaf Mahogany)

- Criteria met:** High volume (globally threatened)
- Principle trade term to EU:** timber
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** 1 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Germany
- Top trading partner:** Bolivia, Brazil, United States
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Vulnerable

In 2010, EU imports primarily consisted of wild-sourced timber traded for commercial purposes (273 m³); one pre-Convention carving was also imported. Although EU imports of wild-sourced timber increased by 18% between 2009 and 2010, there was a notable decrease over the period 2001-2010 overall (Figure 3.56).

The wild-sourced trade primarily originated in Guatemala (38%, the majority of which was re-exported by the United States), Bolivia (30%) and Brazil (23%). The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Brazil on 13/06/2005, which was removed on 18/12/2006; a positive opinion was formed for specimens from Guatemala on 12/03/2009 which was confirmed on 30/06/2009. A negative opinion for specimens from Bolivia was formed on 03/08/2010.



Figure 3.56: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Swietenia macrophylla* timber (reported in m³), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Prunus africana (African Cherry)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: bark

Percentage of global trade to EU: 93 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: France

Top trading partner: Uganda

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 primarily consisted of wild-sourced bark traded for commercial purposes (129,600 kg), all of which was imported directly from Uganda by France. Imports of wild-sourced bark reported by weight decreased by 79% between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 3.57).

The SRG formed a positive opinion for specimens from Uganda on 02/12/2008, which was reconfirmed on 23/02/2012, following information provided by Uganda on the scientific basis for increasing its annual export quota in 2011 to 176,179 kg.

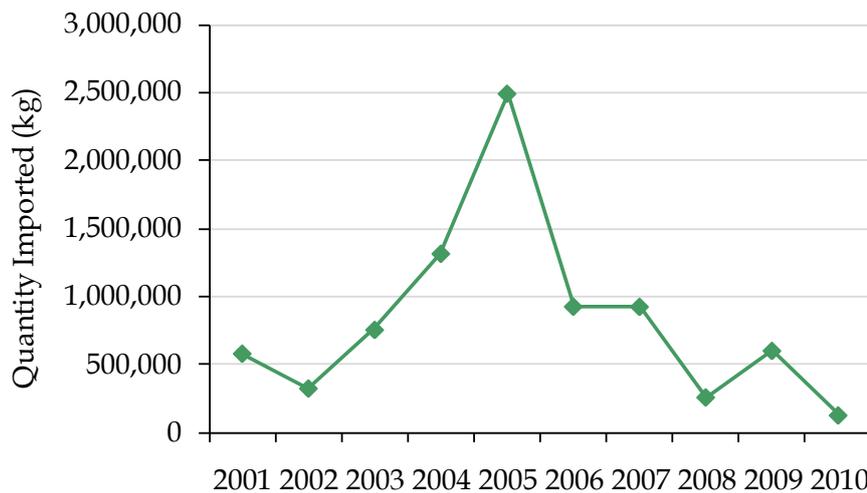


Figure 3.57: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Prunus africana* bark (reported in kg), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Gonystylus bancanus (Ramin)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: timber

Percentage of global trade to EU: 91 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Italy, Netherlands

Top trading partner: Indonesia

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Vulnerable

EU imports in 2010 were all wild-sourced and traded for commercial purposes, comprising 1,670 m³ of timber and 120 m³ of carvings. EU imports of wild-sourced

timber increased by 26% between 2009 and 2010, following two consecutive years in which imports decreased (Figure 3.58).

The vast majority of the trade in timber (99%) was imported directly from Indonesia, with the remaining timber and all the carvings imported directly from Malaysia. The SRG formed a negative opinion for *Gonystylus* spp. from Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia) on 27/03/2007. Subsequently, the SRG formed positive opinions for *Gonystylus* spp. from Malaysia (Sarawak) on 14/9/2007 and for Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia & Sabah) on 7/12/2007; positive opinions for all three regions were confirmed on 12/3/2009.

