

EU Wildlife Trade 2013

Analysis of the European Union and
candidate countries' annual reports to
CITES 2013

EU Wildlife Trade 2013: Analysis of the European Union and candidate countries' annual reports to CITES 2013

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UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

219 Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge CB3 0DL, UK
Tel: +44 1223 277314
www.unep-wcmc.org

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Executive summary

Member States of the European Union (EU) are required to submit annual reports detailing their trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices and the Annexes of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. This report provides a detailed analysis of the trade data submitted by EU Member States and candidate countries in their annual reports for 2013.

Overview of EU trade

In 2013, the EU reported just under 95 000 import transactions and more than double that number of export transactions. Live plants were the most highly traded commodity, the majority of exports were artificially propagated, while the majority of imports were wild-sourced.

The numbers of import transactions reported by the EU decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 for the first time since 2009, with just under 95 000 import transactions in 2013. Over double that number of export transactions were reported by Member States in 2013. The majority of the export transactions reported by the EU in 2013 were re-exports.

Live plants were the commodity imported and (re-)exported in the highest quantities by the EU in 2013, of which the majority were artificially propagated (exports) and wild-sourced (imports). Reptile leather products, which were principally wild-sourced, were also traded at notable levels as both imports and (re-)exports. Other top commodities in trade included imports of plant derivatives (stems and leaves) and exports of medicine from bird derivatives¹ and live sturgeon eggs.

The top commodities imported by candidate countries in 2013 were wild-sourced *Lycalopex griseus* skins originating in Argentina. Live, wild-sourced plants were the commodities exported in the highest quantities by candidate countries.

Species showing noteworthy trends

In 2013, 75 taxa showed noteworthy trends in EU imports of wild or ranched specimens. These primarily comprised mammals, reptiles, corals and plants. Over half of the taxa selected were also selected in the 2012 Analysis.

Trends in EU and candidate country imports of wild-sourced and ranched specimens were considered noteworthy according to the following criteria: high volume (also accounting for global threat status) and/or sharp increases in imports in 2013.

In 2013, 75 taxa were selected on the basis of a noteworthy trend in trade reported by the EU; these included nine Annex A taxa

Box 2.1. Taxa showing noteworthy patterns of EU imports in 2013.

Mammals:	15 (3 Annex A)
Birds:	5 (4 Annex A)
Reptiles:	19
Fish:	4
Invertebrates:	15 (inc. 11 corals)
Plants:	17 (2 Annex A)

¹ Confirmed by France to be homeopathic medicines, reported in number of drug packages

(Box 2.1). Eleven Annex B taxa met the criteria for selection on the basis of a high volume of trade or sharp increase in trade reported by candidate countries.

Exports and re-exports

As in 2012, *Tridacna maxima* was the species (re-)exported by the EU at the highest levels from the wild in 2013. Medicine made from derivatives of *Cairina moschata*, live plants and live sturgeon eggs were the commodities (re-)exported at the highest quantities overall.

Wild-sourced (re-)exports originating in the EU in 2013 primarily involved mammal and bird taxa listed in Annex A and coral taxa listed in Annex B. The majority of Annex A (re-)exports were for non-commercial purposes, including hunting trophies.

Many of the commodities (re-)exported at high volumes involved plants and reptiles; medicine from *Cairina moschata*, live plants and live sturgeon eggs were the commodities (re-)exported at the highest volumes overall.

Species valuation

The value of EU imports of CITES-listed animals and animal products (excluding caviar extract) in 2013 was estimated at USD634.2 million. The value of animal exports (excluding caviar extract) from the EU in the same year was estimated to be more than double, at approximately USD1.5 billion.

To estimate the monetary value of EU trade in CITES-listed animal species in 2013, species-specific value data (submitted to United States Customs and included within the United States annual report to CITES) were applied to EU-reported import and export volumes.

The value of animal imports (excluding caviar extract) in 2013 was estimated at approximately USD634.2 million (~EUR582 million). The most valuable commodities imported were leather products and skins; Switzerland is estimated to be the key EU trading partner by economic value.

The value of animal exports (excluding caviar extract) in 2013 was estimated at approximately USD1.5 billion (~EUR1.37 billion); more than double the estimated value of EU imports for the same year. Leather products were again the most valuable commodity exported; high value, luxury goods appear to represent a significant proportion of the overall value of the trade to and from the EU.

When caviar extract was analysed, the value of this high-end item was estimated at USD3.87 billion for imports and USD4.3 billion for exports. However, the high value of caviar extract relates to the price of finished products within international trade.

Non-CITES trade

As in 2012, non-CITES imports in 2013 primarily comprised reptile skins, dried plants and plant derivatives. Of the six non-CITES species exported, the top species in trade was *Columba livia*.

EU imports of non-CITES taxa listed in the EU Annexes in 2013 principally comprised Annex D reptile skins, dried plants and plant derivatives, the majority of which were reported without a source or purpose specified. Species imported at notable levels include *Homalopsis buccata*, with imports of skins increasing by a third compared to 2012, and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, with imports of leaves by weight exceeding 100 000 kg in 2013. Imports of live *Ctenosaura quiquecarunata* are of particular note, having increased three-fold between 2012 and 2013 to 184 live individuals, as the species is classified as Endangered according to the IUCN Red List and thought to have a population of less than 2500 mature individuals.

Imports of nine non-CITES Annex A and B taxa were recorded by the EU in 2013, compared to seven in 2012; as in previous years the top taxon in trade by quantity was *Trachemys scripta elegans*, imported as live specimens primarily for scientific purposes.

Six non-CITES taxa listed in the EU Annexes were exported in 2013; the majority of trade comprised live, captive-bred *Columba livia* traded for commercial purposes, although trade levels decreased by 80% between 2012 and 2013.

1. Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive overview of international wildlife trade by EU Member States and candidate countries² in 2013 (Figure 1.1). Species under international trade management are listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Annexes of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations³, which enforce CITES in the EU. The aim of this analysis is to inform future trade management in the EU, in order to ensure that international trade in wildlife is sustainable.

The report comprises a broad overview of the EU and candidate countries' trade in 2013; an analysis of species showing noteworthy trends in imports of wild-sourced and ranched specimens; a detailed summary of wild-sourced and high volume exports; an analysis of the economic value of EU imports and exports in 2013 and an overview of trade in species listed in the EU Annexes but not listed in CITES. A detailed listing of possible discrepancies in imports reported by Member States and candidate countries compared to data reported by exporting countries is also included in an Addendum. A web version of the report is available at <http://euanalysis2013.unep-wcmc.org/>.

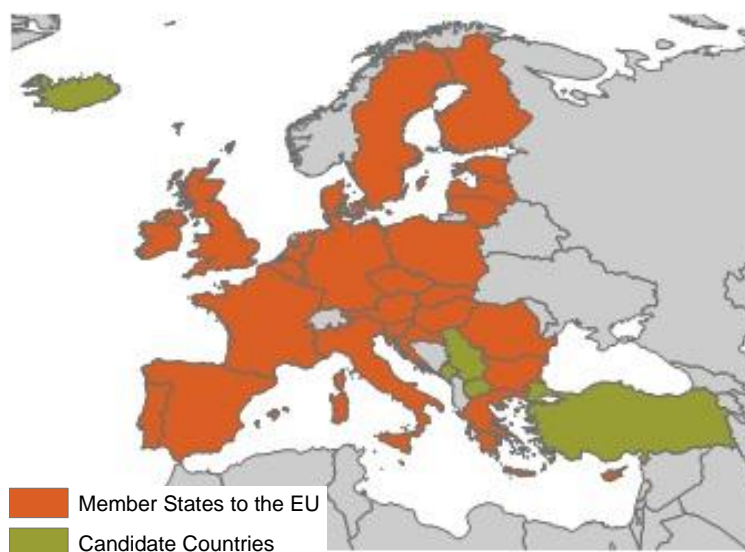


Figure 1.1. EU Member States (28) and candidate countries (5) in 2013. Overseas territories outside the European region are not shown.

Data included

Data on trade in species listed in the CITES Appendices/EU Annexes are reported by Parties in their annual reports to CITES and made available via the CITES Trade Database⁴. The data used for the analysis were extracted from the CITES Trade Database on the 6th of May 2015, following the submission of CITES annual reports by Member States and key trading partners. The analysis includes data from all 28 Member States and the four candidate countries (FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey)

² Five countries were candidate countries to the EU in 2013: FYR Macedonia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. All candidate countries with the exception of Iceland had submitted annual reports for 2013 at the time of analysis (April 2015).

³ During 2013, the relevant EU Wildlife Trade Regulations were Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 amended by (EU) No 1158/2012, and Implementing Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 amended by (EC) No 100/2008, (EU) No 791/2012 and (EU) No 792/2012.

⁴ <http://trade.cites.org/>

that had submitted their annual reports for 2013 at the time of data extraction. All trade data submitted by EU Member States in their 2013 annual reports to CITES is available via the CITES Trade Database and also via the 2013 EU Annual Report to CITES, which can be downloaded from the EU Analysis website: <http://euanalysis2013.unep-wcmc.org/eu-annual-report-2013/>.

Table 1.1 provides details of the annual reports submitted by EU Member States for 2013; the 71 non-EU CITES Parties (including candidate countries) and dependent territories that had submitted their annual reports for 2013 at the time of the analysis are included within Table 1.2. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 also indicate whether each report was compiled on the basis of actual trade or permits issued. Twenty-one per cent of EU Member States specified that their report was compiled on the basis of actual trade only, compared to 8% of non-EU Parties; the majority of non-EU Parties (67%) did not specify the basis of reporting, compared to 36% of EU Member States.

Table 1.1. Details of CITES annual reports for 2013 submitted by EU Member States.

Member State	Received	Basis
Austria	05/06/2014	Actual trade
Belgium	18/06/2014	Permits Issued
Bulgaria	23/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Croatia	13/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Cyprus	22/10/2014	--
Czech Republic	10/06/2014	Actual trade
Denmark	13/06/2014*	--
Estonia	15/06/2015	Permits Issued
Finland	12/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
France	22/08/2014	--
Germany	30/05/2014	Actual trade
Greece	22/05/2014	--
Hungary	04/07/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Ireland	26/06/2014	--
Italy	12/06/2014	Permits Issued
Latvia	10/07/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Lithuania	18/02/2014	--
Luxembourg	31/10/2014	--
Malta	19/06/2014	--
Netherlands	11/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Poland	05/06/2014	--
Portugal	30/09/2014	Actual trade
Romania	24/06/2014	--
Slovakia	02/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Slovenia	27/05/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade
Spain	17/07/2014	Actual trade
Sweden	09/07/2014	Actual trade
United Kingdom	12/06/2014	Permits Issued/ Actual trade

Key: '--' = not specified

Table 1.2. Third-party CITES annual reports for 2013 available at the time of analysis (6th May 2015)

Country/territory	Basis of reporting
Antigua and Barbuda	--
Aruba (NL)	--
Australia	Permits issued/Actual trade
Azerbaijan	Permits issued
Bangladesh	--
Barbados	--
Belarus	--
Bonaire	--
Bosnia and Herzegovina**	Permits issued/Actual trade
Botswana	--
Brazil	Permits issued
Burundi*	--
Chile	--
China	--
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Actual trade
Costa Rica	--
Cote d'Ivoire*	Permits issued/Actual trade
Cuba	--
Dominican Republic	--
Ecuador	--

Country/territory	Basis of reporting
Gabon	--
Georgia	--
Greenland	--
Guinea-Bissau	No trade
Guyana	--
Hong Kong	--
India	--
Indonesia	Permits issued
Iran, Islamic Republic of*	--
Israel	Permits issued/Actual trade
Jamaica	--
Japan	--
Kenya	Permits Issued
Kuwait	--
Lao, People's Democratic Republic of*	--
Macao	--
Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	--
Madagascar	--
Malawi	--
Malaysia	--
Mauritania	--
Mexico	--
Monaco	--
Montenegro	--
Morocco	Permits issued
Mozambique	--
Namibia	Actual trade

Country/territory	Basis of reporting
New Zealand	Permits issued
Norway	Permits issued/Actual trade
Pakistan*	--
Peru	--
Philippines	Permits Issued
Qatar	--
Saudi Arabia	--
Senegal	Permits issued
Serbia	Permits issued/Actual trade
Singapore	Permits issued
St Kitts and Nevis	--
St Vincent and the Grenadines	--
Suriname	Actual trade
Switzerland	--
Tanzania, United Republic of	Actual trade
Thailand (Flora only)	--
Trinidad and Tobago	--
Tunisia	--
Turkey	--
United Arab Emirates	--
United States	Actual trade
Uruguay	Actual trade
Uzbekistan	Permits issued/Actual trade
Zimbabwe*	--

*reported exports only; **reported imports only; '--'not specified

Data on trade between EU Member States were excluded from the analysis⁵. Trade recorded as a seizure/confiscation (source 'I') was also excluded, as reporting is inconsistent and data are therefore incomplete within the CITES Trade Database. Trade in artificially propagated Appendix II and III plants and re-exports of Appendix II and III manufactured articles was excluded from certain sections of the analysis; where this is the case, this is specified in the introductory paragraph of the relevant chapter. Where appropriate, conversion factors were applied to terms and units to facilitate analysis (see Annex A). Further methodological detail relating to Chapter 5 (Species valuation) is included in Annex F. Throughout the report quantities have been rounded to whole numbers, where applicable, unless otherwise specified.

⁵ EU Member States are not required to report on trade within the EU, but some do, and this data is included within the CITES Trade Database.

Terminology

Terminology used in the report is defined in Annex B. Throughout the text, certain country names have been abbreviated; a key to these abbreviations is provided in Annex C. “Region” refers to CITES region⁶. Explanations of CITES source and purpose codes, as defined in Annex IX of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, are included in Annex D. In several instances the “top commodity” or “top taxon” in trade are referred to, meaning the commodity or taxon traded in the highest number of units, respectively; whether they be, for example, numbers of live animals, cubic metres of timber or kilograms of meat.

⁶ According to <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/chronolo.php>.

2. Overview of CITES trade

This chapter provides an overview of trade in CITES-listed species reported by EU Member States and candidate countries in 2013. The importance of the EU as an exporting market continues to increase, with the EU reporting more than twice the number of export transactions as import transactions in 2013. Live plants were the most highly traded commodity by the EU; the majority of live plants exported were artificially propagated, while the majority of imports were wild-sourced.

The sections below focus initially on numbers of trade transactions recorded within annual reports, followed by an overview of trade by commodities. The overview of the transactions (i.e. number of shipments in trade) is included in order to provide a broad overview of the character of trade that is uncomplicated by the variety of different commodity types and units of measure reported. However, it is important to note that the number of transactions does not provide any indication of the quantity of items in trade, as a single transaction may vary from one trophy to 500 cubic meters of timber to 10 000 leather products. The analysis of trade in particular commodities therefore focuses on the quantity of items in trade.

This chapter considers both direct and indirect trade; throughout the chapter, 'exports' refers to both direct exports and re-exports, unless otherwise specified.

EU Member States

Overview of imports

Transactions

In 2013, just under 95 000 import transactions were reported by Member States in their annual reports to CITES; as in 2012, the majority of transactions in 2013 (97%) involved either wild-sourced (54%) or captive-bred/artificially propagated commodities (43%; Figure 2.1) and were for commercial purposes (93%; Figure 2.2). The total number of import transactions reported by Member States decreased by 7% between 2012 and 2013, which can be primarily attributed to a decrease in transactions involving artificially propagated live plants. A total of 2362 different taxa were imported by Member States in 2013, of which 61% were plants.

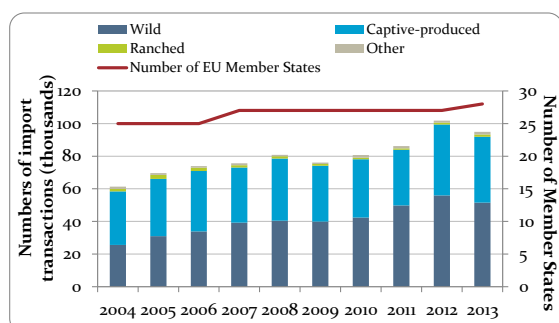


Figure 2.1. Number of EU import transactions reported by EU Member States by source, 2004 - 2013. ‘Captive-produced’ includes source ‘C’, ‘A’, ‘D’ and ‘F’; ‘Other’ includes source ‘O’, ‘U’ and trade reported without a source.

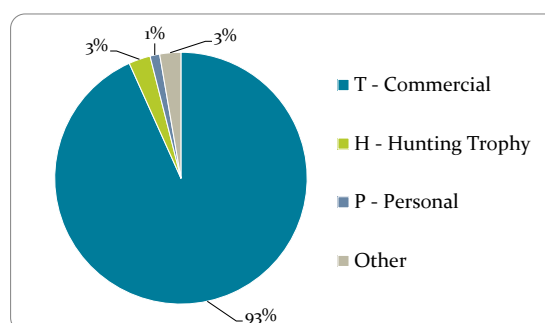


Figure 2.2. Proportion of import transactions reported by EU Member States by purpose in 2013. ‘Other’ includes purpose ‘B’, ‘E’, ‘G’, ‘M’, ‘N’, ‘Q’, ‘S’, ‘Z’ and trade reported without a purpose (n=94 955).

Top commodities

When quantities are analysed, plants dominate the trade, with live plants, leaves and stems emerging as the top commodities imported by the EU in 2013 (Table 2.1). Reptile skins were also imported at levels greater than one million units in 2013. Further details on commodities exceeding one million units in 2013 are provided in the sections that follow.

Table 2.1. Top 10 commodities by group imported by EU Member States in 2013, ordered by quantity (as reported by importers).

Group	Commodity	Quantity imported	Main source (%)	Trend 2012-2013	No. of taxa involved.	Main wild-sourced taxa (% of wild)
Plants	live	27284033	W (59%)	↓12%	1378	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i> (80%)
Plants	leaves	3766544	A (>99%)	↑5%	6	<i>Aloe ferox</i> (100%)
Plants	stems	2777489	A (>99%)	↑12%	21	<i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i> (100%)-
Reptiles	skins	1228449	W (61%)	↓8%	30	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (48%)
Reptiles	leather products (small)	997843	W (84%)	↓9%	33	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (85%)
Timber	bark (kg)	928917	W (100%)	↑87%	1	<i>Prunus africana</i> (100%)
Plants	roots	822249	A (100%)	↑34%	11	n/a
Corals	live	546187	W (61%)	↑4%	176	<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i> (6%)
Plants	wax (kg)	466139	W (100%)	↓34%	1	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i> (100%)
Corals	raw corals (kg)	464796	W (>99%)	↑9%	8	<i>Scleractinia</i> spp. (95%)

*↓ signifies decrease in trade in 2013 compared to 2012; ↑ signifies increase in trade in 2013 compared to 2012.

Live plants

In 2013, Member States imported a total of 27 284 033 live plants, the vast majority of which were imported for commercial purposes (>99%). Total imports of live plants decreased by 12% compared to

2012; wild-sourced imports decreased by 10%. Wild-sourced plants (primarily *Galanthus* species) accounted for 59% of imports, with artificially propagated plants (sources 'A' and 'D') comprising the remainder. Of both wild-sourced and artificially propagated plants imported, >99% of the taxa involved were Appendix II-listed. Turkey was the main trading partner, accounting for 64% of live plants imported; of these, over half were re-exports originating in Georgia (all *G. woronowii*). The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for *G. woronowii* from Georgia on 30/06/2009 (with a quota of 15 million bulbs) and for Turkey on 16/02/2010. Seventy four per cent of all live plant imports comprised *Galanthus* spp. of which 79% were wild-sourced (Figure 2.3).

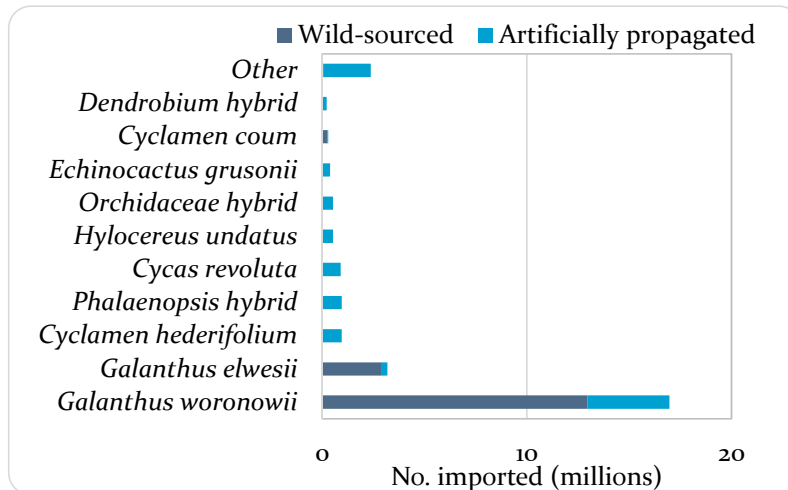


Figure 2.3. Imports of live plants by EU Member States in 2013, by taxa and source. 'Artificially propagated' includes source 'A' and 'D'.

Leaves and stems

Imports of leaves and stems in 2013 showed similar patterns to 2012 and once again, *Cycas revoluta* was the top species traded as leaves, accounting for 99% of the roughly 3.8 million leaves imported by the EU in 2013. The vast majority of leaves were artificially propagated and imported by the Netherlands directly from Costa Rica for commercial purposes.

Approximately 2.8 million stems were imported by the EU in 2013, the vast majority from the family Cactaceae. All imports were for commercial purposes, with more than 99% artificially propagated; 72% originated in Tanzania. Over 90% of the trade comprised *Rhipsalis* species (Figure 2.4). The import of an additional 22 913 kg of stems were reported, of which 96% was artificially propagated *Taxus cuspidata*.

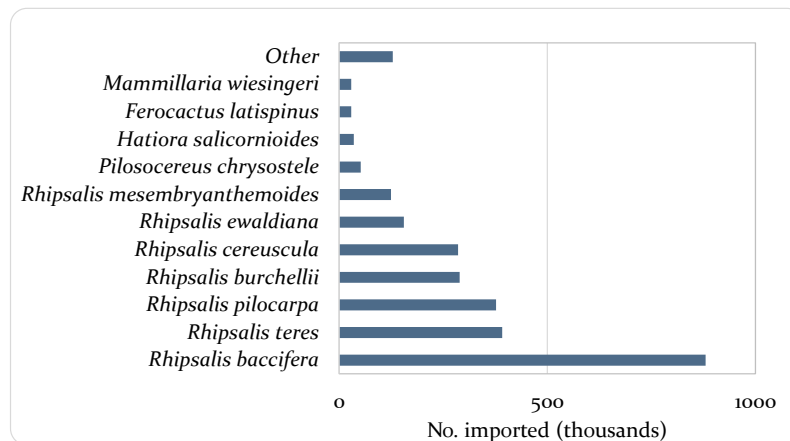


Figure 2.4. Imports of artificially propagated stems by EU Member States in 2013, by taxa. Excludes 350 wild-sourced stems and trade reported by weight.

Reptile skins

In 2013, over 1.2 million reptile skins were imported by Member States, a decrease of eight per cent compared to 2012. As in 2012, the majority were wild-sourced (61%) and for commercial purposes (>99%). Half of all skins were imported from Asia; countries in the Americas also represented key trading partners (Figure 2.5). Singapore and the United States were the top EU trading partners, accounting for 26 and 22 % of imports, respectively. Singapore acts as an entrepôt state for the reptile skin trade and all imports by EU Member States in 2013 from Singapore were indirect trade, with the majority originating in other Asian countries (primarily Viet Nam and Indonesia) and the United States. As in the preceding years, *Alligator mississippiensis* (>99% wild-sourced) was the top taxa in trade, accounting for nearly a third of all trade in skins (Figure 2.6). *A. mississippiensis* accounted for 99% of wild-sourced trade from North America. Other species traded at notable levels as wild-sourced were *Varanus salvator* and *Python reticulatus* representing 29% and 25% of wild-sourced trade from Asia. Trade in *Caiman* and *Tupinambis* species accounted for 95% of wild-sourced exports from Central and South America.

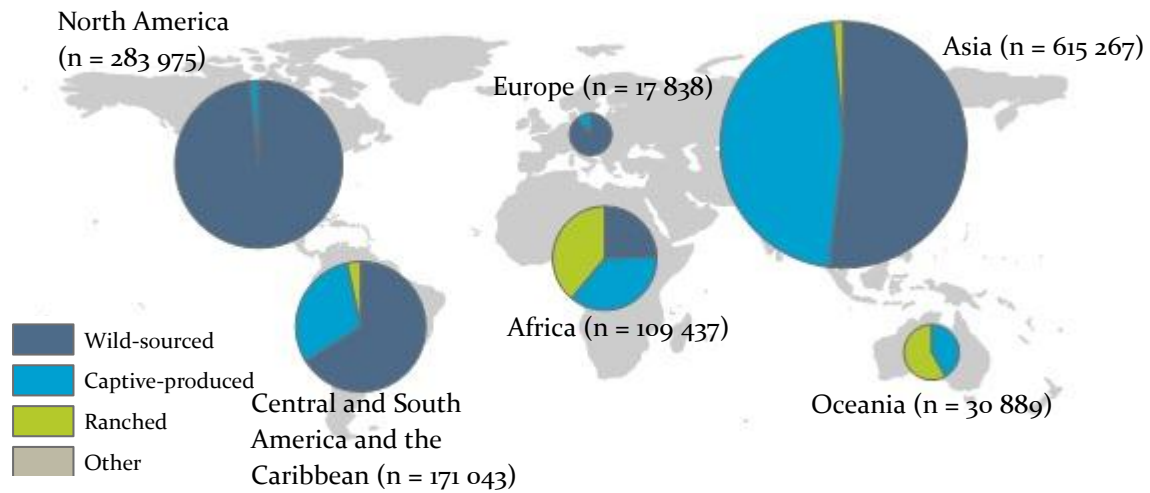


Figure 2.5. Imports of reptile skins by EU Member States in 2013, by CITES region of (re-)export and source. ‘Captive-produced’ includes source ‘C’ and ‘D’. ‘Other’ includes source ‘O’ and trade reported without a source. “Europe” excludes EU Member States.

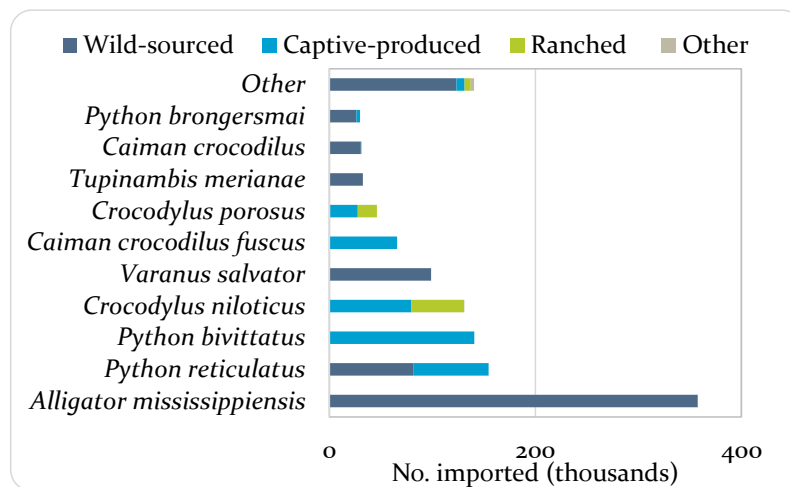


Figure 2.6. Top 10 reptile taxa imported as skins by EU Member States in 2013 (both directly and indirectly), by source. ‘Captive-produced’ includes source ‘C’ and ‘D’.

Further details on species imported at notable levels or showing noteworthy trends in 2013 compared with previous years are provided in Chapter 3.

Overview of exports

Transactions

Export transactions reported by Member States in 2013 exceeded 200 000 for the first time in the period 2004-2013, continuing an increasing trend seen since 2004 (Figure 2.7). The vast majority of the transactions reported in 2013 (90%) were re-exports. Similar to 2012, transactions involving trade in captive-bred or artificially propagated commodities accounted for 48% of transactions, while 45% of transactions related to wild-sourced trade; the majority of transactions were for commercial purposes (87%; Figure 2.8). (Re-)exports from Member States in 2013 involved 1886 taxa, of which 45% were plants.

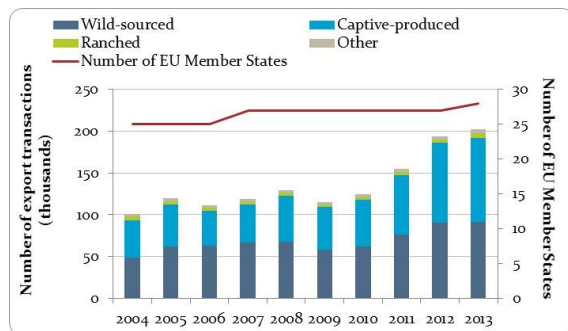


Figure 2.7. Number of EU (re-)export transactions reported by EU Member States by source, 2004-2013. ‘Captive-produced’ includes source ‘A’, ‘C’, ‘D’ and ‘F’; ‘Other’ includes source ‘O’, ‘U’ and no source reported.

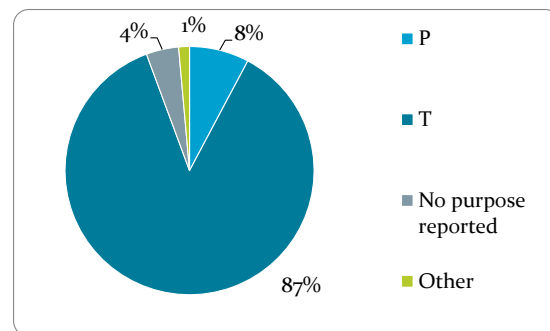


Figure 2.8. Proportion of EU (re-)export transactions reported by EU Member States by purpose in 2013 (n=202 565). ‘Other’ includes purpose ‘B’, ‘E’, ‘G’, ‘H’, ‘L’, ‘M’, ‘N’, ‘Q’, ‘S’ and ‘Z’.

Top commodities

The most highly traded commodities (based on quantities in trade) were live plants, reptile small leather products and medicine from birds (Table 2.2). The sections that follow provide further details of trade in commodities (re-)exported at quantities greater than one million units in 2013.

Table 2.2. Commodities by group (re-)exported by EU Member States at quantities greater than 100 000 units in 2013, ordered by quantity (as reported by (re-)exporters).

Group	Commodity	Quantity (re-)exported	Main source	Trend 2012-2013	No. taxa involved	Main wild-sourced taxa (% of wild)
Plants	live	5460826	A (73%)	↑22%	808	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> (77%)
Reptiles	small leather products	2931574	W (79%)	↑4%	41	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (78%)
Birds	medicine	2931405	C (100%)	n/a**	1	n/a
Fish	live eggs	1727500	C (100%)	↓61%	3	n/a
Reptiles	skin pieces	776667	W (96%)	↓5%	23	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (93%)
Reptiles	skins	341074	W (63%)	↓31%	29	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (42%)
Fish	meat (kg)	227337	C (99%)	↓57%	10	n/a
Inverts (non-coral)	live	215895	C (81%)	↑33%	14	<i>Hirudo verbena</i> (58%)

Group	Commodity	Quantity (re-)exported	Main source	Trend 2012-2013	No. taxa involved	Main wild-sourced taxa (% of wild)
Plants	wax (kg)	149511	W (100%)	↑24%	1	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i> (100%)
Fish	live (kg)	144815	C (100%)	↑17%	3	-
Birds	live	133076	C (99%)	↓<0.5%	290	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (72%)
Reptiles	derivatives	112637	F (91%)	↑255%	2	<i>Python molurus</i> (100%)
Fish	bodies (kg)	109039	C (100%)	↑82%	2	-

*↓ signifies decrease in trade in 2013 compared to 2012; ↑ signifies increase in trade in 2013 compared to 2012. ** No trade in medicine from birds was reported in 2012.

Live plants

Over 5.4 million live plants were exported by the EU in 2013, primarily for commercial purposes (78%); the majority were artificially propagated (73%; source A and D), with the remainder wild-sourced or reported without a source specified. Virtually all (>99%) of the taxa involved were Appendix II-listed. North America was the main region of destination of exports of live plants from the EU (42%; Figure 2.9); the United States was the top individual destination country, accounting for 36% of live plants exported from the EU.

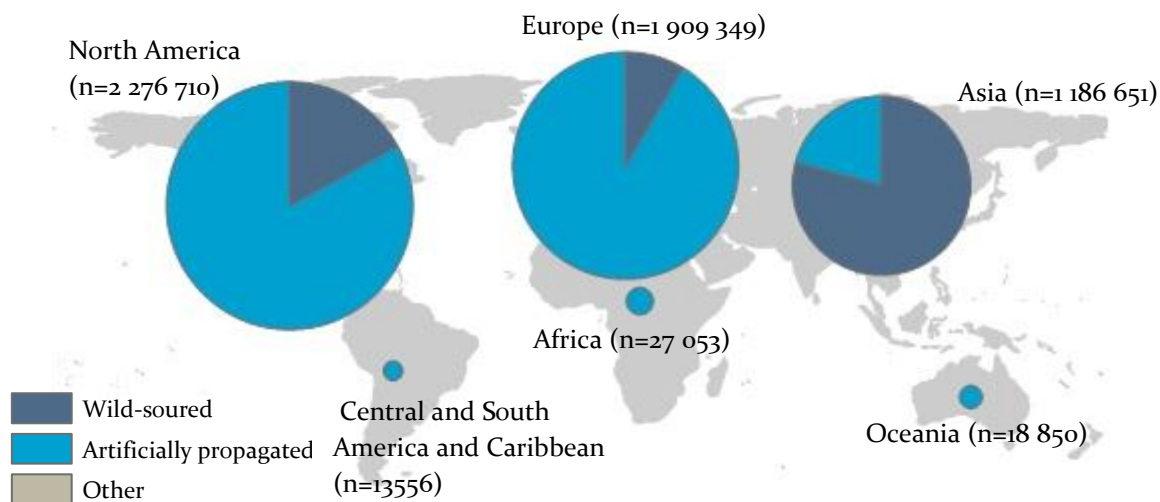


Figure 2.9. (Re-)exports of live plants by EU Member States in 2013, by CITES region of destination and source. ‘Artificially propagated’ includes source ‘A’ and ‘D’. ‘Europe’ excludes EU Member States. Other includes source ‘O’ and trade reported without a source specified.

The main EU exporter of live plants was the Netherlands (84%). Direct exports from EU Member States comprised 67% of all exports; 97% of EU re-exports originated in Turkey. Fifty-six per cent of live plants exported comprised *Galanthus* spp., of which 43% were wild-sourced (Figure 2.10).

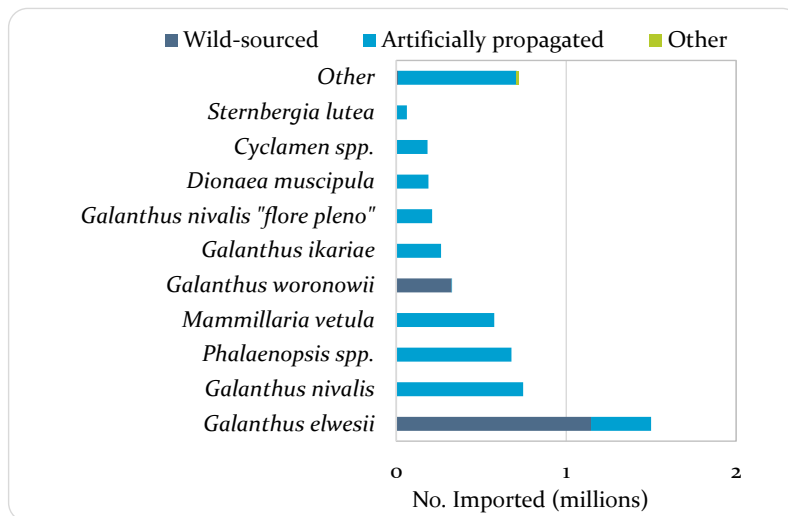


Figure 2.10. Plant taxa (re-)exported as live plants from EU Member States in 2013, by source. Source ‘Other’ includes pre-Convention and trade reported without a source.

Reptile small leather products

Over 2.9 million small leather products were exported by the EU in 2013, of which 79% were wild-sourced and the vast majority (99%) traded for commercial purposes. *Alligator mississippiensis* accounted for 63% of exports, of which 98% were wild-sourced and originated in the United States (Figure 2.11).

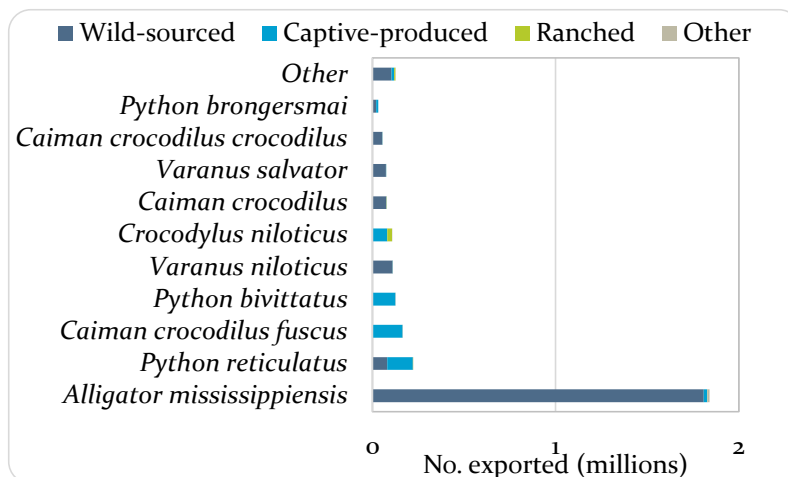


Figure 2.11. Top 10 reptile species (re-)exported as small leather products by the EU in 2013. ‘Captive-produced’ includes source ‘C’, ‘D’ and ‘F’. Other includes source ‘U’, ‘O’ and trade reported without a source specified.

The main destination region was Europe (excluding EU Member States; primarily Switzerland), accounting for 58% of trade (Figure 2.12). Virtually all of the trade comprised re-exports; the United States was the main origin country.

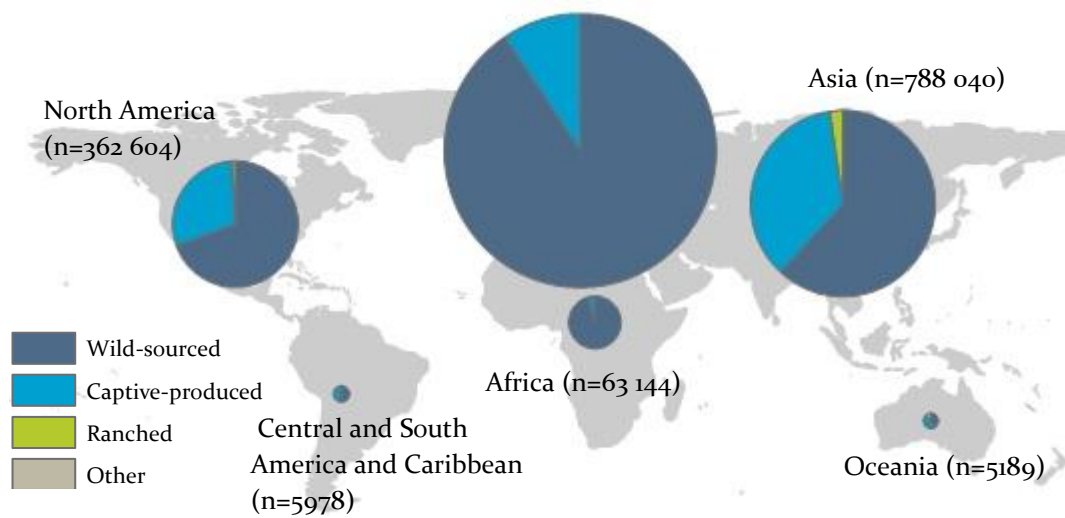


Figure 2.12. (Re-)exports of reptile small leather products by the EU in 2013, by CITES region of destination and source. ‘Captive-produced’ includes sources ‘C’, ‘D’ and ‘F’; ‘Other’ includes source ‘O’, ‘U’ and trade reported without a source specified. “Europe” excludes EU Member States. Excludes 322 small leather products reported without a destination specified.

Medicine from bird derivatives

In 2013, over 2.9 million units of medicine containing captive-bred *Cairina moschata* were exported from France, all of which were exported for commercial purposes. The main destination countries were Russia (44%) and the United States (27%). This was the first year when trade in this commodity was reported from the EU; further consultation with France confirmed that these records represent trade in homeopathic medicines, with units representing number of drug packets.

Live fish eggs

Over 1.7 million live fish eggs were exported by the EU in 2013; all were captive-bred sturgeon eggs and exported directly from the EU for commercial purposes. The majority of live fish eggs were exported to Asia (Figure 2.13a); 72% were exported from France to China. Trade in live fish eggs was limited to three sturgeon species: Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii*, Russian Sturgeon *A. gueldenstaedtii* and Sterlet Sturgeon *A. ruthenus*, with the vast majority (97%) *A. baerii* (Figure 2.13b). Exports of live fish eggs were also reported by weight (97 kg).

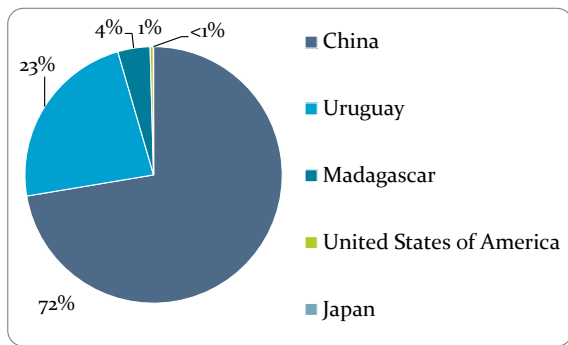


Figure 2.13a. Percentage of EU exports of live fish eggs in 2013, by destination country (n=1 727 500). Excludes trade reported by weight.

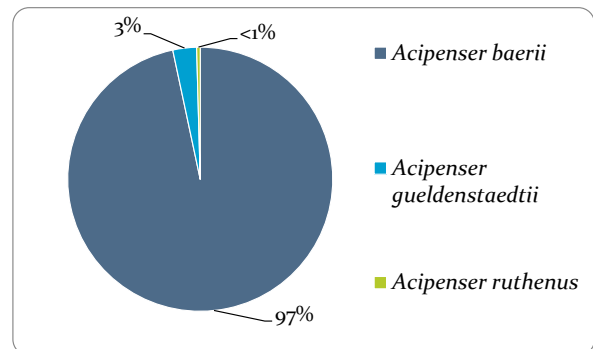


Figure 2.13b. Percentage of EU exports of live fish eggs in 2013, by species (n=1 727 500). Excludes trade reported by weight.

Further details on commodities and species exported at high volumes in 2013 are provided in Chapter 4.

Candidate countries

Transactions

Over 3000 import transactions and approximately 1000 export transactions were reported by the four candidate countries who submitted annual reports in 2013. Numbers of both import and export transactions increased over the period 2004-2013, with export transactions in 2013 increasing almost 60% relative to 2012 (Figure 2.14), which can primarily be attributed to increasing exports of garments and small leather products, largely involving *Python reticulatus*, by Turkey. The trend in import transactions over 2004-2013 can primarily be attributed to increasing imports of reptile leather products, primarily involving *Python bivittatus*, *P. reticulatus* and *Alligator mississippiensis*, by Turkey.

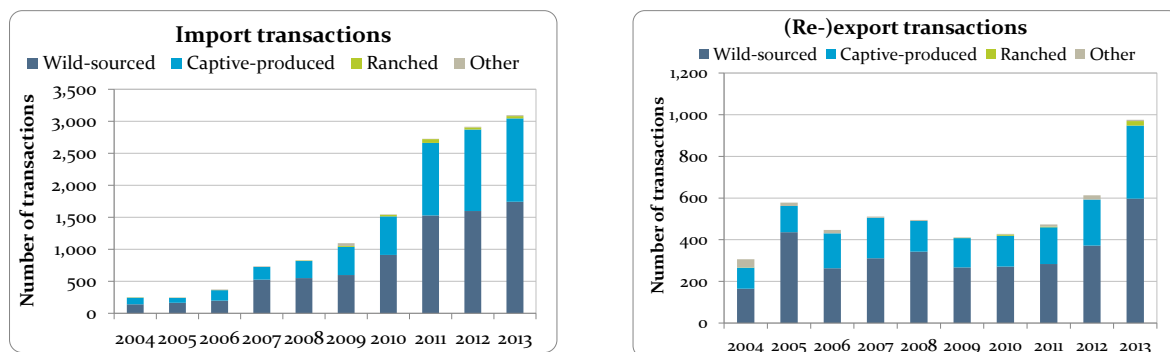


Figure 2.14. Number of import (left) and (re-)export (right) transactions reported by the countries that were EU candidates in 2013, by source, 2004-2013. 'Captive-produced' includes sources 'A', 'C', 'D' and 'F'. 'Other' includes sources 'O', 'U' and trade reported without a source. Annual reports had not been received from Iceland for 2012 or 2013 at the time of data extraction and analysis (May 2015).

The majority of import and export transactions in 2013 were for commercial purposes; over half involved wild-sourced commodities (56% of import transactions and 61% of export transactions). The top importer and exporter in 2013 was Turkey (95% of import transactions and 86% of export transactions).

Top commodities imported

In contrast with EU-reported imports, the majority of candidate country imports in 2013 involved animal rather than plant commodities; the top commodities imported were mammal and reptile skins, of which the majority were wild-sourced (98% and 68%, respectively; Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Commodities imported by candidate countries at quantities greater than 1000 units in 2013, ordered by quantity (as reported by importers). Iceland's annual report for 2013 had not been received at time of analysis (May 2015).