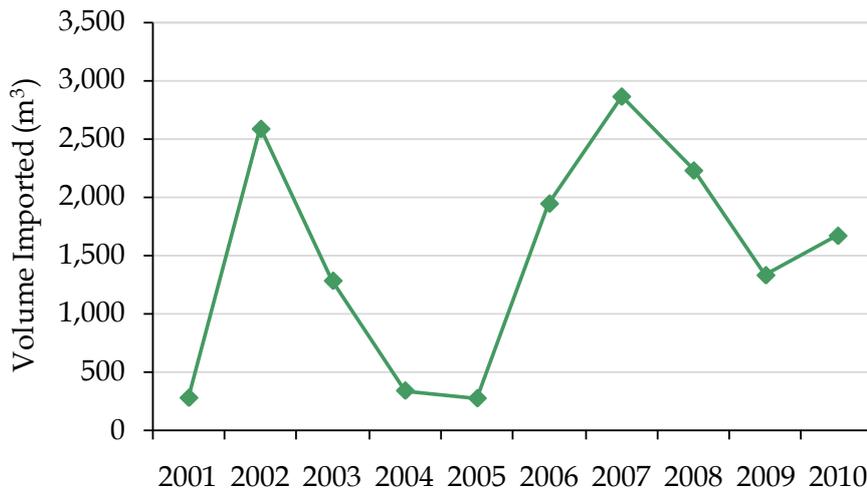


Figure 3.58: EU-reported imports of wild-sourced *Gonystylus bancanus* timber (reported in m³), all purposes, 2001-2010.

Annex C

REPTILES

Graptemys pseudogeographica (False Map Turtle)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened)

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 84 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Portugal

Top trading partner: United States

CITES Appendix: III

IUCN Red List status: Near Threatened

EU imports in 2010 comprised 95,037 live specimens, of which the majority (74%) were wild-sourced, 23% were reported without a source specified and the remainder were captive-bred. The majority of trade was for commercial purposes; the trade reported without a source was also reported without a purpose. The vast majority of the wild-sourced trade was imported directly from the United States, with China exporting all of the captive-bred specimens. The trade reported without a source also originated in the United States (75%) and China (25%).

This species was first listed in CITES Appendix III in June 2006, and in the EU Annexes in April 2008. Imports of live *G. pseudogeographica* decreased every year 2008-2010. Between 2009 and 2010, while overall imports decreased by 5%, wild-sourced imports increased almost three-fold (Figure 3.59).

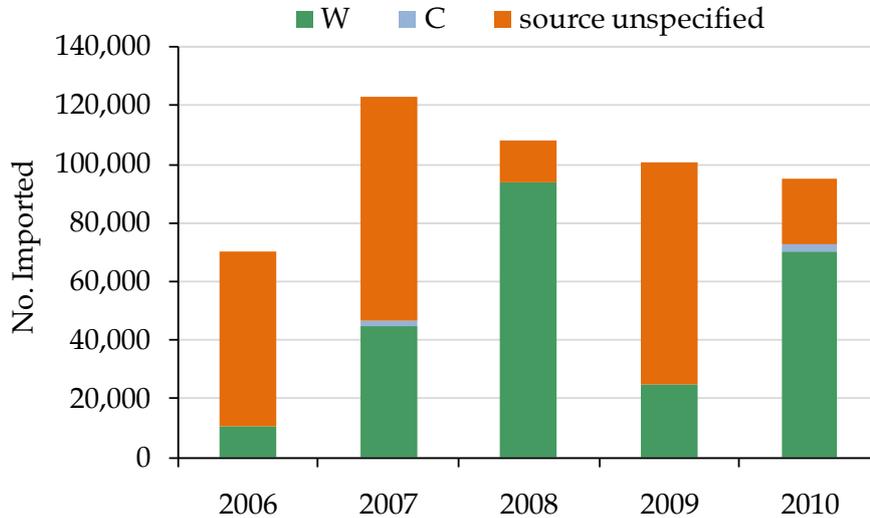


Figure 3.59: EU-reported imports of live *Graptemys pseudogeographica* by source, all purposes, 2001-2010.