Group	Term	Quantity imported	Top taxon (%)	Top importer (%)	Main source (%)
Mammals	skins	103 133	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i> (42%)	Turkey (>99%)	W (98%)
Reptiles	skins	46 045	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (86%)	Turkey (100%)	W (68%)
Mammals	skin pieces	20 208	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> (>99%)	Turkey (100%)	W (>99%)
Reptiles	small leather products	14 548	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (34%)	Turkey (95%)	W (61%)
Birds	live	10 236	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (65%)	Turkey (>99%)	W (74%)
Corals	raw corals	8174	<i>Scleractinia</i> spp. (26%)	Turkey (100%)	W (87%)
Reptiles	specimens	4515	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (>99%)	Turkey (98%)	W (>99%)
Plants	live	1087	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> (>99%)	Turkey (55%)	A (>99%)
Reptiles	live	1050	<i>Iguana iguana</i> (86%)	Turkey (97%)	C (94%)

Top commodities exported

The most highly exported commodities by candidate countries in 2013 were live plants, with over 26 million plants exported (Table 2.4); the majority were wild-sourced (75%). All live plants were exported by Turkey to the Netherlands for commercial purposes; 56% originated in Georgia and the remainder were exported directly. Relatively smaller quantities of mammal, reptile and fish commodities were also reported exported by Turkey and FYR Macedonia.

Table 2.4. Commodities (re-)exported by candidate countries at quantities greater than 1000 units in 2013, ordered by quantity (as reported by (re-)exporters). Iceland's annual report for 2013 had not been received at time of analysis (May 2015).

Group	Term (unit)	Quantity (re-)exported	Top taxon (%)	Top (re-)exporter (%)	Main source (%)
Plants	live	26 298 660	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i> (68%)	Turkey (100%)	W (75%)
Reptiles	live	18 533	<i>Testudo hermanni</i> (64%)	FYR Macedonia (56%)	C (>99%)
Mammals	garments	15 692	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i> (49%)	Turkey (96%)	W (99%)
Mammals	skins	9169	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> (64%)	Turkey (100%)	W (100%)
Reptiles	skins	7566	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (89%)	Turkey 100%	W (80%)
Reptiles	small leather products	5040	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (70%)	Turkey (100%)	W (71%)
Fish	fingerlings	4500	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (100%)	Turkey 100%	W (100%)
Reptiles	garments	2534	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (75%)	Turkey (100%)	W (64%)

Additional details on imports and exports of candidate countries can be found in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.

3. Species showing noteworthy trends

This section provides a detailed analysis of taxa imported by the EU and candidate countries in 2013 that showed noteworthy patterns in wild-sourced or ranched trade, according to one or both of the following criteria: high volume of trade in 2013 or sharp increase in trade in 2013. The process of selection according to these criteria is summarised below.

A total of 75 taxa showed noteworthy trends in EU imports in 2013, primarily comprising mammals (15), reptiles (19), corals (11) and plants (17, including four timber species). Sixty-three per cent of the taxa selected were also selected in the 2012 Analysis. Eleven taxa showed noteworthy trends in candidate country imports in 2013, nearly half of which were birds.

The process of selection of species showing noteworthy trends is described in the ‘Methods’ section below. In this year’s Analysis, two key changes to the selection methodology have been introduced to reflect proposed revisions to the methodology for selecting species under the “extended analyses” of the CITES Review of Significant Trade process by the CITES Advisory Working Group on the Evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade. These changes are as follows:

1. Species that are categorised as ‘Data Deficient’ in the IUCN Red List are treated as ‘globally threatened’ for the purposes of determining the ‘high volume’ thresholds (see Table 3.1 below), to take a precautionary approach; and
2. The selection criteria ‘overall increase’, ‘overall decrease’ and ‘high variability’ have been removed, since they were considered to be much less effective in identifying species that may warrant closer scrutiny than the ‘high volume’ and ‘sharp increase’ criteria, which have been retained. Indeed, none of the species that were recommended for review by the SRG on the basis of the previous five Analyses (2008 – 2012) were originally selected under any of the criteria ‘overall increase’, ‘overall decrease’ or ‘high variability’ alone.

Methods

Data included

In the process of selection of species for discussion in this section, only EU- and candidate country-reported direct imports from wild, ranched and ‘unknown’ sources, as well as trade reported without a source specified, were considered. Terms that cannot easily be related to numbers of individuals (e.g. feathers, hair, specimens) were not included within the selection process, with the exception of certain terms⁷ that were considered to be traded in sufficiently high quantities to merit further scrutiny.

In addition to the conversion factors applied to all trade data (see Annex A), the following conversion factors were applied to the data used in the selection process so that certain terms could be more easily equated to numbers of individuals (Table 3.1).

⁷ Bark, caviar, extract, meat, musk, powder, raw corals, roots, timber and wax.

Table 3.1. Conversion factors applied to data used to select highly traded species.

Converted from:	Converted to:
Elephant tusks	Trophies [1.88 tusks = one elephant trophy (Parker and Martin, 1982 ⁸)]
Hippopotamus teeth	Trophies [12 teeth = one hippopotamus trophy]

Selection criteria

The criteria for selection of species showing noteworthy patterns of trade are summarised in Figure 3.1, followed by a detailed description of each criterion. Species were selected for discussion if they met at least one of the criteria.

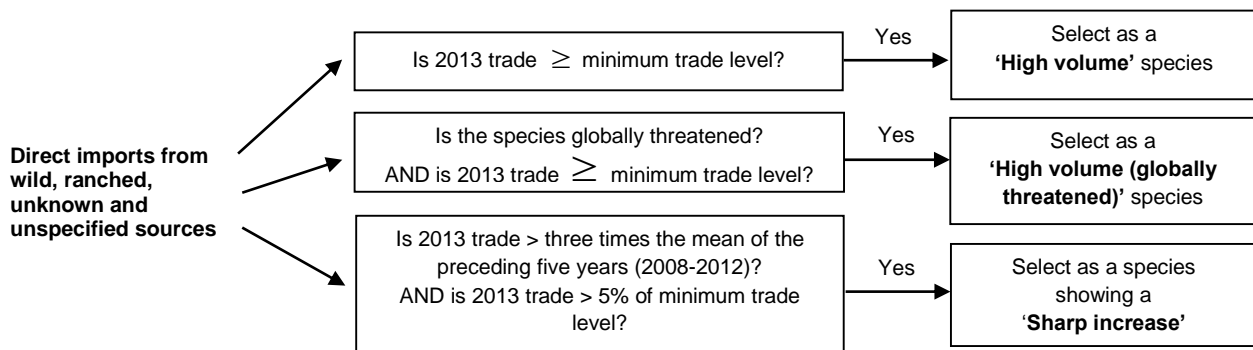


Figure 3.1. Criteria for selection of species showing noteworthy patterns of trade.

1. High volume

Species qualified for selection on the basis of 'high volume' trade if imports during 2013 exceeded pre-determined thresholds based on taxa-wide assumptions of general reproductive biology (Table 3.2).

High volume (globally threatened)

The high volume trade thresholds were adjusted for all species categorised as Critically Endangered ('CR'), Endangered ('EN'), Vulnerable ('VU'), Near Threatened ('NT') or Data Deficient ('DD') in the 2015 IUCN Red List of threatened species (Table 3.2).

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

Table 3.2. Minimum quantity of specimens from wild, ranched, unknown and unspecified sources imported in 2013 to qualify for selection on the basis of high trade volume.

Taxonomic group	CITES Appendix / IUCN Red List status							
	I	II		III		I/II/III (kg)		
	CR, EN, VU, NT, DD*	-	CR, EN, VU, NT, DD*	-	CR, EN, VU, NT, DD*	-		
Mammals	50	50	5000	50	25 000	50	5000	
Birds	50	50	5000	50	25 000	50	5000	
Reptiles	50	50	25 000	50	50 000	50	25 000	
Amphibians	50	50	25 000	50	50 000	50	25 000	
Fish	50	50	25 000	50	—	50	25 000	
Invertebrates (non-corals)	250	250	25 000	250	50 000	250	25 000	
Corals	—	10 000	25 000	10 000	50 000	10 000	25 000	
Plants (non-tree)	250	250	25 000	250	50 000	250	25 000	
Plants (trees)	250 m ³	250 m ³	500 m ³	250 m ³	2500 m ³	2500	25 000	

* CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, DD = Data Deficient in IUCN Red List (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>)

2. Sharp increase

Species qualified for selection on the basis of a sharp increase in trade if the volume of importer-reported imports during 2013 was more than three times the average trade volume of the preceding five-year period (2008-2012). Species that, despite a sharp increase in trade, were still only traded in very low volumes in 2013 (less than 5% of the high volume thresholds, not taking into account threat status; see Table 3.2), were not selected on the basis of this criterion. Newly-listed species, or species newly named following a nomenclature change, that met this criterion artificially due to the absence of trade records in previous years were also excluded.

Species selected

Species that were selected according to the criteria outlined above on the basis of EU or candidate country imports are presented in Tables 3.3 and 3.4, respectively; two coral taxa selected on the basis of EU imports recorded at the higher taxon level (i.e. genus and above) are listed separately in Annex E. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 provide a summary of trade in 2013 for each species selected, and additional relevant information such as SRG opinions and quotas. The trade accounts cover all direct trade in the sources included in the selection process (wild, ranched, unknown and unspecified), in all terms, as reported by the EU (in the case of species selected on the basis of EU imports) or candidate countries (in the case of species selected on the basis of candidate country imports). Trade levels 2004-2013 are presented graphically in Figure 3.2 for those species included in Table 3.3 that were not selected in the 2012 Analysis, with the exception of species selected on the basis of trade for scientific or reintroduction purposes and cases where minimal trade was reported in years prior to 2013.

Table 3.3. Taxa showing noteworthy patterns of EU-reported direct imports from wild, ranched, unknown and unspecified sources in 2013 according to the criteria: high volume of trade, high volume of trade (globally threatened) or sharp increase in trade.

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX A: MAMMALS							
A	I	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i> (Cheetah)	VU	High volume (GT)	2012	Wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised trophies and trophy parts (52 trophies, three skins and one skull) reported as either purpose 'H' or 'P', equating to approximately 56 individuals. All were imported from Namibia. Imports of <i>A. jubatus</i> trophy items decreased by 30% between 2012 and 2013.	The population from Namibia was reviewed for SRG 55, following which a positive opinion was formed on 07/10/2011. Namibia published an export quota in 2013 for '150 trophies (skins) and live specimens', established through an annotation to the Appendix I listing of this species (see AC27 Doc. 18 Annex 2), of which imports by the EU accounted for 37%. ⁹
A	I	<i>Panthera pardus</i> (Leopard)	NT	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised trophy items reported as either purpose 'H' or 'P', which equated to approximately 188 individuals (168 trophies, nine skins, seven skulls, four bodies). The top exporters of trophy items in 2013 were Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Tanzania. A permit analysis identified one case where a skin and a skull were exported on the same permit, potentially reducing the number of individuals in trade to 187. This represents a 31% decrease compared to 2012 to the lowest reported level 2004-2013.	In 2013, only the Democratic Republic of the Congo published a quota for one skin. Resolution Conf. 10.14 (Rev. CoP16) lays out the numbers of skins that may be harvested for export per year by country. For both Zimbabwe and Tanzania, this number is 500 and for Namibia it is 250.
A/B	I/II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African Elephant)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily consisted of trophy items reported as purpose 'H', 'P' or 'T' equating to approximately 82 individuals (55 trophies, 18 skins, seven tusks, four feet, three bodies, one skull; assuming 1.88 tusks per individual and excluding 61 kg of tusks also reported in 2013). Imports in 2013 decreased by 24% compared to 2012. The top exporter of trophy items in 2013 was Tanzania.	The species was reviewed for SRG 59 and 68 following which a positive opinion was confirmed for Tanzania on 23/02/2012. Based on information from Tanzania, the positive opinion was again confirmed on 24/10/2014 and 09/04/2015, but a negative opinion for source W trophies was formed on 02/07/2015. Trade is closely monitored through the CITES process following Decision 14.78 (Rev. CoP16). In 2013, Tanzania published an export quota for 400 tusks as trophies from 200 animals. <i>Loxodonta africana</i> hunting trophies are subject to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as per Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870.

⁹ Includes trophies and skins reported as 'H', 'P' and 'T'.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX A: BIRDS							
A	I	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> (White-tailed Eagle)	LC	Sharp increase	2011	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 15 bodies for scientific purposes, all imported from Greenland. Imports of wild-sourced <i>H. albicilla</i> for scientific purposes were reported in 2004, 2009, 2012-2013 (bodies, feathers or specimens). The only other imports of wild-sourced bodies over the period 2004-2013 were reported in 2009 (six).	
A	I	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Peregrine Falcon)	LC	Sharp increase		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 consisted of 13 bodies, 10 eggs and 10 feathers mainly for scientific purposes. The majority were imported from Greenland (88%) and the remainder from Switzerland. Imports of wild-sourced <i>F. peregrinus</i> over the period 2004-2013 were primarily for scientific purposes and comprised feathers and eggs. The only other import of a wild-sourced body was in 2004.	
A	I	<i>Falco rusticolus</i> (Gyr Falcon)	LC	Sharp increase		All wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised 17 bodies for scientific purposes, all of which were imported from Greenland. The only other import of this species over the period 2004-2013 was one feather imported for scientific purposes in 2004.	
A	I	<i>Amazona versicolor</i> (Saint Lucia Parrot)	VU	Sharp increase		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised six live individuals for captive breeding, all imported from Saint Lucia. Imports of wild-sourced live individuals for breeding purposes were reported in 2010 and 2013 only, with a six-fold increase in 2013 compared to 2010. The only other import reported over the period 2004-2013 were wild-sourced specimens for scientific purposes in 2005.	

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX A: PLANTS							
A	I	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> (Patagonian Cypress)	EN	Sharp increase		In 2013, wild-sourced imports consisted principally of 864 seeds for purpose 'G' (botanical gardens), all of which were imported from Chile. In addition, small quantities of dried and live plants were imported in 2013, also for botanical gardens. Prior to 2013, notable quantities of wild-sourced seeds were also imported from Chile in 2009 (69 316 kg).	
A	I	<i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i>	VU	Sharp increase		In 2013, the majority of wild-sourced imports comprised 1 200 seeds for purpose 'G' (botanical gardens), all of which were imported from Chile. In addition, small quantities of dried plants and live plants were imported in 2013, also for botanical gardens. Prior to 2013, notable quantities of wild-sourced seeds were also imported from Chile in 2009 (28 160 kg).	
ANNEX B: MAMMALS							
B	II	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (Hippopotamus)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011 [♦] , 2012	The main wild-sourced commodities imported by the EU in 2013 were trophy items reported as purposes 'H', 'P', or 'T', which equated to approximately 187 individuals (659 teeth, 51 trophies, 28 feet, 12 tusks, 24 skins, 19 skulls, seven tails, two genitalia; assuming 12 teeth, two tusks and four feet per individual). The top exporters of trophy items in 2013 were Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia, and Tanzania. A permit analysis revealed a number of cases where multiple trophy items were exported on the same permit, therefore potentially reducing the number of individuals in trade to 142, a decrease of 35% compared to 2012.	The species was reviewed for SRG 52 and 68, following which a positive opinion was confirmed for South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe on 28/05/2014. The species has been subject to scrutiny as part of the CITES Review of Significant Trade Process (AC25 Doc.9.4 Annex). In 2013 Tanzania published an export quota for 10 598 kg of teeth and hunting trophies from 1 200 animals. <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> hunting trophies are subject to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as per Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870.
B	II	<i>Pecari tajacu</i> (Collared Peccary)	LC	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily consisted of 20 132 skins imported from Peru for commercial purposes. While imports of wild-sourced skins increased by 8% relative to 2012, imports in 2013 still represented their second lowest level of trade over the ten year period 2004-2013.	The species was reviewed for SRG 62, following which a positive opinion was confirmed for Peru on 07/12/2012.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Tayassu pecari</i> (White-lipped Peccary)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010♦, 2011♦, 2012♦	Wild-sourced imports of <i>T. pecari</i> in 2013 solely comprised 2 381 skins imported from Peru for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced skins decreased by 42% in 2013 relative to 2012, representing their lowest level over the period 2004-2013.	The population of Peru was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 16/02/2010. <i>T. pecari</i> (all range States) was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (AC27 WG1 Doc.1). Peru did not provide a response to Secretariat consultation in 2014. Range States to be retained will be determined at AC28 (AC28 Doc 9.4 (Rev. 1)).
B	II	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i> (South American Grey Fox)	LC	High volume♦	2010, 2011, 2012♦	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised 18 858 skins imported from Argentina for commercial purposes. In addition, 2 553 skins pieces were imported in 2013. Imports of wild-sourced skins decreased by 25% in 2013 relative to 2012, following a considerable decrease from a peak of over 120 000 skins imported in 2006.	The population from Argentina was reviewed for SRG 46, following which a positive opinion was reconfirmed on 02/12/2008.
B	II	<i>Lynx canadensis</i> (Canada Lynx)	LC	High volume	2010♦, 2011♦, 2012	Wild-sourced imports by the EU in 2013 primarily comprised 6 858 skins for commercial purposes. The majority were imported from Canada (96%) and the remainder from the United States. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 decreased by 7% relative to 2012. Imports of wild-sourced trophies in 2013 (11) increased by 83% compared to 2012, representing the highest level of trade over the ten-year period, while imports of garments (503; mainly reported as source unspecified) increased by more than nine and half-fold between 2012 and 2013.	The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Canada on 27/03/2007. The population from the United States was reviewed for SRG 62, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 07/12/2012.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Lynx rufus</i> (Bobcat)	LC	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised 22 653 skins mainly imported for commercial purposes (>99%), of which 90% were from the United States and the remainder from Canada. Wild-sourced imports of skins in 2013 increased by 29% relative to 2012. In addition, 767 kg of wild-sourced skin pieces were also imported in 2013; the only other trade in skin pieces by weight was in 2011 (100 kg) and 2007 (700 kg). Wild-sourced imports of trophies (10) in 2013 increased by two and half-fold compared to 2012, and imports of garments (650; mainly source unspecified) in 2013 increased by 80% relative to 2012.	The SRG confirmed positive opinions for both the United States and Canada on 27/03/2007 and CoP15 Prop. 2 noted that the species' status was considered to be secure, with stable or increasing populations.
B	III	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (Walrus)	DD	High volume (GT), Sharp increase		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 primarily comprised trophy items (51 tusks, 11 trophies, six skulls) equating to approximately 43 individuals, reported as either purpose 'H', 'P' or 'T', the majority of which were imported from Canada (99%). This represented an increase of 29% compared to 2012. In addition, three live <i>O. rosmarus</i> were imported from Russia for zoos, an increase from one imported in 2012.	Reviewed at SRG46, following which a positive opinion was formed for Canada (02/12/2008).
B	II	<i>Ursus maritimus</i> (Polar Bear)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	Excluding trade for scientific purposes, wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised trophy items reported as purposes 'H', 'P', and 'T' from Canada, equating to approximately 98 individuals (59 skins, 25 skulls, 14 trophies). A permit analysis revealed one case where a skin and a skull were reported on the same permit, and a further three cases where multiple skins and skulls were exported on the same permit, therefore potentially reducing the number of individuals in trade to 88; this represented a 52% increase compared to imports reported in 2012.	At SRG 68 on 28/05/2014, a positive opinion was confirmed for Canada, except for subpopulations of Baffin Bay and Kane Basin, for which a negative opinion was confirmed. <i>U. maritimus</i> (all range States) was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (AC27 WG1 Doc.1). Canada responded to the Secretariat's consultation. Range States to be retained will be determined at AC28 (AC28 Doc 9.4 (Rev. 1)). <i>Ursus maritimus</i> hunting trophies are subject to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as per Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i> (Hartmann's Mountain Zebra)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports principally comprised skins reported under purposes 'H', 'P', and 'T', as well as other trophy items, the majority of which originated in Namibia. Wild-sourced trade in trophy items equated to approximately 782 individuals (696 skins, 70 trophies, 46 feet, one skeleton, and one genitalia). A permit analysis revealed a number of cases where trophy items were exported on the same export permit (predominantly skins and feet) potentially reducing the number of individuals imported to 771, a slight decrease compared to 2012.	The SRG formed a positive opinion for <i>E. zebra hartmannae</i> from Namibia on 02/12/2008.
A/B	I/II	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (Southern White Rhinoceros)	NT	High volume (GT)	2011	Imports in 2013 comprised wild-sourced trophy items reported as either purpose 'H' or 'P' from South Africa: 37 trophies, 16 feet, 12 horns, seven skins, two tails, and one skull. A permit analysis revealed eight cases where multiple trophy items were exported on the same permit, potentially reducing the number of individuals in trade to 46, more than double compared to 2012 (21).	<i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> from South Africa was reviewed for SRG 68 following which a positive opinion was formed on 28/05/2014. <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> hunting trophies are subject to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as per Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870.
A/B	I/II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African Elephant)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports (and a small number reported without a source code) primarily comprised trophy items reported as purpose 'H', 'P', or 'T' equating to approximately 409 individuals (198 skins, 128 tusks, 90 feet, 85 trophies, 23 ears, 20 tails, three skulls; assuming 1.88 tusks per individual and excluding 76 kg of tusks). The top exporter of trophy items in 2013 was Zimbabwe; the remainder were from South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. A permit analysis revealed a number of cases where multiple trophy items were exported on the same export permit, potentially reducing the number of individuals in trade to 381, remaining stable compared to imports in 2012.	The species was reviewed for SRG 59 and 68. A positive opinion was confirmed for wild specimens from Botswana on 03/09/2014, Namibia on 23/02/2012, South Africa on 28/05/2014 and for wild-taken trophies from Zimbabwe on 09/04/2015. Trade is closely monitored through the CITES process following Decision 14.78 (Rev. CoP16). In 2013 Botswana published an export quota for 800 tusks as trophies from 400 individuals and zero quota for raw ivory other than trophies, Zimbabwe published an export quota for 1000 tusks as trophies from 500 animals. South Africa published a quota of 300 tusks from 150 animals, and Namibia's quota was 180 tusks from 90 trophy animals. <i>Loxodonta africana</i> hunting trophies are subject to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 338/97, as per Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/870.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX B: REPTILES							
B	II	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> (American Alligator)	LC	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily consisted of skins for commercial purposes (274 342), all imported from the United States. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 increased by 15% relative to 2012, increasing for the fourth consecutive year.	The species was reviewed for SRG 41 and a positive opinion was confirmed for the United States, the only range State, on 14/09/2007.
A/B	I/II	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i> (Spectacled Caiman)	LC	High volume	2011, 2012♦	In 2013, wild-sourced imports of <i>C. crocodilus</i> (including the sub-species <i>C. c. crocodilus</i> and <i>C. c. yacare</i>) primarily comprised skins for commercial purposes (57 837) from Bolivia (63%) and Venezuela (27%). Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 remained relatively stable compared to 2012. In addition, imports of wild-sourced live individuals in 2013 were more than double that in 2012, but were still remained lower than trade in previous years 2004-2013.	The SRG formed a positive opinion for Venezuela on 14/09/2007. The species was reviewed for SRG 63, following which a positive opinion was formed for Bolivia on 07/02/2013.
A/B	I/II	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i> (Black Caiman)	NT	High volume (GT), Sharp increase		In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 51 skins imported from Brazil for commercial purposes. The only other EU imports of skins reported over the period 2004-2013 was in 2008 (eight) and in 2009 (two); <i>M. niger</i> (Brazil and Ecuador) was listed in Appendix II in 2007.	
A/B	I/II	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> (Nile Crocodile)	LC	High volume, Sharp increase		Imports in 2013 primarily comprised 42 658 skins, the majority of which were ranched and imported for commercial purposes (>99%). In addition, 35 450 kg of ranched meat was imported for commercial purposes. In 2013, Zimbabwe was the main exporter, accounting for 95% of skins exports and all exports of meat. Imports of skins in 2013 increased by more than 26 fold compared to 2012 to their highest level over the period 2004-2013. Imports of ranched meat in 2013 increased by almost nine-fold compared to 2010 (when trade in meat was last reported), again representing their highest level over the period 2004-2013. In addition, trophy items (71 trophies, seven skulls, and one body) were also imported in 2013, reported as purpose 'H', 'T', or 'P', of which the majority were imported from Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa.	In 2013, Zimbabwe published a quota for 200 sports hunted specimens.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Brookesia ambreensis</i>	NT	Sharp increase		In 2013, four wild-sourced bodies were imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes. The only other trade reported over the period 2004-2013 was in wild-sourced bodies imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes in 2007 (three bodies) and 2010 (one body).	In 2014, Madagascar published a zero quota.
B	II	<i>Brookesia antakarana</i>	NT	Sharp increase		In 2013, four wild-sourced bodies were imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes. The only other trade reported over the period 2004-2013 was in wild-sourced bodies imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes in 2004 (three bodies) and 2007 (two bodies).	In 2014, Madagascar published a zero quota.
B	II	<i>Brookesia ebenau</i> (Northern Leaf Chameleon)	VU	Sharp increase		In 2013, three wild-sourced bodies were imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes. The only other trade reported over the period 2004-2013 was in wild-sourced bodies imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes in 2004 (two bodies) and 2007 (one body).	In 2014 and 2015, Madagascar published quotas of 150 live specimens. The species was reviewed for SRG 69 on the basis of the 2014 quota, following which a no op ii) was formed on 03/09/2014.
B	II	<i>Brookesia minima</i> (Minute Leaf Chameleon)	EN	Sharp increase		In 2013, four wild-sourced bodies were imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes. Wild-sourced bodies were also imported from Madagascar for scientific purposes in 2005 (five bodies) and 2010 (one body); in 2006, 25 live individuals were imported from Madagascar for commercial trade.	In 2014 and 2015, Madagascar published quotas of 150 live specimens. The species was reviewed for SRG 69 on the basis of the 2014 quota, following which a no op ii) was formed on 03/09/2014.
B	II	<i>Kinyongia fischeri</i> (Fischer's Chameleon)	NT	High volume (GT)		In 2013, wild-sourced imports of <i>K. fischeri</i> comprised 689 live individuals imported from Tanzania for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced live individuals in 2013 were almost ten times greater than in 2012; however, this still represented their second lowest level of trade over the period 2004-2013.	<i>K. fischeri</i> was reviewed for SRG 42, following which a negative opinion was formed on 20/02/2008, which was subsequently replaced by a positive opinion on 26/05/2008. In 2013, Tanzania published quotas for 3000 live wild-taken specimens and 10 captive-born (source F) specimens. <i>K. fischeri</i> was subject to a taxonomic change at CoP15 (formerly <i>Bradypodion fischeri</i>) <i>K. fischeri</i> was included in the Review of Significant Trade at CoP15 and trade from Tanzania was categorised as of 'urgent concern'. Tanzania was retained in the review following AC26 and did not respond to the Secretariat's consultation of June 2014 (AC28 Doc 9.3 (Rev.1).)

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Kinyongia tavetana</i> (Mount Kilimanjaro Two-horned Chameleon)	NT	High volume (GT)		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised 362 live individuals imported from Tanzania for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced live individuals in 2013 increased by more than eleven fold compared to 2012; however, this still represented their second lowest level of trade over the period 2004-2013. Overall, this period has a declining trend, with a year-on-year decrease in imports from 2007-2012.	<i>K. tavetana</i> was reviewed for SRG 42, following which a positive opinion was formed on 29/02/2008. In 2013, Tanzania published quotas for 3000 live wild-taken specimens and 90 captive-born (source F) specimens. <i>K. tavetana</i> was subject to a taxonomic change at CoP15 (formerly <i>Bradypodion tavetanum</i>). <i>K. tavetana</i> was included in the Review of Significant Trade at CoP15 and trade from Tanzania was categorised as 'possible concern'. Tanzania was retained in the review following AC26 and did not respond to the Secretariat's consultation of June 2014 (AC28 Doc 9.3 (Rev.1).)
B	II	<i>Tupinambis merianae</i> (Argentine Black and White Tegu)	LC	High volume	2012	Wild-sourced imports to the EU in 2013 primarily comprised 29 298 skins imported from Argentina for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 rose by 20% relative to 2012, increasing for the second consecutive year. However, imports during 2013 were considerably lower than in 2004 and 2005 (124 930 and 123 092 skins respectively).	The SRG formed a positive opinion for Argentina on 27/03/2007.
B	II	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> (Nile Monitor)	-	High volume	2010, 2011	In 2013, wild-sourced imports principally consisted of 26 847 skins imported for commercial purposes from Mali (61%) and Chad (39%). In addition, 358 live individuals were imported for commercial purposes, of which 58% were wild-sourced and the remainder were ranched. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 increased by almost three-fold compared to 2012 however 2013 import levels were still the second lowest since 2004.	Positive opinions were either confirmed (Chad) or formed (Mali) for these range States on 26/05/2008.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Varanus salvator</i> (Water Monitor)	LC	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised 52 817 skins imported for commercial purposes from Indonesia (90%); the remainder from Malaysia. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 increased by 21% relative to 2012 to the second highest level of trade reported over the ten year period, however it remained at just over half of trade reported in 2005 (84 515 skins).	The species was reviewed for SRG 41 and populations from China, India and Singapore were reviewed for SRG 54. Positive opinions were confirmed for Indonesia on 29/02/2008 and for Malaysia on 02/12/2011. In 2013 Indonesia published an export quota for 426 600 'skins and skin products/live' and 5 400 live, while Malaysia published an export quota for 18 000 live specimens and 166 500 skins (both from Peninsular Malaysia). Imports of skins and leather products by the EU accounted for 11% of Indonesia's 2013 quota.
B	II	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (Reticulated Python)	-	High volume	2010, 2011♦, 2012♦	Wild-sourced imports in 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised 31 891 skins imported for commercial purposes, the majority from Indonesia (75%); the remainder from Malaysia. Imports of wild-sourced skins in 2013 decreased by 40% relative to 2012, declining for the second consecutive year.	The population from Indonesia and Viet Nam was reviewed for SRG 62, following which the positive opinion for wild specimens from Indonesia was removed on 07/12/2012, but re-formed on 28/05/2013 and last confirmed on 09/04/2015. A no op i) was formed on 02/12/2011 for Sarawak and Sabah in Malaysia and an import suspension was applied on 30/04/2004 and last confirmed on 28/05/2015 for Peninsular Malaysia. The species, including populations from Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP15. Lao PDR and Malaysia were categorised as Possible Concern whereas Indonesia and Viet Nam were categorised as Least Concern. Lao PDR and Malaysia were retained in the review following AC26; Malaysia has provided information to be assessed by the Secretariat and AC Chair (AC28 Doc 9.3 (Rev.1).) In 2013, Indonesia published an export quota for 157 500 'skins and skin products/live' and 4500 live; Malaysia published an export quota of 12 000 specimens (all terms, Sabah), 500 live (Peninsular) and 162 000 skins (Peninsular). Imports of skins and leather products to the EU accounted for 27% of Indonesia's 2013 quota.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Kinixys homeana</i> (Home's Hinge-back Tortoise)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, imports comprised 214 live, ranched individuals imported from Togo for commercial purposes, representing an increase of 73% relative to 2012. Ranched specimens of this species have been suspended from import to the EU since 10/9/2012.	Populations from Benin and Togo were reviewed for SRG 35. Following the negative opinions for wild-sourced specimens and ranched specimens with a snout-vent length >8 cm being confirmed for Ghana and Togo, respectively, on 02/12/2011, a suspension was put in place for wild-sourced specimens from Ghana and Togo, and ranched specimens with a straight carapace length >8 cm from Togo, on 10/09/2012 and remains valid.. The species, including populations from Togo, was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP15. Togo was categorised as Possible Concern. Recommendations to Togo included providing information on status, distribution (including extent in protected areas), confirmation that quotas will not be increased, details of non-detriment findings for wild and ranched exports, details of ranching facilities and control measures to differentiate between ranched and wild exports (AC27 WG1 Doc.1). Togo did not respond to the Secretariat's consultation of June 2014 (AC28 Doc 9.3 (Rev.1)) Togo published an export quota for 2000 ranched and 500 wild-taken animals in 2013, EU imports accounted for 11% of the quota for ranched individuals.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i> (Afghan Tortoise)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, imports comprised 48 912 live individuals imported from Uzbekistan for commercial purposes, of which 69% were ranched and the remainder were wild-sourced. Imports of live, ranched individuals in 2013 increased by 32% relative to 2012, increasing for the fourth consecutive year; imports of live, wild-sourced individuals in 2013 decreased by 10% relative to 2012, declining for the second consecutive year. Total imports of live <i>T. horsfieldii</i> showed an overall increasing trend 2004-2013.	The population from Uzbekistan was reviewed for SRG 45 and 53 and discussed at SRG 70. The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Uzbekistan on 26/09/2006; this was confirmed for wild and ranched specimens on 14/09/2010. A positive opinion for ranched specimens with a plastron length of <8cm was formed on 8/12/2014. There is a no opinion i) for source F specimens from Uzbekistan with carapace length 6-8 cm, formed on 27/02/2014. Following CoP14, the species was selected under the Review of Significant Trade. At AC25, Uzbekistan was categorised as of Possible Concern; following information provided by Uzbekistan, this species-country combination was removed from the process. Only Tajikistan has been retained in the process (AC27 Doc. 12.3). In 2013, Uzbekistan published export quotas for live, ranched (45 000) and wild-sourced (45 000) individuals, of which imports by the EU represented 75% and 34%, respectively.
ANNEX B: FISH							
B	II	<i>Polyodon spathula</i> (Paddlefish)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	Imports in 2013 comprised 838 kg of wild-sourced caviar imported from the United States for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced caviar in 2013 decreased by 3% relative to 2012, continuing a year-on-year decrease since 2007, to their lowest level over the period 2004-2013.	The species was reviewed for SRG 44 and a positive opinion was re-confirmed 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 12.7 (Rev. CoP16).
B	II	<i>Arapaima gigas</i> (Arapaima)	DD	High volume (GT), Sharp increase		In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 54 skins and 22 leather products imported from Brazil for commercial purposes, representing more than a four-fold increase compared to 2012. Trade in <i>A. gigas</i> into the EU was first reported in 2008 (meat reported by weight) and imports of wild-sourced skins was reported in 2012 and 2013 only.	

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
AB	II	<i>Hippocampus reidi</i> (Longsnout Seahorse)	DD	High volume (GT)		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 consisted of 260 live individuals imported from Brazil for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced live individuals in 2013 decreased by 31% relative to 2012 to the lowest reported levels since 2006.	
B	II	<i>Hippocampus zosterae</i> (Dwarf Seahorse)	DD	High volume (GT)		In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 220 live individuals imported from the United States for commercial purposes, an increase of 29% relative to 2012. Imports of live individuals were reported in 2004, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013, and levels have been fairly consistent, with the exception of a peak in trade in 2008.	
ANNEX B: INVERTEBRATES (NON CORAL)							
B	II	<i>Ornithoptera croesus</i> (Wallace's Golden Birdwing)	EN	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, 928 ranched bodies were imported from Indonesia for commercial purposes. Imports of ranched bodies in 2013 decreased by 21% relative to 2012.	The species was reviewed for SRG 50 and 66. A negative opinion for ranched specimens from Indonesia was confirmed on 28/05/2014. There is a 4.6(b) import suspension for wild specimens from Indonesia, last confirmed on 28/05/2015. <i>O. croesus</i> (all range States) was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (AC27 WG1 Doc.1). Indonesia did not provide a response to Secretariat consultation in 2014. Range States to be retained will be determined at AC28 (AC28 Doc 9.4 (Rev. 1)).
B	II	<i>Ornithoptera rothschildi</i> (Rothschild's Birdwing)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, 426 ranched bodies were imported from Indonesia for commercial purposes. Imports of ranched bodies in 2013 decreased by 26% relative to 2012.	The Indonesian population was reviewed for SRG 60 and 66. A no opinion i) for ranched specimens from Indonesia was re-confirmed on 28/05/2014. <i>O. rothschildi</i> (all range States) was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (AC27 WG1 Doc.1). Indonesia did not provide a response to Secretariat consultation in 2014. Range States to be retained will be determined at AC28 (AC28 Doc 9.4 (Rev. 1)).

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Strombus gigas</i> (Queen Conch)	-	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports principally comprised 339 054 kg of meat imported from Jamaica for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced meat decreased by 12% in 2013 relative to 2012, to their lowest level over the period 2004-2013.	The population from Jamaica was reviewed for SRG 46 and <i>S. gigas</i> from range States with long-standing positive opinions was reviewed for SRG 63. A positive opinion for Jamaica was confirmed on 30/06/2009. The species was included under the Review of Significant Trade process following CoP11; only Grenada and Haiti remain in the process. In 2013 Jamaica published an export quota for 500 000 kg meat; imports by the EU represented 68% of this quota.
B	II	<i>Tridacna maxima</i> (Small Giant Clam)	NT	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised 2 790 live individuals imported for commercial purposes, the majority were from French Polynesia (82%) and the remainder from Sudan. Imports of live, wild-sourced individuals in 2013 increased by 36% relative to 2012, to their highest level over the period 2004-2013.	The species was reviewed for SRG 70, and the positive opinion for French Polynesia was confirmed on 08/12/2014. A no op ii) for Sudan was formed on 27/02/2014, replacing a no op i) from 02/11/2011. Note that trade data available for the SRG 70 report indicated emerging commercial trade since 2011 at moderate levels.
ANNEX B: CORALS							
B	II	<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i> (Elegant Coral)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 19 075 live corals imported for commercial purposes, of which more than 99% were imported from Australia. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals halved between 2012 and 2013.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11). The SRG formed a positive opinion for wild specimens from Australia on 03/12/2010; and following review for SRG 55 the positive opinion was reconfirmed on 20/06/2011.
B	II	<i>Euphyllia ancora</i> (Anchor Coral)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 15 026 live corals imported for commercial purposes, the majority from Australia (58%), followed by Indonesia (42%). Imports of live, wild-sourced corals in 2013 increased by 37% relative to 2012. No trade in raw corals was reported in 2013, for the first time over the period 2004-2013.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11). A positive opinion was formed for Australia on 20/06/2011 and confirmed on 07/11/2014, and the SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in <i>Euphyllia</i> spp. at genus level on 07/11/2014. A previous negative opinion the genus from Indonesia was replaced with a positive opinion on 15/05/2002 and reconfirmed on 30/06/2009. On 07/11/2014, the SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in live specimens at species level for Indonesia and a no op i) for trade in raw corals at genus level. As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Euphyllia</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable for raw corals (live to be identified to species level).

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i>	NT	High volume (GT)	2011	In 2013, wild-sourced imports solely consisted of 12 136 live corals imported for commercial purposes, the majority from Australia (64%), followed by Indonesia (33%). Imports of live, wild-sourced corals in 2013 increased by 66% relative to 2012.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11). A positive opinion was formed for Australia on 28/05/2013 and the SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in <i>Euphyllia</i> spp. at genus level on 07/11/2014. A previous negative opinion the genus from Indonesia was replaced with a positive opinion on 15/05/2002 and reconfirmed on 14/09/2007. On 07/11/2014, the SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in live specimens at species level for Indonesia and a no op i) for trade in raw corals at genus level. As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Euphyllia</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable for raw corals (live to be identified to species level).
B	II	<i>Favia rotundata</i>	NT	Sharp increase	**	Wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised 3 084 live corals imported from Australia for commercial purposes. This represented the first reported trade at the species level for <i>F. rotundata</i> over the period 2004-2013.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11).
B	II	<i>Favites pentagona</i>	LC	Sharp increase	**	In 2013 5 422 wild-sourced live corals were imported from Australia for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals reported as <i>F. pentagona</i> in 2013 increased from 18 corals in 2012.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11).
B	II	<i>Platygyra daedalea</i>	LC	Sharp increase		In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 2 066 live corals imported from Australia for commercial purposes, representing almost a four-fold increase compared from the last reported trade in this species, in 2007. In addition to 2013 and 2007, trade wild-sourced live corals was only reported in 2004 and 2006.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see e.g. SRG 64/11).
B	II	<i>Acanthastrea lordhowensis</i>	NT	Sharp increase	2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 5 963 live corals imported from Australia for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals more than doubled between 2012 and 2013 reaching their highest level over the period 2004-2013 and continuing a year-on-year increase since 2008. No trade in <i>A. lordhowensis</i> was reported 2004-2007.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see for instance SRG 64/11). As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Acanthastrea</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable. The SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in <i>Acanthastrea</i> spp. at genus level on 07/11/2014.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Lobophyllia hemprichii</i>	LC	Sharp increase	*	In 2013, wild-sourced imports solely consisted of live corals imported from Australia for commercial purposes. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals reported as <i>L. hemprichii</i> increased from 81 in 2012 to 4 415 in 2013 (representing more than a 50 fold increase), to their second highest level over the period 2004-2013. Imports of live, wild-sourced <i>Lobophyllia</i> spp. reported at the genus level in 2013 decreased by 9% relative to 2012.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see for instance SRG 64/11). As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Lobophyllia</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable. The SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in <i>Lobophyllia</i> spp. at genus level on 07/11/2014.
B	II	<i>Symphyllia agaricia</i>	LC	Sharp increase	*	Wild-sourced imports in 2013 comprised 1 409 live corals imported for commercial purposes, of which the majority were from Australia (96%) and the remainder from Indonesia. Imports of live, wild-sourced corals reported as <i>S. agaricia</i> in 2013 increased almost five-fold compared to 2012, to their highest level over the period 2004-2013. Imports of live, wild-sourced <i>Symphyllia</i> spp. reported at the genus level in 2013 decreased by 21% relative to 2012.	Adequate management of coral resources generally appears to be in place in Australia (see for instance SRG 64/11). As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Symphyllia</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable. In 2013, Indonesia published a quota of 2700 live, wild-taken corals at genus level.
B	II	<i>Goniopora stokesi</i> (Flowerpot Coral)	NT	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 13 104 live corals imported for commercial purposes, the majority of which were imported from Indonesia (95%). Imports of live, wild-sourced coral decreased by 20% in 2013 relative to 2012. No imports of raw corals were reported in 2013 for the first time since 2008.	The population from Indonesia was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion was confirmed for Indonesia on 16/02/2010. The SRG formed a positive opinion for trade in <i>Goniopora</i> spp. at genus level on 08/12/2014, which was confirmed on 09/04/2015. As per CITES Notification No. 2013/035, <i>Goniopora</i> is one of the coral taxa where reporting trade at the genus level is acceptable. In 2013, Indonesia published an export quota for 45 000 live, wild-sourced pieces each at species and at genus level, of which imports by the EU reported at species level represented 28%.
B	II	<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i> (Crater Coral)	NT	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 15 492 live corals imported for commercial purposes, the majority of which were imported from Australia (99%). Imports of live, wild-sourced increased by 47% between 2012 and 2013, to the second highest level over the ten year period 2004-2013.	The Australian population was reviewed for SRG 55 and a positive opinion was formed on 20/06/2011. <i>T. geoffroyi</i> was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP15. Only Singapore and the Solomon Islands were retained in the review (AC27 Doc.12.4 (Rev.1)).