***Mauremys iversoni* (Fujian Pond Turtle)**

Criteria met: Sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 100 percent

Principal source: None reported

Top EU importer: Italy

Top trading partner: Taiwan, Province of China

CITES Appendix: III

IUCN Red List status: Not evaluated

In 2010, EU imports comprised 4,760 live animals, reported without a source or purpose, imported by Italy directly from Taiwan, Province of China.

M. iversoni was first listed in CITES Appendix III in February 2005, and was listed in the EU Annexes later the same year. The only other imports of the species reported by the EU between 2005 and 2010 were 300 live animals imported by Italy directly from China in 2009, also reported without a source or purpose.

***Mauremys sinensis* (Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle)**

Criteria met: Sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: live

Percentage of global trade to EU: 99 percent

Principal source: wild, captive-bred

Top EU importer: Portugal, Germany

Top trading partner: United States; Taiwan, Province of China

CITES Appendix: III

IUCN Red List status: Endangered

EU imports in 2010 comprised 18,865 live animals traded for commercial purposes, of which just over half (53%) were wild-sourced and the remainder captive-bred. All of the wild-sourced specimens originated in Taiwan, Province of China, with the vast majority re-exported via the United States. The majority of the captive-bred specimens were imported directly from Taiwan, Province of China (79%), with the remainder imported directly from China.

M. sinensis was first listed in CITES Appendix III in February 2005, and was listed in the EU Annexes later the same year. EU imports of live specimens almost doubled between 2009 and 2010, with an increase in wild-sourced imports from zero in 2009 to 10,010 in 2010 (Figure 3.60).

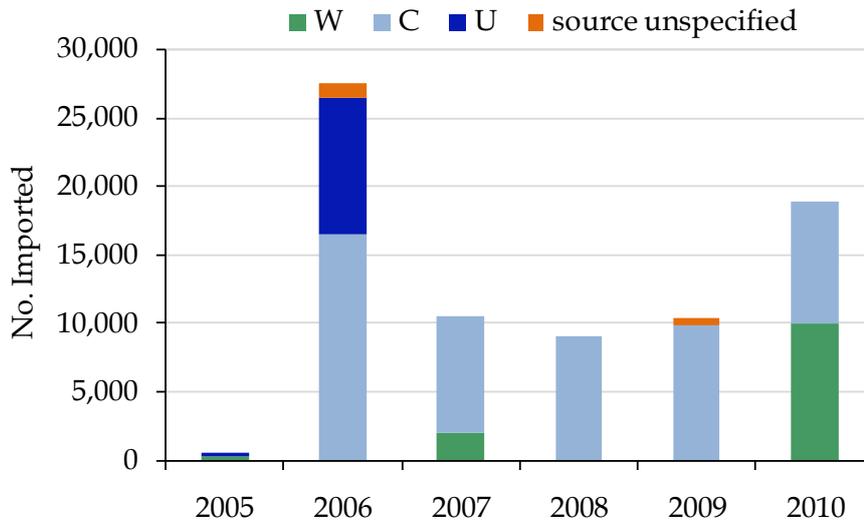


Figure 3.60: EU-reported imports of live *Mauremys sinensis* by source, all purposes, 2001-2010.