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX B: PLANTS							
B	II	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i> (Greater Snowdrop)	DD	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 2 917 350 live plants imported from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced live plants declined by 19% between 2012 and 2013, decreasing for the second consecutive year.	The population from Turkey was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 16/02/2010. The population from Turkey has also been reviewed for SRG 69. <i>G. elwesii</i> was included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (PC21 WG2 Doc.1 and PC21 Sum.4). Species to be discussed at PC22.
B	II	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i> (Green Snowdrop)	-	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 5 754 310 live plants mainly imported for commercial purposes (>99%), the majority of which were from Georgia (74%) and the remainder from Turkey. Imports of wild-sourced live plants in 2013 increased by 6% relative to 2012.	The population from Turkey was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 16/02/2010. A positive opinion for Georgia was confirmed on 30/06/2009 (with a quota of 15 million bulbs).
B	II	<i>Euphorbia antispyhillitica</i> (Candelilla)	-	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised wax (375 200 kg) imported from Mexico for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced wax decreased by 37% in 2013 relative to 2012. Imports of extract were reported at 20 000 kg in 2012 but were not reported in 2013.	The species was reviewed for SRG 41 and 44, following which a positive opinion was confirmed for Mexico on 26/05/2008.
B	II	<i>Euphorbia hedyotoides</i>	EN	Sharp increase	2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 100 live plants imported from Madagascar for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-sourced live plants increased by 82% in 2013 relative to 2012. Prior to 2012, no wild-sourced imports had been reported since 2005.	The species was reviewed at SRG70 and a no op ii) was formed for wild-taken specimens from Madagascar on 08/12/2014. Removed from the Review of Significant Trade (following CoP14) on the basis the species was widespread and not threatened by collection.
B	II	<i>Euphorbia itremensis</i>	VU	Sharp increase	2012	Wild-sourced imports of <i>E. itremensis</i> in 2013 comprised 200 live plants from Madagascar, imported for commercial purposes, double the quantity reported in 2012 and maintaining an increasing trend to reach their highest level of trade over the period 2004-2013. Prior to 2011, imports of <i>E. itremensis</i> were reported in 2005 only for this period.	The species was reviewed at SRG70 and a no op ii) was formed for wild-taken specimens from Madagascar on 08/12/2014. <i>E. itremensis</i> was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP14 and categorised as Least Concern at the 19 th Plants Committee (PC 19 summary record). It was also selected following CoP15 and Madagascar was categorised as Possible Concern at PC21; Madagascar is required to report on its methodology for making NDFs and establish a conservative export quota within 6 months (PC21 WG2 Doc.1). Likely to be discussed at PC22.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Euphorbia pedilanthoides</i>	NT	Sharp increase	2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 100 live plants imported from Madagascar for commercial purposes; representing their highest level of trade over the period 2004-2013 and double the quantity reported in 2012. Prior to 2012, no imports of <i>E. pedilanthoides</i> had been reported since 2006.	The species was reviewed at SRG70 and a no op ii) was formed for wild-taken specimens from Madagascar on 08/12/2014. Removed from the Review of Significant Trade (following CoP14) on the basis of a large distribution.
B	II	<i>Euphorbia sakarahaensis</i>	VU	Sharp increase	2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 100 live plants from Madagascar for commercial purposes; representing their highest level of trade over the period 2004-2013 and double the amount relative to 2012. Prior to 2012, no imports of <i>E. sakarahaensis</i> had been reported since 2006.	The species was reviewed at SRG70 and a no op ii) was formed for wild-taken specimens from Madagascar on 08/12/2014. Removed from the Review of Significant Trade (following CoP14) on the basis that only trade in artificially propagated specimens was anticipated; however trade in wild specimens reported to the EU.
B	II	<i>Aloe ferox</i> (Aloe)	-	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports (including a small number reported without a source code) primarily comprised extract: 125 105 kg, 7032 l and 916 units. The vast majority of extract reported by weight was imported from South Africa for commercial purposes (>99%). Imports of extract reported by weight in 2013 increased by 5% relative to 2012. In addition, 20 110 wild-sourced leaves were imported from South Africa for commercial purposes. This represented a decrease of 54% compared to 2012.	The population from South Africa was reviewed for SRG 59, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 23/02/2012.
B	II	<i>Myrmecophila thomsoniana</i>	EN	Sharp increase		In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 29 dried plants imported from the Cayman Islands for scientific purposes. No other trade in <i>M. thomsoniana</i> was reported over the period 2003-2014.	
B	II	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	-	High volume	2010, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 44 400 live plants imported from Turkey for commercial purposes. Imports of wild-source live plants rose for the fourth consecutive year, increasing by 23% between 2012 and 2013; however overall imports decreased by 82% over the period 2004-2013.	The species was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion for Turkey was confirmed on 16/02/2010.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	-	High volume	2010, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised 260 225 live plants imported from Turkey for commercial purposes. Trade was variable over the period 2004-2013. Imports of wild-sourced live plants increased more than two-fold in 2013 compared to 2012; but trade was still considerably lower than in 2004 and 2006.	The population from Turkey was reviewed for SRG 51, following which a positive opinion was confirmed on 16/02/2010.
ANNEX B: TIMBER							
B	II	<i>Pericopsis elata</i> (African Teak)	EN	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports comprised timber for commercial purposes (7 560 m ³), the majority imported from Cameroon (54%) and the DRC (42%). Trade in timber was variable over the period 2004-2013 and imports reported by volume in 2013 decreased by 34% relative to 2012.	The species has been reviewed at numerous SRGs and was selected for the CITES Review of Significant Trade process following CoP14; Cameroon was categorised as Least Concern and DRC as Possible Concern at the 19th meeting of the Plants Committee. The SRG confirmed a positive opinion for Cameroon on 12/03/2009. The population from DRC was discussed at SRG 72, following which a no opinion ii) was confirmed on 02/07/2015. In 2013 DRC published an export quota for 23 240 m ³ logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.
B	II	<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.	VU (15 spp.)	High volume	2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports of <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. reported at the genus level mainly comprised timber reported by volume, all of which was imported from Malaysia for commercial purposes (1 248 m ³). Some trade was also reported at the species level for <i>G. bancanus</i> ; comprising of 23 m ³ wild-sourced timber and 62 m ³ wild-sourced carvings, imported from Malaysia for commercial purposes. The volume of timber imports of <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. reported at the genus level increased more than two-fold between 2012 and 2013, while imports of timber of <i>G. bancanus</i> in 2013 dropped by 95% relative to 2012.	The genus was reviewed for SRG 47, following which a positive opinion for <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. from Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah & Sarawak) was confirmed. . Malaysia published an export quota of 3178 m ³ of parts and derivatives from Sarawak and 10000 m ³ from Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah in 2013.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
B	II	<i>Prunus africana</i> (African Cherry)	VU	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports primarily comprised bark imported for commercial purposes (928 917 kg), imported from Cameroon (58%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (23%) and Uganda (19%). Imports of wild-sourced bark in 2013 increased by 87% relative to 2012 to levels similar to those reported in 2006 and 2007; however levels remained considerably lower than peak trade reported in 2005 (2 498 627 kg).	<i>P. africana</i> has been discussed at numerous SRGs. At SRG 72 (02/07/2015), a positive opinion for specimens from Uganda was formed. The SRG formed a negative opinion for specimens from Cameroon on 14/09/2007, which was reconfirmed on 30/11/2009. Trade from Cameroon was reviewed at SRG 55 on 11/03/2011 and a positive opinion was agreed for a quota of 150 000 kg for 2010 and 2011, subject to clear identification of origin from the north-west region. This positive opinion for bark from Cameroon has been reconfirmed several times, most recently at SRG 72 on 02/07/2015 for a total annual quota of 974 853 kg of dry bark (divided between specific geographic regions, subject to clear indication of the origin in the export permit). A no op ii was formed on 02/07/2015 for bark from the Mount Oshie region. The negative opinion for Cameroon formed on 30/11/2009 remains valid for trade other than that which meets these conditions. <i>P. africana</i> was included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (PC21 WG2 Doc.1 and PC21 Sum.4). In 2013 Cameroon published an export quota for 634 763 kg of dry bark, the Democratic Republic of Congo published a quota for 72 000 kg of dry bark and Uganda published a quota for 176 179 kg dry bark.
B	II	<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> (Holy Wood)	NT	High volume (GT)	2012	Wild-sourced imports of <i>B. sarmientoi</i> in 2013 primarily comprised oil (36 290 kg) and extract (22 820 kg) imported from Paraguay for commercial purposes. In addition, 4 370 kg of wild-sourced derivatives for commercial purposes were also imported from Paraguay in 2013. This species was listed in Annex C (Argentina) in 2008, and in Appendix II and Annex B in 2010. Trade in oil and extract was first reported in 2009. Imports of wild-sourced oil and extract in 2013 increased by 39% and 20% respectively, relative to 2012.	The species was reviewed for SRG 56 and has been discussed at numerous SRG meetings including SRGs 65-71; a positive opinion for Paraguay was confirmed on 09/04/2015. <i>B. sarmientoi</i> was included in the CITES Review of Significant Trade following CoP16 (PC21 WG2 Doc.1 and PC21 Sum.4). Species to be discussed at PC22.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
ANNEX C: MAMMALS							
C	III	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> (Blackbuck)	NT	High volume (GT)	2011, 2012	In 2013, wild-sourced imports (and a small number reported without a source code) comprised trophy items reported as purpose 'H' or 'P' (and a small number of trophies without a purpose specified), which equated to approximately 62 individuals (55 trophies and seven skulls). The trophy items were all imported from Argentina, with the exception of one trophy from the United States. Combined imports of trophy items (trophies, bodies, skins and skulls) in 2013 decreased by 24% relative to 2012, continuing an overall decreasing trend from a peak in trade in 2006 (292 trophy items).	
ANNEX C: BIRDS							
C	III	<i>Nesoenas mayeri</i> (Pink Pigeon)	EN	High volume (GT), Sharp increase		In 2013, 800 eggs, reported without a source code, were imported from Mauritius without a purpose specified. No other trade in <i>N. mayeri</i> was reported over the period 2004-2013.	
ANNEX C: REPTILES							
C	III	<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i> (False Map Turtle)	LC	High volume	2010, 2011	In 2013, imports primarily comprised 55 545 live individuals which were wild-sourced (89%) or reported without a source code (11%). This trade was mainly for commercial purposes and the majority of live individuals were imported from the United States (95%), with the remainder from China. In addition, 1 100 small leather products were imported from the United States. Imports of live individuals increased by 30% between 2012 and 2013, following a year-on-year decrease since 2007.	
C	III	<i>Mauremys reevesii</i> (Reeve's Turtle)	EN	High volume (GT)	2011, 2012	In 2013, imports comprised 3 000 live individuals without a source specified, imported from China without a purpose specified. This represents a 79% decrease in live imports in 2013 from a peak in trade in 2012 (14 500 live individuals), but is relatively consistent with trade reported in 2010 and 2011. The species was listed in Appendix III (China) in 2005.	

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	Appendix	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade	Notes [†]
C	III	<i>Mauremys sinensis</i> (Chinese Stripe-necked Turtle)	EN	High volume (GT)	2010, 2011, 2012	In 2013, imports comprised 5 000 live individuals without a source specified, imported from China without a purpose specified. The majority of imports of <i>M. sinensis</i> reported since its listing in Appendix III (China) in 2005 have been reported with an unknown source or a source not specified. Imports of live individuals have been variable since 2005; live imports in 2013 decreased by 71% relative to 2012.	Whilst listed in Annex C (hence SRG opinions are not applicable), the species was reviewed for SRG 62 to assess whether it might merit listing in Annex B. It was considered that the criteria for listing in Annex B may not be met.

Key: Within the 'IUCN Red List status' column, 'CR' = Critically Endangered, 'EN' = Endangered, 'VU' = Vulnerable, 'NT' = Near Threatened, 'DD' = Data Deficient and '-' = not evaluated. Within the column 'Selection criteria', 'High volume (GT)' = 'High volume (globally threatened)', \diamond = met the criteria based on candidate countries' trade only; \blacklozenge = met the criteria based on both EU and candidate countries' trade. *No opinion (i) = no significant trade anticipated; *No opinion (ii) = no significant trade anticipated; *No opinion (iii) = decision deferred; *No opinion (iii) = referral to the SRG. * = selected at genus level in 2011, ** = selected at genus level in 2010 and 2011.

Table 3.4. Taxa showing noteworthy patterns of candidate country-reported direct imports from wild, ranched, unknown and unspecified sources in 2013 according to the criteria: high volume of trade, high volume of trade (globally threatened) and sharp increase in trade.

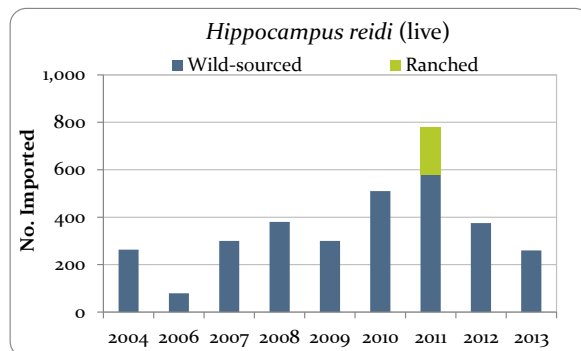
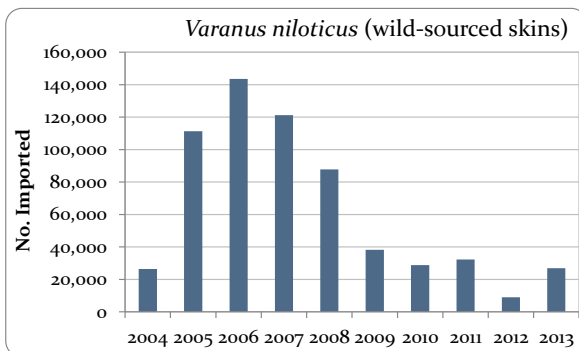
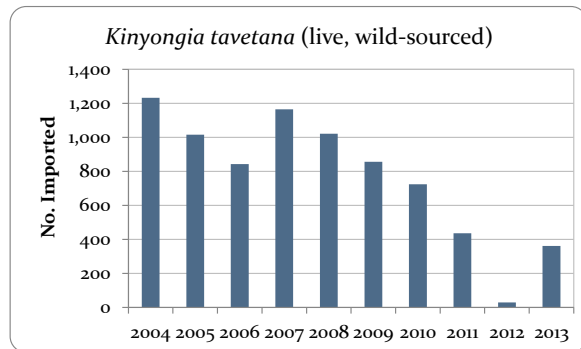
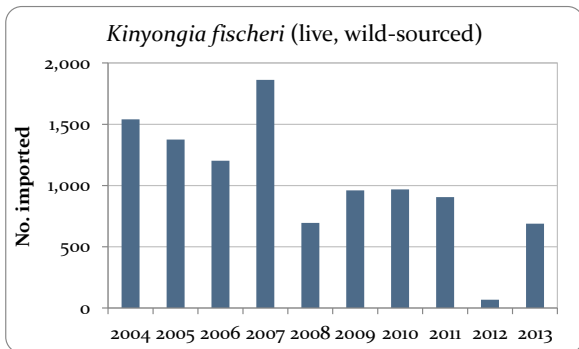
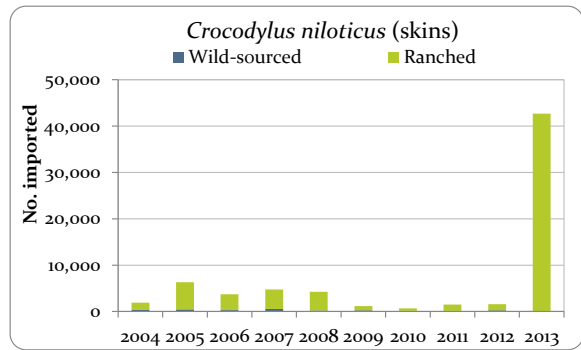
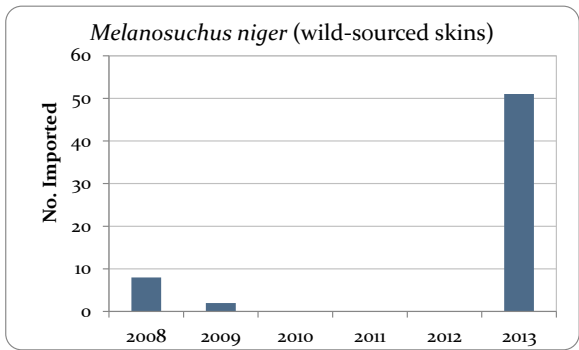
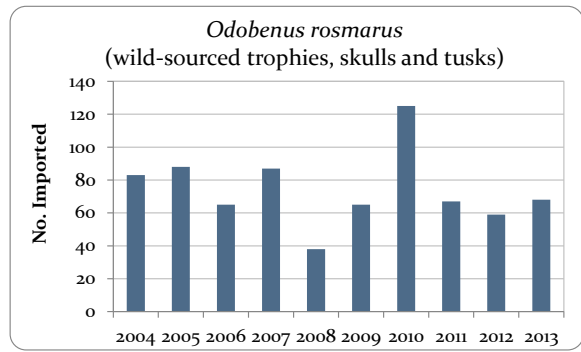
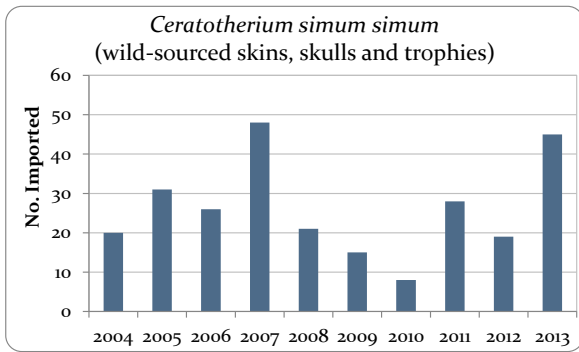
Annex	App.	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade
ANNEX B: MAMMALS						
B	II	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i> (South American Grey Fox)		High volume♦	2010♦, 2011♦, 2012♦	In 2013, 35 049 wild-sourced skins were imported by Turkey from Argentina for commercial purposes, representing a decrease of 28% compared to 2012.
B	II	<i>Lycalopex gymnocercus</i> (Pampa Fox)		High volume	2011, 2012	Wild-sourced imports of <i>L. gymnocercus</i> in 2013 comprised 29 949 skins, imported by Turkey from Argentina to Turkey for commercial purposes. Candidate country imports of wild-sourced skins fell by 19% between 2012 and 2013, although remained higher than trade in previous years, with the exception of 2007 and 2012.
B	II	<i>Lynx rufus</i> (Bobcat)		Sharp increase	2010♦, 2011♦	In 2013, candidate countries reported the import of 2704 wild-sourced skins, all of which were imported from the United States of America for commercial purposes. Imports in 2013 were over ten times higher than 2012 reaching their highest level over the ten year period 2004-2013; prior to this the only imports of wild-sourced skins were in 2008 (57) and 2009 (one skin).
B	II	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i> (Cape Fur Seal)		High volume	2010, 2011, 2012	Wild-sourced imports of <i>A. pusillus</i> in 2013 comprised skins (10 047) and skin pieces (20 207) imported by Turkey from Namibia for commercial purposes. No other imports of wild-sourced skin pieces were reported 2004-2013; imports of wild-sourced skins dropped by more than half between 2012 and 2013 to the lowest level in the period 2004-2013.
ANNEX B: BIRDS						
B	II	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> (Red-billed Toucan)	VU	Sharp increase		In 2013 Turkey reported the import of 14 live, wild-sourced <i>R. tucanus</i> for commercial purposes from Guyana. No imports of live wild-sourced <i>R. tucanus</i> have been reported since 2009 when Turkey imported two live individuals; prior to this imports were reported in 2004 (six), 2007 (18) and 2008 (six).
B	II	<i>Amazona dufresniana</i> (Blue-cheeked Parrot)	NT	Sharp increase		In 2013 wild-sourced imports of <i>A. dufresniana</i> comprised 22 live birds imported by Turkey from Guyana, all of which were imported for commercial purposes. Imports increased by 83% compared to last reported imports in 2011 (12), reaching their highest levels over the period 2004-2013; trade in live <i>A. dufresniana</i> was also reported in 2004 (12), 2007 (two) and 2009 (20).
B	II	<i>Amazona farinosa</i> (Mealy Parrot)	NT	High volume (GT)		In 2013, Turkey reported the import of 65 wild-sourced, live <i>A. farinosa</i> from Guyana for commercial purposes, an increase of 30% compared to the last reported trade in this species in 2011 to the second highest levels in the period 2004-2013.
B	II	<i>Amazona festiva</i> (Festive Parrot)	NT	High volume (GT), Sharp increase		Wild-sourced imports in 2013 consisted of 63 live wild-sourced birds imported by Turkey from Guyana for commercial purposes. Imports in 2013 represented the highest level over the ten year period 2004-2013, prior to 2013 the only other imports of wild-sourced <i>A. festiva</i> were in 2009 (45), 2007 (four) and 2004 (12).
B	II	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (Grey Parrot)	VU	High volume (GT)	2011, 2012	Turkey reported the import of 6500 live, wild-sourced <i>P. erithacus</i> for commercial purposes in 2013. The majority of the wild-sourced birds originated in Congo (84%), smaller numbers originated in Cameroon (16%). Candidate country imports of <i>P. erithacus</i> increased by 83% between 2012 and 2013, to the highest level in the period 2004-2013.

Species showing noteworthy trends

Annex	App.	Taxon (Common name)	IUCN Red List status	Selection criteria	Previously selected (2010 onwards)	Summary of trade
ANNEX B: REPTILES						
B	II	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i> (King Cobra)	VU	Sharp increase		In 2013, 4 wild-sourced, live <i>O. hannah</i> were imported by Turkey from Indonesia for zoos. No other wild-sourced trade was reported during the ten year period 2004-2013.
B	II	<i>Python reticulatus</i> (Reticulated Python)		Sharp increase	2011♦, 2012♦	Wild-sourced imports in 2013 principally comprised 17 945 skins, imported by Turkey for commercial purposes. The majority of skins were exported from Malaysia (63%) while the remainder were from Indonesia. Imports of wild-sourced skins have shown an increasing trend since 2008 and doubled between 2012 and 2013 to their highest level in the ten year period.

Key: Within the 'IUCN Red List status' column, 'CR' = Critically Endangered, 'VU' = Vulnerable, 'NT' = Near Threatened and '-' = not evaluated, * = assessment needs updating. Within the column 'Selection criteria', 'High volume (GT)' = 'High volume (globally threatened)', ♦ = met the criteria based on EU trade only; ♦ = met the criteria based on both EU and candidate countries' trade.

Species showing noteworthy trends



Species showing noteworthy trends

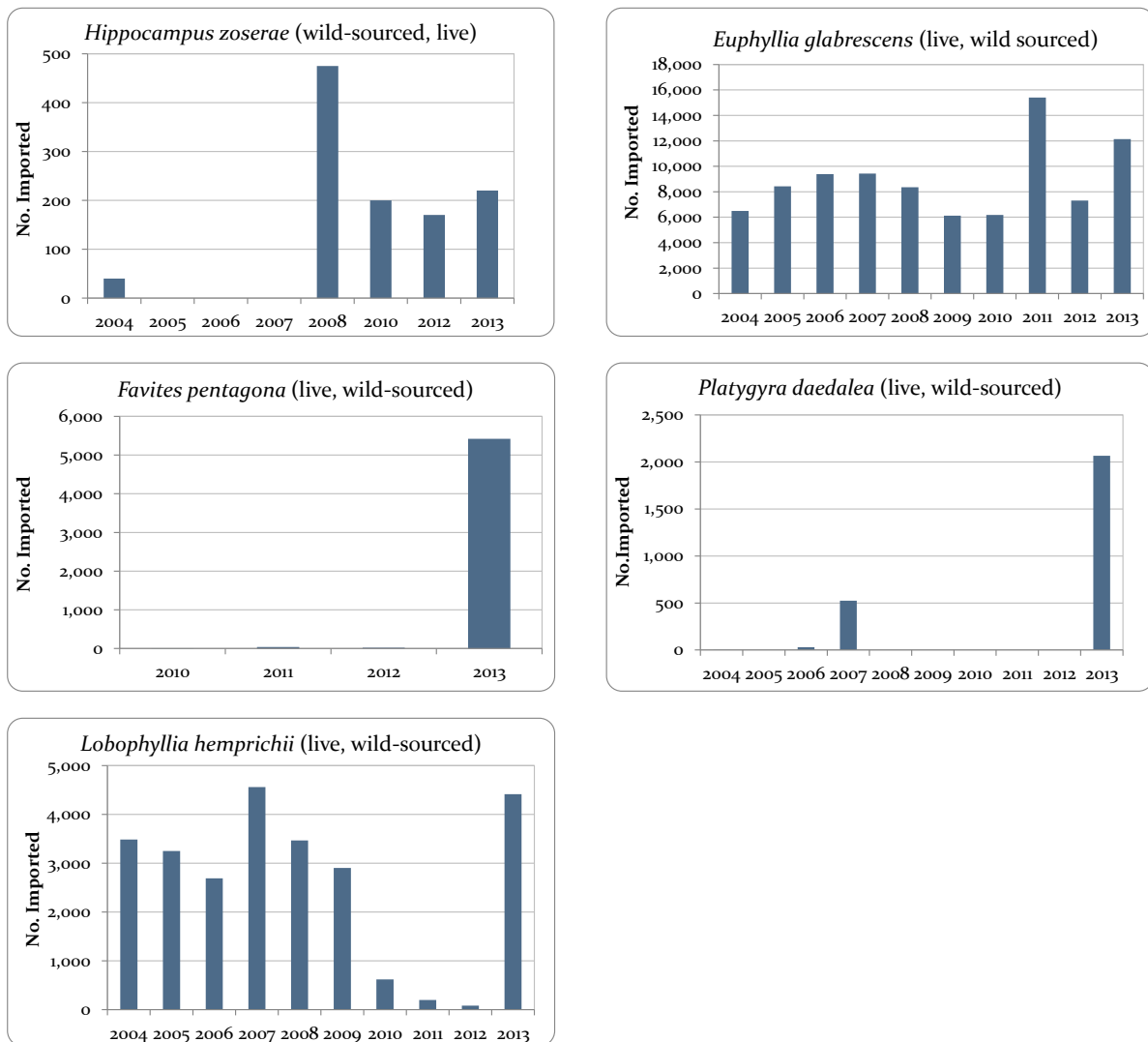


Figure 3.2. EU-reported direct imports of selected species showing noteworthy patterns of trade (see Table 3.3), 2004-2013. Where a shorter year range is presented, no imports of the specified term/source were reported in the excluded years.

4. Exports and re-exports

This section provides an overview of EU and candidate countries' reported exports and re-exports of CITES-listed species in 2013. As in 2012, *Tridacna maxima* was again the species directly exported by the EU in the highest quantities from the wild; the majority of other wild-sourced exports (excluding trade for scientific purposes) comprised hunting trophies. The commodities exported at the highest volumes from all sources were: medicine from *Cairina moschata*¹⁰; live plants; and live sturgeon eggs. The number of plant taxa traded at high volumes increased from 15 taxa in 2012 to 35 taxa in 2013, primarily due to an increase in the number of species exported as seeds that met the criterion.

Trade in artificially propagated Appendix-II plants and re-exports of manufactured articles of Appendix II species have been excluded from the analyses in this chapter. Throughout the chapter, 'exports' refers to both direct exports and indirect exports (re-exports), unless otherwise specified.

EU Member States

Exports of wild-sourced species

This section focuses on wild-sourced trade originating in the EU (including both direct exports and re-exports where both the exporting country and the country of origin are EU Member States). In 2013, Member States reported 430 export transactions involving wild-sourced species originating in the EU; these transactions were mainly recorded for scientific purposes (60%; Figure 4.1). The remainder comprised mainly commercial trade in live *Tridacna maxima*¹¹ and hunting trophies of *Ursus arctos* (Table 4.1).

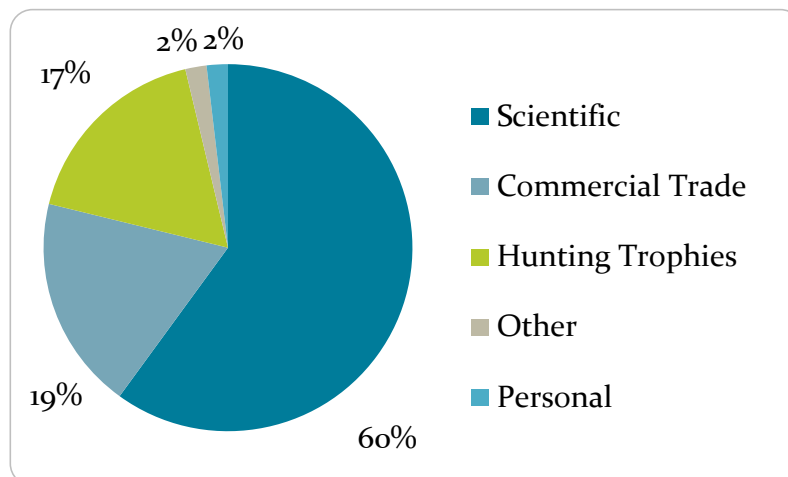


Figure 4.1. Percentage of wild-sourced (re-)export transactions originating in the EU in 2013, as reported by the exporters, by purpose (n=430). 'Other' includes purposes 'B', 'E', 'Q' and 'Z'.

¹⁰ Correspondence with France confirmed that this represents trade in homeopathic medicine, reported in number of drug packets.

¹¹ Reported by France; the top importer, the United States, reported the exporter as French Polynesia.

Wild-sourced exports for scientific purposes involved 143 different taxa, including 108 Scleractinian corals and 20 mammals (including *Ursus arctos*, *Lynx lynx*, *L. pardinus* and *Canis lupus*, among others).

Table 4.1. Wild-sourced (re-)exports originating in the EU in 2013, as reported by the (re-)exporters. Trade for scientific purposes (purpose 'S') is excluded.

Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter (origin, if applicable)	Importer	Qty	Term (unit)	Purpose
<i>Canis aureus</i>	III/C	Croatia	Russian Federation	1	trophy	H
		Croatia	United States	8	trophies	H
<i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	Croatia	United States	2	trophies	H
		Estonia	Iceland	1	body	H
		Romania	FYR Macedonia	2	trophies	H
		Romania	Norway	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Philippines	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Switzerland	2	trophies	H
<i>Felis silvestris</i>	II/A	Croatia	Russian Federation	1	trophy	H
		Croatia	United States	6	trophies	H
		Romania	Ukraine	1	trophy	H
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	II/A	Estonia	United States	1	skin	H
		Estonia	United States	1	trophy	H
		Finland	Russian Federation	1	trophy	P
		Sweden	Norway	2	bodies	H
		Sweden	Norway	3	skins	H
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	II/A	Croatia	United States	3	trophies	H
		Finland	Norway	1	trophy	H
		Germany (Bulgaria)	Switzerland	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Mexico	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Norway	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Russian Federation	5	trophies	H
		Romania	Switzerland	4	trophies	H
		Romania	Tanzania	1	trophy	H
		Romania	Turkey	2	trophies	H
		Romania	Ukraine	13	trophies	H
		Romania	United States	4	trophies	H
		Sweden	Norway	1	body	H
		Sweden	Norway	3	skins	H
		Sweden	Norway	3	skulls	H
Sweden	Norway	4	trophies	H		
Sweden	Switzerland	1	skin	P		
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I/A	France	Australia	1	skin piece	E
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	II/A	France	Australia	1	genitalia	E
		France	Australia	2	specimens	E

Mammals

	Taxon	App./Annex	Exporter (origin, if applicable)	Importer	Qty	Term (unit)	Purpose
Mammals (cont.)	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	II/A	Belgium (Denmark)	Australia	1	tusk	T
			Belgium (Denmark)	United States	1	tusk	T
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II/A	France	Australia	1	specimen	E
Birds	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II/A	Denmark	United States	1	skeleton	P
	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	II/A	Germany (Spain)	Switzerland	1	live	B
	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	II/A	Latvia	United States	2	live	Z
	<i>Tyto alba</i>	II/A	United Kingdom	South Africa	1	body	T
Reptiles	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	I/A	France	Switzerland	1	carapace	P
Fish	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	II/B	United Kingdom	Qatar	1	body	Q
Invertebrates (other than coral)	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	II/B	France	Brazil	300	live	T
			France	China	150	live	T
			France	Japan	250	live	T
			France	New Zealand	60	live	T
			France	Singapore	250	live	T
			France	Switzerland	100	live	T
			France	United States	14247	live	T
Corals	<i>Acropora</i> spp.	II/B	France	Switzerland	2	raw corals	P
	<i>Montipora</i> spp.	II/B	France	Switzerland	1	raw coral	P
	<i>Fungia</i> spp.	II/B	France	Switzerland	1	raw coral	P
	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>	II/B	France	United States	1	specimen	T
	<i>Porites</i> spp.	II/B	France	Switzerland	4	raw corals	P
Plants	<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	II/B	Germany (Romania)	South Africa	1	dried plants (kg)	T
	<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	II/B	France	Japan	3	derivatives	T
	<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>	II/B	Germany (France)	Switzerland	2	medicine (kg)	T
			Germany (France)	Switzerland	<1	medicine (l)	T

High volume exports

This section focuses on the commodities (or taxon/term/unit combinations) exported at high volumes by the EU. For the purposes of this analysis, trade volumes over 1000 units were considered as 'high volume'. Commodities exported by the EU at volumes exceeding this threshold in 2013 are discussed below for each taxonomic group. Commodities met the 'high volume' criterion on the basis of direct and indirect trade combined; however direct and indirect exports are presented separately in the tables with direct exports first, followed by indirect exports.

Overview

High volume exports were recorded for 13 mammal, 16 bird, 26 reptile, nine fish, three invertebrate, 35 plant (other than timber) and six timber taxa in 2013. There was a notable increase in the number of non-timber plant taxa traded at high volumes, from 15 taxa in 2012 to 35 in 2013, mainly due to an

increase in exports of seeds. The following sections provide an overview of the high volume trade by taxonomic group.

Mammals

Thirteen mammal taxa met the high volume criterion in 2013 on the basis of at least one term/unit combination (Table 4.2). The top commodities exported directly from the EU by taxon were garments derived from the species *Lynx rufus* and *L. canadensis* (all reported without a source or purpose) and captive bred specimens of *Callithrix jacchus* exported for medicinal purposes. The top mammal commodities re-exported were specimens of *Macaca fascicularis* (sources C and F), hairs of *Mustela sibirica* (source W), and skins of *Lycalopex griseus* (source W). Notable quantities of ivory carvings of *Loxodonta africana*, *Elephas maximus*, and Elephantidae spp. were reported in 2013 compared to previous years; this trade is discussed further in Box 4.1.

Table 4.2. Mammal species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports (combined direct and indirect trade) exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. *Indicates species that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
Direct exports	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	II/B	6594	garments	No source reported	Greece (100%)
	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> *	II/B	2579	specimens	C	Germany (>99%)
	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	II/B	1889	garments	No source reported	Greece (100%)
	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II/B	371	specimens	C	Germany (73%)
	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II/B	218	specimens	C	United Kingdom (96%)
Indirect exports	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	II/B	53753	specimens	C,F	Germany (48%) [Mauritius]
	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	III/D	11596	hair	W	France (62%) [China]
	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	I/A	7412	carvings, ivory carvings	O, U	United Kingdom (91%) [Unknown]
	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	II/B	7277	skins	W	Germany (56%) [Argentina]
	<i>Lynx canadensis</i> *	II/B	4610	skins	W	Greece (59%) [Canada]
	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	II/B	3170	skins	W	Greece (69%) [United States]
	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	II/B	2781	skins	W	Italy (96%) [Peru]
	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	I/A	2735	carvings	O, U	United Kingdom (92%) [Unknown]
	<i>Lontra canadensis</i> *	II/B	2708	skins	W	Italy (56%) [Canada]
	<i>Lontra canadensis</i> *	II/B	2230	tails	W	Greece (100%) [Canada]
	Elephantidae spp.*	I/A	1426	carvings (kg)	O	Belgium (100%) [Unknown]
	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i> *	II/B	1456	specimens	W	Italy (92.45%) [Barbados]
	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	II/B	1348	specimens	C	Germany (89%) [China]
	Elephantidae spp.*	I/A	1009	carvings, ivory carvings	O	United Kingdom (60%) [Unknown]
	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i> *	II/B	267	specimens	C	Germany (100%) [South Africa]

Box 4.1. EU-reported (re-)exports of elephant ivory carvings

A total of 11 156 carvings (terms ‘carvings’ and ‘ivory carvings’) of *Loxodonta africana*, *Elephas maximus*, and Elephantidae spp. (combined) were re-exported by the EU in 2013 (Figure 4.2.). This represent a 28% increase over the quantities reported re-exported in 2012 (8711 carvings). Of these, 2 444 carvings (22%; representing 47 export transactions) were reported in sets of 52 and are therefore likely to be pianos (with the quantity representing numbers of keys). Nearly all trade in 2013 was reported as either pre-Convention (source ‘O’; 66% of carvings) or source unknown (source ‘U’; 33% of carvings). Aside from two shipments of 52 carvings each likely to be pianos, only three carvings were recorded as wild-sourced.

The number of pre-Convention carvings decreased from 8703 in 2012 to 7351 carvings in 2013 (4877 of *Loxodonta africana*, 1612 of *Elephas maximas* and 862 carvings of Elephantidae spp.). However, while only one elephant carving was reported as source unknown in 2012, in 2013, this increased to 3690 carvings (of which 2420 were reported as *Loxodonta africana*, 1123 as *Elephas maximas* and 147 as Elephantidae spp.).

All re-exports of carvings in 2013 were reported as Annex A, with 95% reported as re-exports from an unknown origin country. The majority (80%) of trade was for commercial purposes. The United Kingdom accounted for 88% of exports in 2012; the top trading partners were China (40%) and the United States of America (31%).

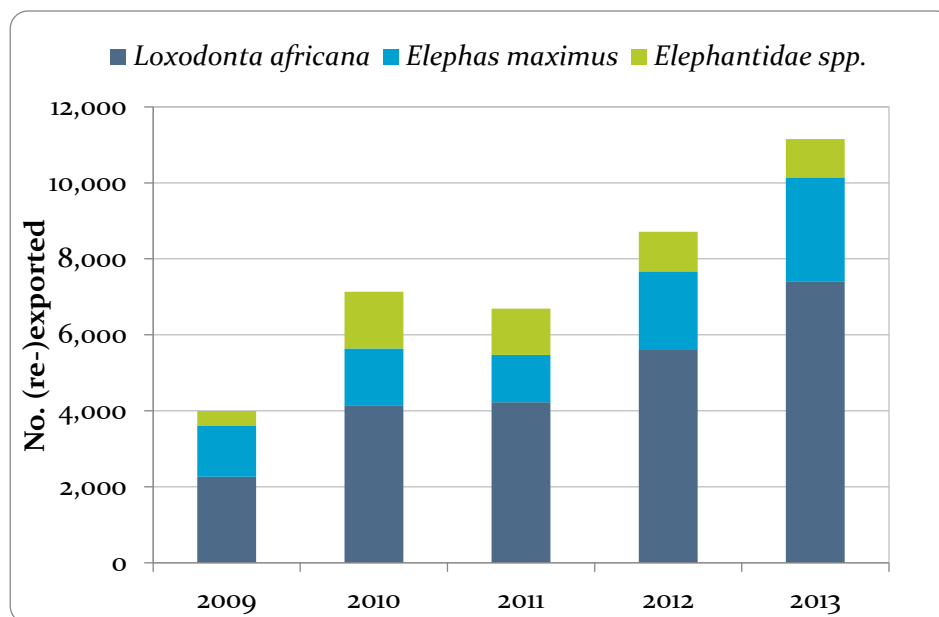


Figure 4.2. EU-reported (re-)exports of elephant carvings, by taxa, 2009-2013.

In addition to the trade in carvings recorded in number of items, the (re-)export of 1479 kg of carvings was also recorded, the vast majority of which (>99%) was pre-Convention; 96% of carvings re-exported by weight were exported by Belgium to Japan as Elephantidae spp..

Birds

Fifteen bird species and one hybrid met the high volume criterion in 2013 on the basis of at least one term/unit combination (Table 4.3). Commodities meeting this threshold were primarily direct commercial exports of live, captive-bred birds; all of which were direct exports. The top commodities in

trade by quantity were medicine and feathers (kg) of *Cairina moschata*, live *Agapornis fischeri* and live *A. personatus*.

Table 4.3. Bird species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. *Indicates taxa that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main source	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	2931405	medicine* *	C	France (100%)
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	43650	feathers (kg)	C	France (100%)
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II/B	34568	live	C	Netherlands (59%)
<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II/B	25710	live	C	Belgium (49%)
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II/B	12410	live	C	Czech Republic (41%)
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II/B	12278	live	C	Belgium (50%)
<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	II/B	11313	feathers	C	United Kingdom (>99%)
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II/B	5734	live	C	Czech Republic (40%)
<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	II/B	5661	live	C	Czech Republic (42%)
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	II/B	4100	live	C	Czech Republic (51%)
<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	II/B	2458	live	C	Belgium (79%)
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	III/C	1533	garments	C	France (100%)
<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	II/B	1514	live	C	Belgium (49%)
<i>Forpus coelestis</i> *	II/B	1460	live	C	Belgium (64%)
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	I/A	1370	live	C	Czech Republic (71%)
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	II/B	1347	live	C	Belgium (39%)
<i>Falco rusticolus</i> *	I/A	1326	live	C	United Kingdom (63%)
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	I/A	1315	live	C	Spain (61%)
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	II/B	276	live	C	Spain (63%) [Netherlands]
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	II/B	236	live	C	Spain (73%) [Czech Republic]
<i>Falco hybrid</i>	I/A	224	live	C	Belgium (79%) [Germany]
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	II/B	189	live	C	Spain (61%) [Belgium]
<i>Forpus coelestis</i> *	II/B	164	live	C	Belgium (91%) [Netherlands] Denmark (100%) [United Kingdom]
<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	II/B	131	feathers	C	Denmark (36%) [Germany]
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	I/A	66	live	C	Belgium (100%) [Netherlands]
<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	II/B	46	live	C	Belgium (100%) [Switzerland]
<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	II/B	17	live	C	Spain (57%) [Belgium]
<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	II/B	14	live	C	Spain (100%) [Czech Republic]
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	II/B	12	live	F	Belgium (100%) [Switzerland]
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	II/B	4	live	C	Belgium (100%) [Netherlands]
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	I/A	2	live	C	Belgium (100%) [Netherlands]

*Correspondence with France confirmed that this represents trade in homeopathic medicines, reported in number of drug packets.

Reptiles

Twenty-six reptile taxa met the high volume criterion on the basis of at least one term/unit combination in 2013 (Table 4.4). Direct exports from the EU were primarily live, captive-bred specimens traded for

commercial purposes (26 273 exported). *Chamaeleo calytratus* accounted for 36% of direct exports of live reptiles in 2013, with *Testudo hermanni* also representing a notable proportion of these exports (31%). The principal importers of live reptiles (re-)exported by the EU were Hong Kong, SAR (30%) and the United States (28%).

Re-exports of taxa that met the high volume threshold primarily comprised skins or skin pieces. *Alligator mississippiensis* was the main species (re-)exported and accounted for 27% of skins and 90% of re-exports of skin pieces. The principal importers of *A. mississippiensis* skins and skin pieces were Switzerland (51%) and Tunisia (45%) respectively, while the main EU re-exporters were Italy (49%) and France (99%), respectively.

Table 4.4. Reptile species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. *Indicates species that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
Direct	<i>Chamaeleo calytratus</i>	II/B	9595	live	C	Czech Republic (99%)
	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	8310	live	C	Slovenia (85%)
	<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	II/B	1806	live	C	Slovenia (97%)
	<i>Testudo marginata</i> *	II/A	1806	live	C	Slovenia (83%)
	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	II/B	1142	live	C	Czech Republic (87%)
	<i>Python regius</i>	II/B	548	live	C	Germany (50%)
Indirect	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	695724	skin pieces	W	France (99%) [United States] Germany (100%) [United States]
	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	III/C	112636	derivatives	F	United States
	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	92886	skins	W	Italy (49%) [United States]
	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	II/B	54886	skins	W	Italy (96.3%) [Malaysia]
	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	II/B	45785	skins	C,W	Spain (69%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II/B	36858	skins	C	Spain (64%) [Colombia]
	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II/B	31021	skin pieces	W	France (81%) [Chad]
	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	II/B	21241	skins	C	Italy (98%) [Viet Nam]
	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	II/B	19023	skins	W	Italy (80%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	II/B	16973	skin pieces	C	Italy (59.14%) [Colombia]
	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	III/C	15210	specimens	F	Italy (100%) [United States]
	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/B	12612	skins	C	France (60%) [Zimbabwe]
	<i>Python brongersmai</i>	II/B	11384	skins	C,W	Italy (54%) [Lao PDR]
	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	II/B	8683	skins	W	France (65%) [Mali]
	<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	II/B	8571	skins	W	Italy (93%) [Argentina]
	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	II/B	7989	skin pieces	C	Italy (57%) [Viet Nam]
	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	II/B	7172	skin pieces	W	Italy (97%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i> *	III/C	5105	skins	O	Germany (100%) [Unknown]
	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	II/B	4262	skins	W	Italy (>99%) [Bolivia]
	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	II/B	4196	skin pieces	W	Italy (>99%) [Bolivia]
	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	II/B	3952	skin pieces (kg)	W	Italy (100%) [United States]
	<i>Cerberus rynchops</i>	III/C	3814	skins	W	Italy (100%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Iguana iguana</i> *	II/B	3704	skins	O	Germany (100%) [Unknown]
<i>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</i>	II/B	3506	skin pieces	W	Italy (100%) [Venezuela]	
<i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II/B	3369	skins	W	Italy (89%) [Argentina]	

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	II/B	3297	skins	C,R	France (67%) [Australia]
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/B	3242	meat (kg)	C	Belgium (86%) [Zimbabwe]
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	I/A	2833	skins	D	France (88%) [Thailand]
<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	II/B	2405	skin pieces	C	Italy (83%) [Zimbabwe]
<i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	II/B	2393	skin pieces	W	Italy (99%) [Argentina]
<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	I/A	2323	leather products (small)	D	Italy (62%) [Thailand]
<i>Python bivittatus</i>	II/B	2268	skin pieces	C	Italy (73%) [Viet Nam]
<i>Geochelone sulcata</i>	II/B	1943	live	C	Germany (99%) [Italy]
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	I/A	1656	leather products (small)	D	Italy (100%) [Colombia]
<i>Python regius</i>	II/B	1250	live	R	Netherlands (80%) [Togo]
<i>Caiman crocodilus yacare</i> *	II/B	1230	tails	W	Spain (100%) [Bolivia]
<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	946	live	C	Hungary (74%) [Serbia]
<i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i>	II/B	638	live	C	Germany (60%) [Czech Republic]
<i>Python bivittatus</i>	II/B	198	live	C	Czech Republic (81%) [Slovakia]
<i>Testudo marginata</i> *	II/A	79	live	C	Germany (100%) [Turkey]

Amphibians

No individual species exceeded the 1000 unit threshold; the principal species exported were *Dendrobates tinctorius* (508 live animals; 25%) and *Ambystoma mexicanum* (360 live animals; 18%), of which the majority were captive-bred and exported for commercial purposes. The majority (94%) of live amphibian exports from the EU were direct; the top EU exporter was the Netherlands (58%), while the principal importer was Japan (44%).