2. Species selected on the basis of candidate countries' imports

Annex A Reptiles

Crocodylus siamensis (Siamese Crocodile)

Criteria met: High volume (globally threatened), Sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 2 percent

Principal source: captive-bred

Top EU importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Italy, Japan

CITES Appendix: I

IUCN Red List status: Critically Endangered

In 2010, Turkey reported the import of 232 skins for commercial purposes, of which 55% were captive-bred, 24% were ranched and 21% were wild-sourced. All of the wild-sourced and ranched skins originated in Thailand and were exported via Italy and Japan, respectively. It is possible that the source code of these shipments was misreported by Turkey; Japan reported the corresponding re-export as source 'D', while all exports of *C. siamensis* to Turkey reported by Italy were source 'D'. The captive-bred skins primarily originated in Thailand (86%), with smaller quantities originating in Japan (9%) and Viet Nam (5%). No other candidate countries reported imports of *C. siamensis* in 2010; according to exporter-reported data, one small leather product was exported to Croatia, and four leather products and one skin were exported to Iceland.

The only other imports of *C. siamensis* by Turkey 2001-2010 were 13 captive-bred skins in 2003 and 225 captive-bred skins in 2009.

Annex B Mammals

Lycalopex griseus (South American Grey Fox)

Criteria met: High volume

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 25 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: Argentina

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2010, imports by Turkey primarily consisted of skins traded for commercial purposes (26,760 skins), of which the majority were wild-sourced (82%) and the remainder captive-bred. All of the wild-sourced imports and the majority of the captive-bred imports originated in Argentina; the remaining 3% of captive-bred imports were imported from Viet Nam via Italy. The SRG reconfirmed a positive opinion for specimens from Argentina on 02/12/2008.

Imports of wild-sourced skins by Turkey peaked in 2007, and subsequently decreased up to 2009. Although there was a three-fold increase between 2009 and 2010, imports were still well below the level reported between 2006 and 2008 (Figure 3.61).

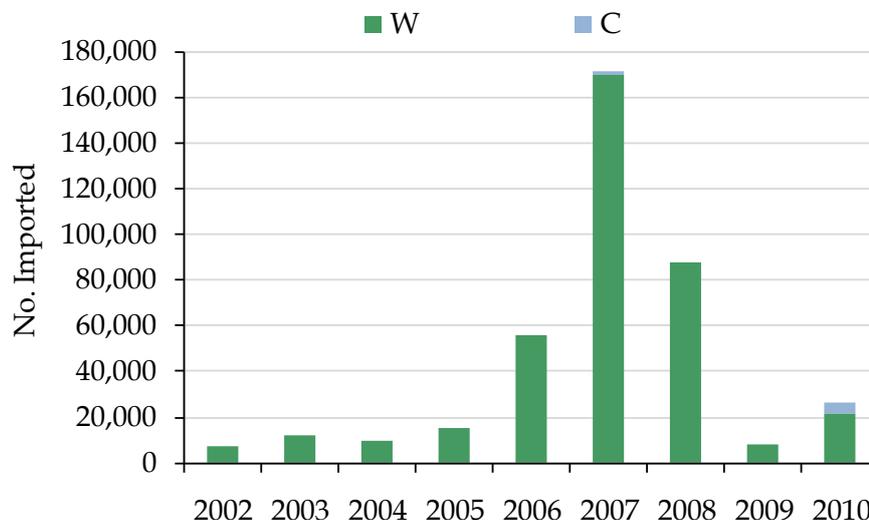


Figure 3.61: Imports of *Lyncalopex griseus* skins reported by Turkey by source (excluding skins reported in kg), all purposes, 2002-2010 (no imports were reported in 2001).

No trade in *L. griseus* to other candidate countries was reported by either candidate countries or exporters in 2010.

Lynx rufus (Bobcat)

Criteria met: Sharp increase

Principle trade term to EU: skins

Percentage of global trade to EU: 42 percent

Principal source: wild

Top EU importer: Turkey

Top trading partner: China

CITES Appendix: II

IUCN Red List status: Least Concern

In 2010, Turkey reported the import of 831 wild-sourced skins for commercial purposes, all of which originated in the United States. The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for specimens from the United States on 27/03/2007.

With the exception of 2009, when no imports of skins were reported by Turkey, imports of wild-sourced skins have increased over the period 2007-2010 (Figure 3.62).