Fish

Five fish species and three hybrids (all sturgeon) met the high volume criterion on the basis of at least one term/unit combination (Table 4.5). Virtually all high volume direct exports involved sturgeon commodities from captive sources, exported for commercial purposes; live eggs were the top commodities exported by quantity (1.8 million live eggs exported), while meat was the top reported term by weight. In total, 37 690 kg of caviar was (re-)exported in 2013; the vast majority was either directly exported (30 571 kg; 81%) or represented a re-export that originated in another EU Member State (3211 kg; 8.5%). The main countries of (re-)export were Italy (37%), France (30%) and Germany (24%). Caviar was primarily imported by the United States (25%), Japan (17%) and the Russian Federation (10%). *Acipenser baerii* was the top species exported as caviar, representing 37% of the trade in this commodity. *A. baerii* was also the top species exported as live eggs, representing 97% of trade in this commodity; most of which were direct exports from France to China (72%; 1.2 million live eggs).

Table 4.5. Fish species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. There were no new taxa that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	1670000	eggs (live)	C	France (76%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	119780	live (kg)	C	Estonia (58%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	107913	bodies (kg)	C	France (95%)
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	68931	meat (kg)	C	Italy (100%)

Exports and re-exports

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	65036	meat (kg)	C	Italy (50%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	54126	meat (kg)	C	Germany (48%)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	50000	eggs (live)	C	France (100%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	21400	live	C	France (90%)
<i>Acipenser baerii x naccarii</i>	II/B	20404	meat (kg)	C	Italy (100%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	20000	fingerlings	C	France (100%)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	14435	live (kg)	C	France (>99%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	12212	caviar (kg)	C	France (59%)
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	9844	caviar (kg)	C	Italy (94%)
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	II/B	7500	eggs (live)	C	Hungary (93%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	7350	bodies	C	France (100%)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	7216	live	C	France (87%)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	5000	fingerlings	C	Hungary (100%)
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	4962	caviar (kg)	C	Italy (40%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	2141	extract	C	France (94%)
<i>Acipenser hybrid</i>	II/B	1993	meat (kg)	C	Germany (100%)
<i>Acipenser hybrid</i>	II/B	1569	caviar (kg)	C	Germany (100%)
<i>Huso huso</i>	II/B	1450	meat (kg)	C	Bulgaria (100%)
<i>Huso huso</i>	II/B	11256	bodies (kg)	C	France (100%)
<i>Acipenseridae hybrid</i>	II/B	1100	meat (kg)	C	Bulgaria (100%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	905	extract (kg)	C	France (100%)
<i>Huso dauricus x Acipenser schrenckii</i>	II/B	17	caviar (kg)	not specified	Latvia (100%)
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	23000	fingerlings	C	Hungary (100%) [Germany]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	14431	extract	C	Netherlands (>99%) [France]
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	10510	live	C	Romania (100%) [Hungary]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	10000	live (kg)	C	Lithuania (100%) [Poland]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	6852	meat (kg)	C	Germany (100%) [Russian Federation]
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	6013	meat (kg)	C	Germany (100%) [Russian Federation]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	1640	caviar (kg)	C	France (41%) [Italy]
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	1598	caviar (kg)	C	France (79%) [Bulgaria]
<i>Huso dauricus x Acipenser schrenckii</i>	II/B	1173	caviar (kg)	C	France (79%) [China]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	984	extract (kg)	C	France (84%) [Italy]
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	II/B	961	caviar (kg)	F, C	France (99%) [United States]
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II/B	239	caviar	C	Denmark (100%) [Italy]
<i>Acipenser hybrid</i>	II/B	218	caviar (kg)	C	Germany (100%) [China]
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	II/B	22	caviar	C	Denmark (100%) [Italy]

Invertebrates

Three invertebrate taxa met the high volume criterion on the basis of at least one term/unit combination in 2013 (Table 4.6). *Hirudo medicinalis* accounted for 71% of exports of live invertebrates reported by number, all of which were captive-bred and exported directly from the EU for commercial purposes; the top EU exporter of this species was France (86%), while the principal importer was the United States (80%).

Table 4.6. Invertebrate species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-) exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. All trade was in live individuals. There were no new taxa that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
Direct	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	II/B	155390	C	France (86%)
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	II/B	21975	C	Germany (86%)
	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	II/B	16557	W	France (100%)
Indirect	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	II/B	21230	W	Germany (100%) [Turkey]
	<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	II/B	53	F	United Kingdom (57%) [Micronesia]

Plants (non-timber species)

Thirty-five plant taxa met the high volume criterion in 2013 (Table 4.7). This is an increase compared to the 15 taxa that met the criterion in 2012, primarily due to an increase in the number of taxa meeting the criterion based on exports of seeds. Taxa directly exported at high volumes in 2013 primarily comprised Appendix I cacti exported as artificially propagated seeds for commercial purposes; the majority were direct exports from Malta to either Japan (43%) or China (29%). Wild-sourced *Galanthus* (*Galanthus elwesii* and *Galanthus woronowii* combined) accounted for 97.9% of live plant re-exports from the EU in 2013. Re-exports of *Galanthus elwesii* alone accounted for 76.4%, all of which originated in Turkey and were re-exported via the Netherlands; the principal trading partner was Japan (81%).

Table 4.7. Non-timber plant species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. *Indicates species that did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
	<i>Rhipsalis</i> spp.*	II/B	10000	live	not specified	Denmark (100%)
	<i>Strombocactus disciformis</i> *	I/A	5520	seeds	D	Malta (>99%)
	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> spp.	I/A	5061	live	A	Belgium (56%)
	<i>Turbincarpus schmiedickeanus</i>	I/A	4180	seeds	D	Malta (>99%)
	<i>Paphiopedilum hybrid</i>	I/A	3638	live	A	Netherlands (83%)
	<i>Turbincarpus beguinii</i>	I/A	3400	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Obregonia denegrii</i> *	I/A	3300	seeds	A	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus subterraneus</i> *	I/A	3300	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus saueri</i>	I/A	2860	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
Direct	<i>Turbincarpus booleanus</i> *	I/A	2850	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Escobaria minima</i> *	I/A	2400	seeds	A,D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Ariocarpus agavoides</i> *	I/A	2300	seeds	D,A	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus viereckii</i> *	I/A	2300	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus alonsoi</i>	I/A	2200	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus</i> spp.*	I/A	1980	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Uebelmannia pectinifera</i> *	I/A	1770	seeds	D	Malta (99.4%)
	<i>Turbincarpus jauernigii</i> *	I/A	1650	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus valdezianus</i> *	I/A	1650	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbincarpus lophophoroides</i> *	I/A	1450	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> *	I/A	1230	seeds	A	Malta (100%)

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]	
<i>Coryphantha werdermannii</i> *	I/A	1200	seeds	D	Malta (100%)	
<i>Discocactus placentiformis</i> *	I/A	1200	seeds	D	Malta (100%)	
Direct (cont.)	<i>Pelecyphora strobiliformis</i> *	I/A	1200	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Aloe bakeri</i> *	I/A	1129	live	not specified	Denmark (100%)
	<i>Turbinicarpus hoferi</i>	I/A	1100	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbinicarpus pseudopectinatus</i> *	I/A	1100	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Turbinicarpus swobodaee</i> *	I/A	1100	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Ariocarpus bravoanus</i> *	I/A	1050	seeds	D	Malta (100%)
	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	1145880	live	W	Netherlands (100%) [Turkey]
<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	325084	live	W	Netherlands (99%) [Turkey]	
Indirect	<i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i>	II/B	149511	wax (kg) extract	W	Germany (89%) [Mexico]
	<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II/B	48045	(kg)	W	Germany (55%) [South Africa]
	<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II/B	11577	medicine extract	W	Italy (100%) [South Africa]
	<i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i>	II/B	7649	(kg)	W	France (98%) [Mexico]
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i> *	II/B	4475	live	W	Netherlands (100%) [Turkey]
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	4150	live	W	Netherlands (100%) [Turkey]
	<i>Euphorbia antisyphilitica</i>	II/B	4032	extract dried	W	Italy (100%) [Mexico]
	<i>Cyathea</i> spp.*	II/B	2000	plants	W	Germany (100%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Aloe ferox</i>	II/B	1000	extract	W	Germany (100%) [South Africa]

Timber species

Six individual timber species met the high volume criterion on the basis of at least one term/unit combination in 2013 (Table 4.8); all of the trade originated from outside the EU and nearly all of this trade was wild-sourced. The parts and derivatives meeting this criterion were veneer, extract, oil and derivatives. *Pericopsis elata* accounted for 57% of the trade in veneer reported as m², and all of the trade in veneer reported as m³, all of which originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The main importer was the United States of America for m² (76%) and m³ (100%).

Table 4.8. Timber species/term/unit combinations for which EU-reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity. *Indicates species that did not meet the high volume criterion in 2012.

Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main EU (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin]
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II/B	14638	veneer (m ²)	W	Germany (86%) [DR Congo]
<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> *	II/B	14585	derivatives	W	France (100%) [Malaysia] Netherlands (69%) [Paraguay]
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	II/B	12200	oil (kg)	W	Germany (82%) [Paraguay]
<i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i>	II/B	12012	extract (kg)	W	Germany (82%) [Paraguay]
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	II/B	9017	veneer (m ²)	W	Germany (100%) [Mexico]
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	II/B	4678	veneer (m ³)	W	Portugal (>99%) [DR Congo]
<i>Prunus africana</i>	II/B	3829	extract (kg)	W	Spain (84%) [Cameroon]
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> *	I/A	1971	veneer (m ²)	O	Spain (100%) [Unknown]

Candidate countries

Exports of wild-sourced species

Candidate countries reported 75 direct export transactions of wild-sourced species in 2013, the majority for commercial purposes (68%; Figure 4.3). Wild-sourced exports for purposes other than “scientific” involved eight taxa, including the Annex A species *Canis lupus* (Table 4.9). Direct trade in wild-sourced scientific specimens involved ten skin pieces of Annex A listed *Tursiops truncatus* exported by Montenegro to Croatia.

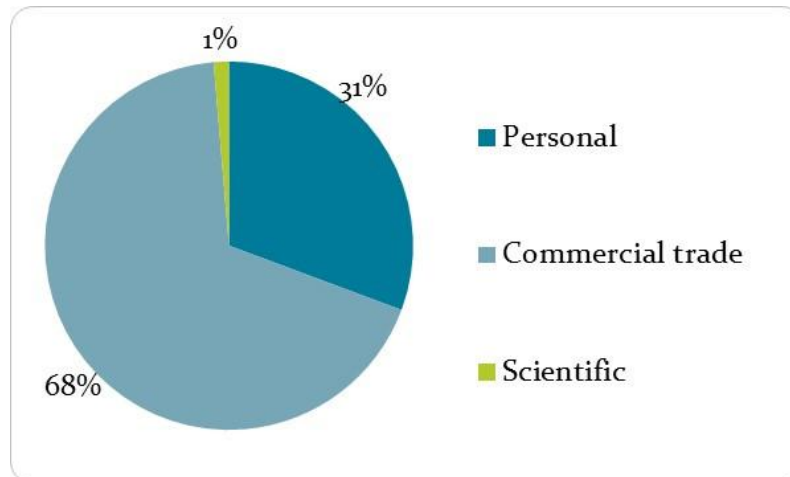


Figure 4.3. Proportion of wild-sourced direct export transactions reported by candidate countries in 2013, by purpose (n=75).

Table 4.9. Wild-sourced direct exports reported by candidate countries in 2013. Trade for scientific purposes (purpose ‘S’) is excluded.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Exporter	Importer	Qty	Term (unit)	Purpose
Mammals	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	II/B	FYR Macedonia	Italy	1	trophy	P
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	II/A	FYR Macedonia	Czech Republic	1	trophy	P
				France	1	trophy	P
				Georgia	1	trophy	P
				Hungary	3	trophies	P
				Italy	2	trophies	P
				Netherlands	1	trophy	P
				Poland	1	trophy	P
				Russian Federation	4	trophies	P
				Spain	2	trophies	P
United States	6	trophies	P				
Fish	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	II/B	Turkey	Republic of Korea	4500	fingerlings	T
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	II/B	Turkey	Bulgaria	8	live (kg)	T
Invertebrates				France	250	live (kg)	T
				Germany	150	live (kg)	T
				Korea, D.P.R.	13	live (kg)	T
				Lithuania	2	live (kg)	T
				Republic of Korea	13	live (kg)	T

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Exporter	Importer	Qty	Term (unit)	Purpose
Inverts (cont.)	<i>Hirudo verbena</i> (cont.)	II/B	Turkey	Switzerland	3	live (kg)	T
				United Kingdom	60	live (kg)	T
				Uzbekistan	12	live (kg)	T
Plants	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	5166150	live	T
	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	3243150	live	T
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	44400	live	T
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	Turkey	Netherlands	401540	live	T

High volume exports

Candidate countries exported 13 species at volumes exceeding 1000 units in 2013 (Table 4.10), all trade being for commercial purposes.

Table 4.10. Species/term/unit combinations for which candidate countries' reported (re-)exports exceeded 1000 units in 2013, presented in descending order by quantity.

*Indicates species which did not meet the high volume threshold in 2012.

	Taxon	App./ Annex	Qty	Term (unit)	Main sources	Main (re-)exporter (%) [Main origin, if applicable]
Direct	<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	II/B	8083500	live	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	4572750	live	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>	II/B	661765	live	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> *	I/A	600000	meat (kg)	W	Iceland (100%)
	<i>Cyclamen cilicium</i>	II/B	88800	live	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	II/A	22667	live	C	FYR Macedonia (84%)
	<i>Testudo graeca</i>	II/A	12551	live	C	Turkey (96%)
	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> *	I/A	5000	meat (kg)	W	Iceland (100%)
	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> *	II/B	4500	fingerlings	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Hirudo verbana</i>	II/B	4200	live	W	Turkey (100%)
	<i>Galanthus woronowii</i>	II/B	17972332	live	W	Turkey (100%) [Georgia]
	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	II/B	7669	skins	W	Turkey (100%) [Indonesia]
	<i>Arctcephalus pusillus</i> *	II/B	7054	skins	W	Turkey (100%) [Namibia]
<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>	II/B	3000	skins	W	Turkey (100%) [Chile, Argentina]	

High volume direct exports from candidate countries primarily comprised wild-sourced trade in plants (Table 4.9) and wild-sourced whale meat; all of the latter were exported from Iceland to Japan for commercial purposes. Direct exports of live, captive bred tortoises were also traded at notable levels for commercial purposes; the top importers were the United Kingdom (37%), Germany (25%) and France (18%).

5. Species valuation

Estimating the economic value of trade in CITES species can strengthen the case for incentive driven management and sustainable use by making the contribution to national economies and livelihoods more explicit. The monetary value of EU imports and exports of CITES-listed animal species is estimated in this section. To calculate the value of relevant 2013 imports to the EU, we use a methodology first developed by UNEP-WCMC for the 2010 *Analysis* and also used for the 2011 and 2012 *Analyses*.

The value of EU imports of CITES-listed animals in 2013 (excluding caviar extract) was estimated at USD634 million (~EUR582 million), whereas the value of EU exports (including re-exports) was estimated more than double that value; approximately USD1.5 billion (~EUR1.4 billion). The most valuable import commodities were leather products and skins; luxury items also made up a high proportion of export value, including leather products, garments and caviar. In the CITES context, trade in wild and ranched CITES-listed animals to the EU in 2013 was likely to be economically important for the top ten exporters by value (estimated to be over USD2 million each). Five of these countries are “megadiversity” countries.

To estimate the value of EU trade in CITES-listed animals, species-specific values in United States dollars (USD) that are included in the United States annual report to CITES (as transmitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service)¹² were used for calculations. The median value for each family/term/unit/source combination, corrected for inflation, was multiplied by the corresponding EU-reported trade volume (as recorded in the CITES Trade Database) to obtain a total value for CITES-listed EU imports and exports in 2013. In cases where there was an insufficient sample size to calculate a reliable value for the family/term/unit/source combination, a suitable proxy was used (e.g. order instead of family, or an alternative term or source); in cases where no suitable proxy could be found, the data were excluded.

Whilst the exclusion of some trade records will reduce the overall estimated value of EU trade, other median values that are high but are based on a lower number of records (e.g. five to ten) may have the effect of exaggerating the value importance of certain taxa. Overall figures should therefore be interpreted with some caution. Further details of the methodology, along with caveats to this approach, are found in Annex E.

Results are initially presented exclusive of caviar extract as value estimates for this commodity may be inflated. Whilst prices for caviar extract are based on a high number of records in the United States dataset, it is unclear if the quantities reported in trade accurately represent the amount of CITES-listed extract within finished skincare products.

A comprehensive valuation of EU plant imports was not undertaken as no value dataset with adequate taxonomic coverage was available at the time of analysis.

¹² Reflecting the amounts reported by traders via USFWS 3-177 forms.

Value of EU imports

Total import value, excluding caviar extract

The monetary value of EU reported CITES-listed animal imports in 2013, excluding caviar extract, is estimated to be approximately USD634.2 million (or ~ EUR 582 million¹³). The value of this trade appears to have decreased when compared to estimates of the previous two years (USD686 million and USD738 million, respectively)¹⁴. As in previous years, the value was dominated by reptile commodities, with trade in reptiles accounting for 85% of the value of EU animal imports in 2013, reflecting the relatively high volume of EU imports of this group (Figure 5.1). Trade in wild and ranched CITES-listed animals imported into the EU in 2013 accounted for USD454 million (~EUR417 million) or 72% of total estimated value, and increased based on 2012 estimates of USD431 million. In contrast, captive-produced imports declined based on 2012 estimated values; they were worth over USD174 million (~EUR160 million, or 27% of value) in 2013 compared with USD279 million in 2012 (a decline of around 38%).

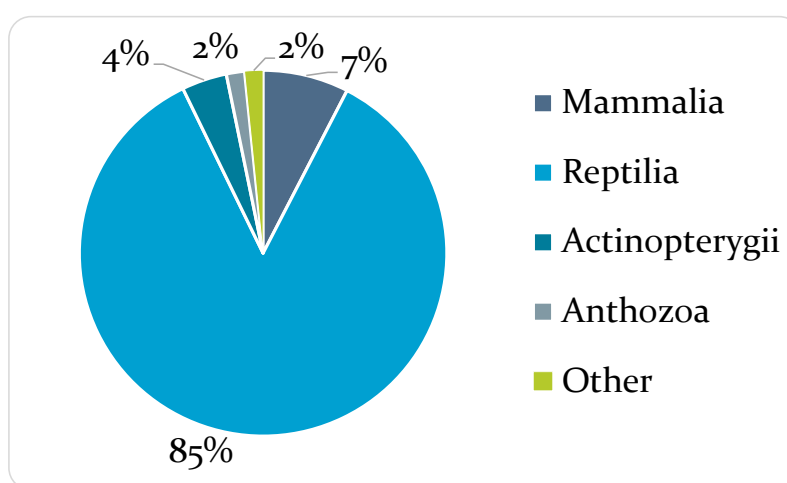


Figure 5.1. Proportion of EU value (2013 USD) of imports of animals by class in 2013.

Key commodities imported by the EU by value

Leather products and skins were the top two commodities imported by value when excluding caviar extract, representing 50% and 34% of the overall estimated value, respectively. This mirrors findings from previous years (2010, 2011 and 2012). However in 2013, skins and live animals were the top commodities imported to the EU by volume (35% and 27% of the trade recorded as number of items, i.e. without a unit, respectively), with leather products imported in the third largest volume (or 26% of trade reported). The value of the key commodities imported by the EU in 2013 is summarised in Figure 5.2. A brief overview of the top commodities based on value (leather products, skins, live animals and caviar), is provided below.

¹³ All Euro equivalent values throughout this section are based on an exchange rate of 0.91 EUR to 1 USD from <http://www.xe.com/> on 06 August 2015.

¹⁴ When comparisons to 2012 prices are used, these reflect values published in the 2012 *EU Analysis of Annual Reports* that are based on the same methodology used here, but use the median 2012 USD equivalent value from 2008-2012, as opposed to the 2013 USD value derived from the median of 2009-2013 United States price data. Similarly, 2011 prices are based on median values using the 2007-2011 United States price data. Annual figures for 2011 and 2012 have been corrected for inflation.

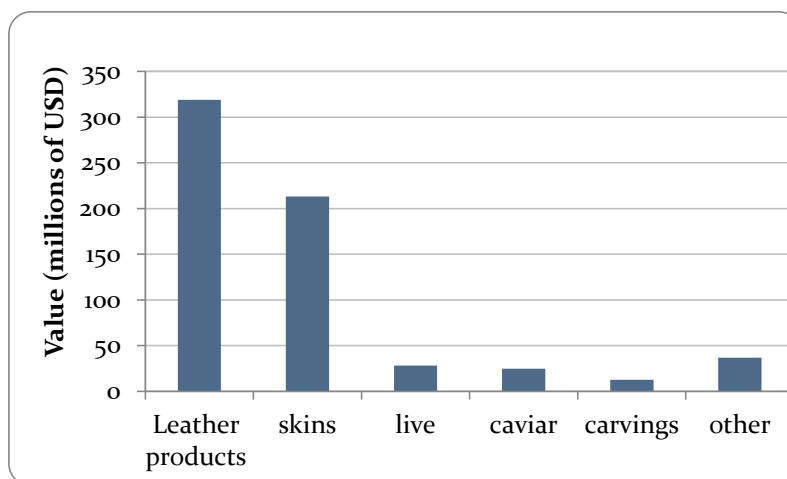


Figure 5.2. Value (2013 USD) of trade in the top five commodities imported by the EU in 2013 (excluding caviar extract), with an indication of the combined value of the remaining terms (“other”).

Leather products

Leather products (encompassing both small and large leather products) represented the most valuable commodity imported into the EU in 2013 (excluding caviar extract) with an estimated value of USD318 million (~EUR292 million). Correcting for inflation, this represents a small increase in value of around 2% compared with 2012. Just over one million leather products were imported to the EU in 2013.

The predominant families in trade by economic value were reptilian. Alligatoridae accounted for 74% of the EU imports of this commodity by value; Crocodylidae (11%) and Pythonidae (8%) also represented a notable proportion of estimated economic value. Wild-sourced leather products accounted for 80% of the total value of leather products (USD256.5 million or ~EUR236 million), again primarily comprising the family Alligatoridae (88% of all wild-sourced leather products).

Skins

Skins were the second highest commodity imported by value into the EU in 2013 (excluding caviar extract) and the top commodity imported by volume (>1.3 million skins). This trade was estimated to be worth over USD213 million (~EUR195 million), with reptiles representing the majority of the estimated value (93%) and mammals comprising the remainder. The estimated value of skin imports in 2013 was around 7% lower than the value estimated for 2012 skin imports, corrected for inflation. However, the trade in skin pieces was estimated to be worth an additional USD1.19 million (~EUR1.09 million); an increase of around 49% compared with the 2012 estimate.

The three most important reptile families by estimated economic value for the skin trade in 2013 were: Alligatoridae (52%), Pythonidae (26%) and Crocodylidae (19%). Over 80% of the reptile skin trade by value was dominated by only four species, in order of importance: *Alligator mississippiensis*, *Crocodylus niloticus*, *Python bivittatus*, and *P. reticulatus*.