No trade in *L. rufus* to other candidate countries was reported by either candidate countries or exporters in 2010.

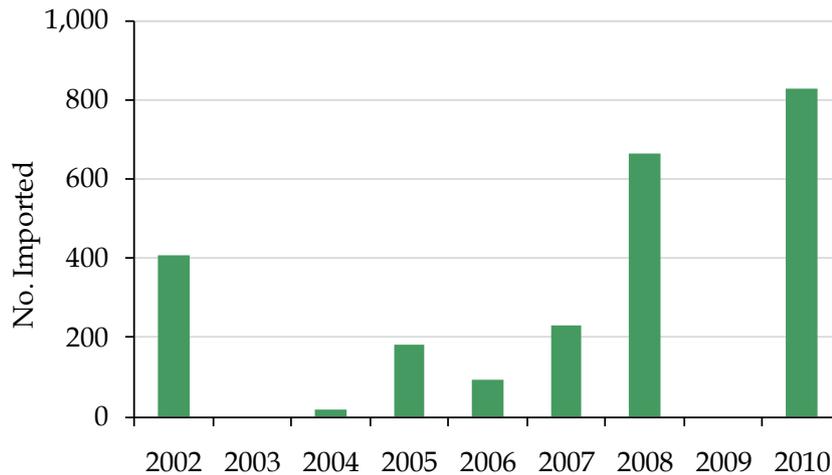


Figure 3.62: Imports of wild-sourced *Lynx rufus* skins reported by Turkey, all purposes, 2002-2010 (no imports were reported in 2001).

Arctocephalus pusillus (Cape Fur Seal)

- Criteria met:** High volume
- Principle trade term to EU:** skins
- Percentage of global trade to EU:** <1 percent
- Principal source:** wild
- Top EU importer:** Turkey
- Top trading partner:** Namibia, Norway
- CITES Appendix:** II
- IUCN Red List status:** Least Concern

In 2010, Turkey reported the import of 19,848 wild-sourced skins for commercial purposes, all of which originated in Namibia. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Namibia on 27/03/2007. Imports of wild-sourced skins reported by Turkey peaked in 2009, subsequently decreasing by 53% in 2010 (Figure 3.63).

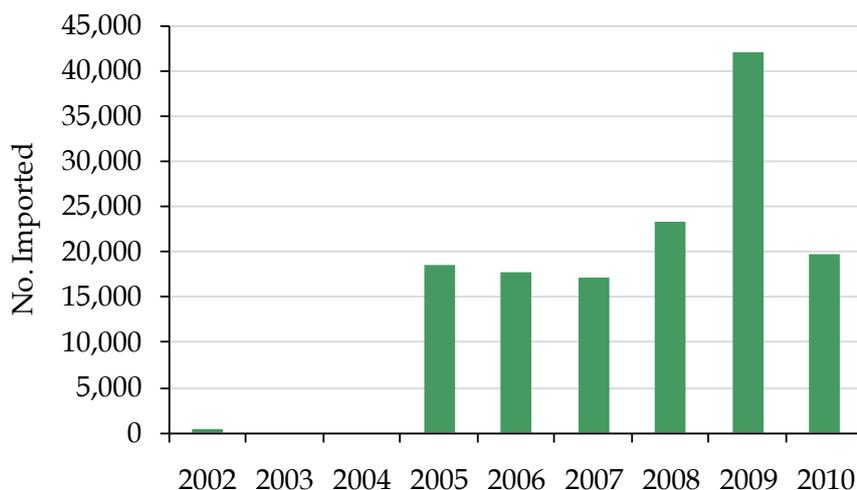


Figure 3.63: Imports of wild-sourced *Arctocephalus pusillus* skins reported by Turkey, all purposes, 2002-2010 (no imports were reported in 2001).

No trade in *A. pusillus* to other candidate countries was reported by either candidate countries or exporters in 2010.