Almost 60% of all reptile skin imports by value were wild-sourced, and this trade was estimated to be worth USD116 million (~EUR106 million), mainly comprising Alligatoridae. Around a third of the value of reptile skin imports was derived from captive sources (comprising mainly Pythonidae and Crocodylidae) and were estimated to be worth USD64 million (~EUR59 million), with ranched skins (virtually all Crocodylidae) worth approximately USD18 million (~EUR16.5 million). The price of skins in trade was affected by the source of the specimens; the median value for wild-sourced Alligatoridae skins

(USD237) was over three times the value of captive-produced skins (USD68) and almost six times the value of ranched skins (USD40). These prices were based on a high number of trade records for wild-sourced, captive-sourced and ranched skins (1829, 787 and 62 respectively).

The value of mammal skin imports to the EU in 2013 was estimated at USD15.2 million (~EUR13.9 million). The most important families by economic value were Felidae (65%) and Canidae (29%).

Live animals

Live animals represented the third most valuable commodity in 2013, and was the second highest commodity imported by quantity in 2013 (reported in number of units) with over one million individual animals imported. The total estimated value of live animal imports into the EU in 2013 was over USD28million (~EUR25.7 million), representing an increase of around 15% compared with 2012 estimated values. However, the estimated economic value of this trade remains around 25% lower than estimates for 2011 (USD37.8 million corrected for inflation).

Whilst corals (Anthozoa), reptiles and leeches (Hirudinoidea) dominated EU live imports as reported by quantity (number) in 2013, with 53%, 31% and 10% of the trade respectively, live mammals accounted for the highest proportion of the trade by value (39% or USD10.8 million, ~EUR9.9 million). (Figure 5.3). The approximate average value for a live mammal imported in 2013 (based on estimated family median values¹⁵) was over USD2500, compared to around USD5-6 for a live animal of the families Hirudinoidea and Anthozoa, or USD29 for Reptilia (Table 5.2).

As in all previous years (2010, 2011 and 2012), Cercopithecidae was the predominant mammal family imported by value, accounting for 97% of the value attributed to live mammals. Trade was dominated by one species: *Macaca fascicularis*, mainly for biomedical purposes (83%). The majority of the economic value of live mammals was derived from captive-bred specimens (>99%).

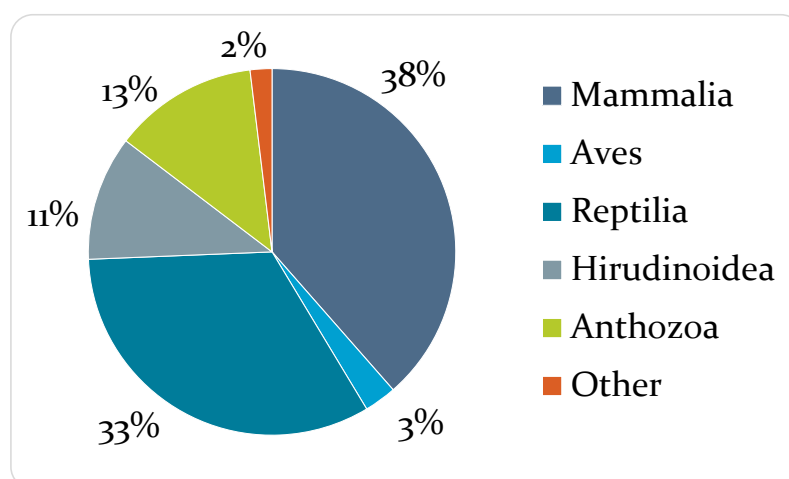


Figure 5.3. Proportion of EU value (2013 USD) of imports of live animals by class in 2013. ('Other' includes Amphibia, Actinopterygii, Bivalvia, Arachnida, Insecta and Hydrozoa.)

Trade in live reptiles accounted for 33% of live imports by value in 2013, and was valued at approximately USD9.3 million (~EUR8.5 million). The key reptile families in live trade, in order of estimated value, were: Geomydidae (47%), Testudinidae (23%), and Pythonidae (18%). The majority of trade in

¹⁵ Total 2013 import value based on family median value by class, divided by the number of animals imported in 2013 by class.

Geoemydidae was in two species: *Mauremys reevesii* and *M. sinensis*. The majority of the economic value in live reptiles was derived from captive-bred specimens (86%).

Although the relative value of an individual live bird imported to the EU appears to be comparatively high (Table 5.1), trade volumes are low (<1000). The overall value of live bird imports in 2013 accounted for almost USD0.8 million (~EUR0.73 million) or around 3% of the estimated value of EU imports of live animals. The majority of the value can be attributed to birds from captive sources (95%), with the majority of the remainder derived from wild-sourced birds. Over half of the estimated value of live bird imports in 2013 could be attributed to falcons (predominantly *Falco rusticolus* and *F. peregrinus*).

The total value of EU imports of live invertebrates was estimated at USD6.9 million or ~EUR6.3 million). Just over half of this value was derived from corals of the class Anthozoa (173 taxa), with almost 45% of the value from two species of the class Hirudinoidea (*Hirudo medicinalis* and *H. verbenae*). Around half of the value for live corals (52%) and three-quarters of the leeches (77%) were derived from wild-sourced specimens.

Table 5.1. Average value of live animals imported by the EU in 2013, by class (nearest USD).

Class	Average value in USD of live animals (reported in number) by class (using estimated median family values)	Approximate EUR equivalent (nearest EUR)
Mammalia	2580	2363
Aves	1013	928
Reptilia	29	27
Amphibia	33	30
Bivalvia	9	8
Anthozoa	6	5.5
Hirudinoidea	5	4.5
Hydrozoa	4	3.6
Actinopterygii	4	3.6
Insecta	2	1.8
Arachnida	1	0.9

Caviar

Caviar was the fourth most important commodity by value imported in 2013. Imports of caviar into the EU were estimated to be worth USD24.7 million (~EUR22.7 million) in 2013; representing a decline of 76% compared with the 2012 estimate (USD103.5 million) corrected for inflation.

Over 98% of the value of caviar was derived from aquaculture (sources C and F) specimens. This reflects trade volumes, with over 95% of caviar (reported in kg) originating from captive sources. The main captive-bred taxa imported by value were *Huso dauricus* x *Acipenser schrenckii* (25%), *Acipenseridae* spp. (16%) and *A. gueldenstaetii* (16%).

Caviar is a very low volume but high value product. The median values¹⁶ for captive-bred caviar for combined species of the family *Acipenseridae* have declined slightly for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 in which valuation analysis has been undertaken; USD998/kg, USD969/kg, USD912/kg and USD856/kg,

¹⁶ Based on the five most recent years of value data

respectively (corrected for inflation). Comparatively, the median family value for wild-sourced caviar has declined more rapidly over the equivalent years; USD1153/kg, USD913/kg, USD705 and USD447/kg, respectively (corrected for inflation). Only wild-sourced caviar of *Polyodon spathula* was imported in 2013.

Value of caviar extract

As in previous years, caviar extract represented the main commodity in trade by value in 2013, amounting to USD3.87 billion¹⁷ (~EUR3.55 billion). This commodity is imported in very small quantities, and is used in cosmetics, luxury moisturising creams and skincare preparations for its purported anti-aging properties. According to the United States Customs data, the estimated value of one kilogram of caviar extract is USD19 million (~EUR17.4 million) or USD19 000 per gram. This is based on the median value of 513 records within the United States Customs dataset, spanning five years (2009-2013) and involving both United States imports and exports. It is unclear whether the declared prices in the United States dataset represent the actual price for the extract in its natural form or whether this value represents the luxury commodity that contains the extract; however, caviar extract is known to be traded internationally in both forms.

In total, over 200 kg of extract were imported by the EU in 2013, mainly from *Acipenser baerii* (Table 5.2). Virtually all extract (99.9%) originated from captive-bred or captive-born sources, with the remainder of an unreported source. Switzerland was the main EU trading partner accounting for virtually all EU imports; however the majority of this extract (97%) originated from France.

Table 5.2. Quantity and estimated value of caviar extract (in kg) imported by the EU in 2013 (rounded to two decimal places, where applicable).

Taxon	Quantity (kg)	Estimated Value (Millions of USD, rounded to the nearest million)	% of extract value
<i>Acipenser baerii</i>	198.09	3779	97.5%
<i>Acipenser hybrid</i>	2.84	54	1.4%
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	2.24	43	1.1%
Total	203.17	USD3875	

Therefore, when caviar extract is included, the total value of CITES-listed animals and animal products imported by the EU in 2013 was estimated at USD4.5 billion (USD4 509 859 734 or ~EUR4.13 billion), which is slightly less than the estimated value for 2012 (USD4.63 billion, corrected for inflation).

Valuation of plant trade

For the majority of plant species, the United States dataset did not have any value information that was comparable to the animal value data applied and there is no existing centralised dataset for global plant price data. Efforts continue to acquire more comprehensive price data for CITES-listed plants.

Value by trading partner

Based on importer-reported trade volumes and estimated commodity values, Switzerland was considered the main trading partner by economic value in 2013, as in the previous year, with imports from the country estimated to be worth approximately USD164 million or ~EUR150 million (animal commodities only, excluding caviar extract). The estimated value of animal commodities from the country had declined by over 30% based on 2012 estimates (USD238 million, corrected for inflation). Trade with a further five countries was estimated to be worth between USD45 million-USD85 million

¹⁷ "Billion" in this report is used to refer to 10⁹.

each (USA, Tunisia, Singapore, China and Mauritius), with the overall import value from all other individual trading partners being worth less than 3% each (Figure 5.4).

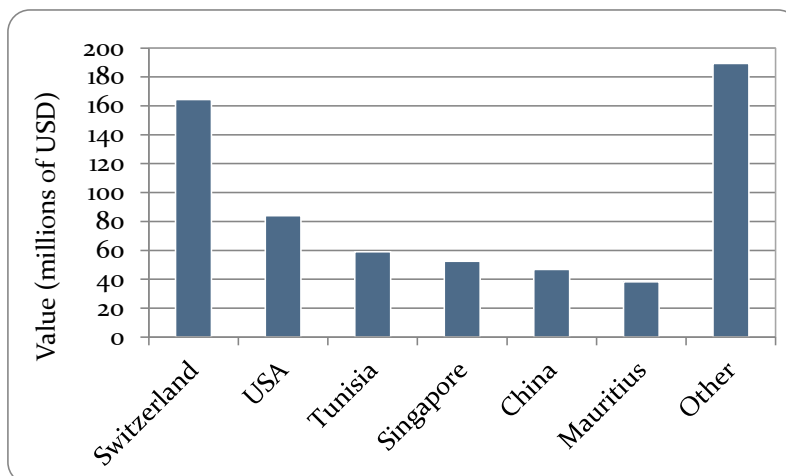


Figure 5.4. Estimated value (2013 USD) of EU imports from the top trading partners by value in 2013, with an indication of the combined value of imports from the remaining 119 trading partners (“Other”).

Considering the live animal trade only, the key trading partners by value were Mauritius (28%), China (18%), Turkey (10%) and Indonesia (9%). This is in contrast to the live animal trade by volume in 2013, where Indonesia, Australia and the Russian Federation were the main EU trading partners, with imports of over 100,000 live animals from each.

Of the wild-sourced and ranched trade imported directly to the EU in 2013 (totalling USD166.8 million or ~EUR153 million), the top ten export countries accounted for 88% of the estimated overall value of imports (Figure 5.5). These countries, and their relative order in terms of the economic importance of trade with the EU were virtually the same as in 2012. There were two exceptions; Zimbabwe was ranked third in 2013 and previously did not appear in the 2012 top ten; Peru did not appear in the 2013 highest list. The vast majority of the estimated value of the trade with Zimbabwe in 2013 (98%) is attributed to trade in *Crocodylus niloticus*.

In the CITES context, this trade is likely to be economically important to these countries. Five of these countries are one of the 17 “megadiversity” countries¹⁸, three of which have over 1000 CITES-listed animal species; United States (1097), Indonesia (1460) and Australia (1061).

¹⁸ Mittermeier, R.A., Gil P.R. and Mittermeier, C.G. (1997) *Megadiversity: Earth's Biologically Wealthiest Nations*. Conservation International, Cemex.

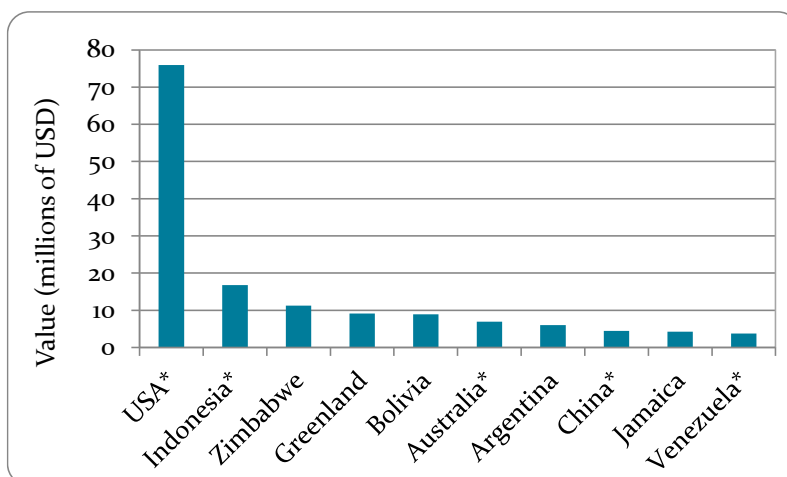


Figure 5.5. Estimated value (2013 USD) of wild-sourced and ranched EU imports in 2013 (*= “megadiversity country”).

However, whilst the EU imported over 100 different taxa from coral-rich Indonesia and Australia in 2013 (with corals representing 8% and 10% of CITES-listed animal taxa within these countries respectively), estimated total values from the remaining “top ten” countries could be attributed to ≤ 20 taxa. Bolivia, and Venezuela each exported only one wild-sourced or ranched species to the EU in 2013 (*Caiman crocodilus*), as did Jamaica (*Strombus gigas*). Whilst Greenland has relatively few CITES-listed animal species (35), over 40% of these were imported by the EU in 2013.

Two reptile species accounted for 33% of the overall value of captive-bred trade imported directly by the EU in 2013: *Python bivittatus* and *Crocodylus niloticus*. Around 28% of the estimated value of captive-bred trade was from China. Other notable trading partners for captive-bred imports by value were Viet Nam (20%), Mauritius (9%) and South Africa (7%). Relatively few taxa accounted for this value Viet Nam (12), and Mauritius (5); whilst EU imports of 43 taxa originated in South Africa, almost 97% of estimated value was derived from *Crocodylus niloticus*.

Value of EU exports

This section analyses the value of both direct and indirect exports; hereafter, ‘exports’ refers to both direct exports and re-exports, unless otherwise specified.

Total export value, excluding caviar extract

The monetary value of EU-reported CITES-listed animal exports in 2013, excluding caviar extract, is estimated to be approximately USD1.5 billion (1 506 896 434, ~ EUR1.37 billion). This is around 19% higher than the estimated value of exports in 2012 (USD1.26 billion, corrected for inflation), and is more than double the estimated value of imports to the EU in 2013.

Reflecting high volumes of reptile exports in 2013, this group accounted for 88% of the overall value of exports (USD1.3 billion ~ EUR1.19 billion; Figure 5.6). Whilst the estimated economic value of birds imported into the EU is relatively small (Figure 5.1), the value of exports of birds and their parts and derivatives was worth over USD83 million (~EUR76 million) in 2013. EU exports of wild-sourced and ranched CITES-listed animals in 2013 accounted for USD908 million (or ~EUR833 million; 60% of total estimated value); this represented an increase of around 34% compared with 2012 estimates (USD676 million). Captive-produced exports in 2013 were worth over USD580 million (~EUR532 million, or 39%).

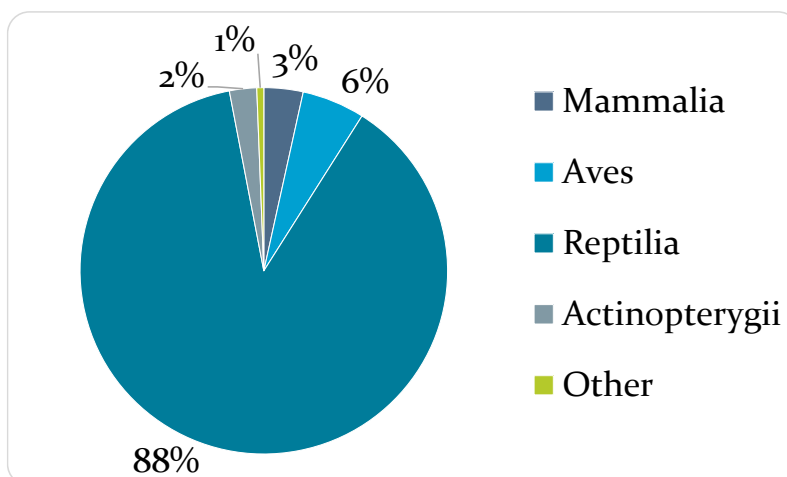


Figure 5.6. Proportion of EU value (2013 USD) of (re-)exports of animal products by class in 2013.

Key commodities exported by the EU by value

The proportional value of key commodities exported by the EU in 2013 is summarised in Figure 5.7. As for EU imports, leather products (encompassing both small and large leather products) were the top commodity exported, by value. The overall value of exports was largely comprised of luxury items: leather products (79%), garments (7%) and caviar (2%). A brief overview of the top export commodities is provided below. In 2012, the top commodities were similar, although exports of live animals were estimated to be of a slightly higher value than exports of garments. As in 2012, the top three destinations for EU exports by overall value in 2013 were: Switzerland (39%), China (15%) and United States (13%).

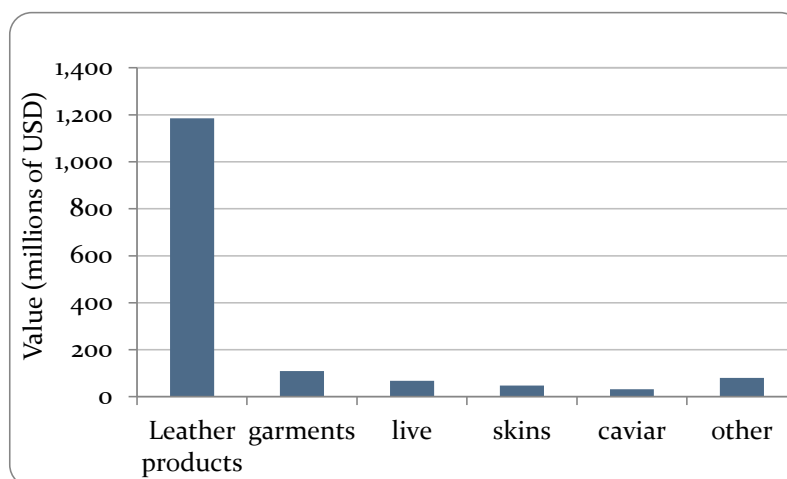


Figure 5.7. Value (2013 USD) of trade for the top five commodities (re-)exported by the EU in 2013 (excluding caviar extract), with an indication of the combined value of the remaining terms (“other”).

Leather products

Leather products were the most valuable commodities exported by the EU in 2013, worth an estimated USD1.18 billion (~EUR1.08 billion). The value of this commodity increased by 24% based on estimated figures for 2012. As a comparison, exports of leather products were worth more than 3.5 times the value of imports of this commodity.

The EU leather industry creates high-added-value products in the fashion, furniture and automotive sectors. The EU itself is the main consumer of the leather it produces, absorbing two-thirds of leather sales¹⁹. The total annual export value of CITES-listed leather products manufactured in the EU is therefore likely to be substantially higher. The main EU exporters of CITES-listed leather products by estimated value were Italy (45%) and France (33%). The top import destinations (according to highest estimated value) were Switzerland (46%), China (16%) and the United States (13%).

Garments, skins, and caviar

Garments were the second most valuable commodity exported from the EU in 2013, accounting for 7% of export value, worth an estimated USD108 million (~EUR99 million). This represents an increase of 39% based on 2012 estimates (USD78.9 million, corrected for inflation). The majority of estimated value was derived from Crocodylidae (37%), Alligatoridae (20%) and Felidae (15%). Total export value was higher for wild-sourced garments (USD58 million, ~EUR53 million) than for garments from captive-produced specimens (USD27 million, ~EUR24.8 million). For Crocodylidae, the median price for a captive-produced garment (USD2690, based on 174 price records) was around a third higher than the price for a wild-sourced garment (USD1809, based on 112 price records).

EU exports of skins in 2013 were worth an estimated USD47.8 million (~EUR43.9 million), an increase of around 14% when compared with 2012 estimates. The majority of value (92%) was derived from reptiles, predominantly Alligatoridae and Pythonidae; the remainder from mammals (predominantly Canidae and Felidae). Caviar exports were worth around USD32 million (~EUR29.4 million), slightly higher than in 2012 (just over USD30 million), with over 98% being from captive sources.

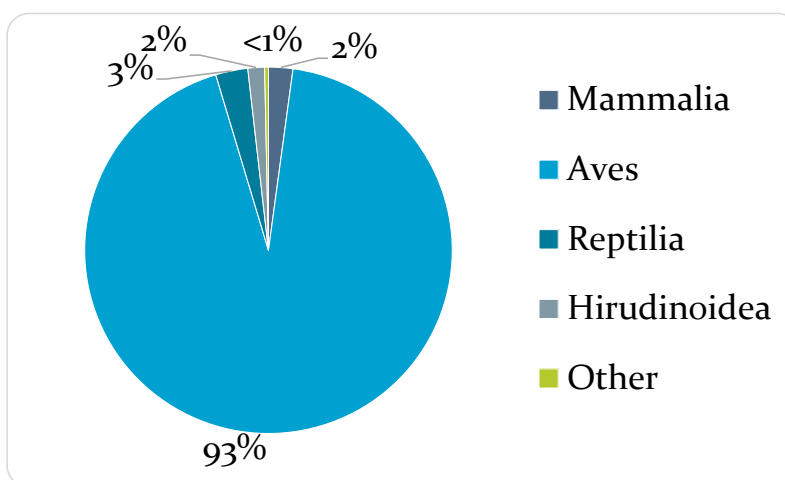


Figure 5.8. Proportion of EU value (2013 USD) of (re-)exports of live animals by class in 2013.

Live animals

Compared with the volume and value of EU live animals imported (around a million animals, worth around USD28 million), export volumes were much lower (447 000 animals), but overall value was estimated to be more than double (USD67.9 million, ~EUR62.3 million). The value of EU exports of live animals declined by around 25% based on 2012 estimates (USD90.3 million, corrected for inflation).

In contrast to EU live animal imports, export value was dominated by birds, as in 2012, with 93% of the overall value (USD63.3 million, ~EUR58 million) being attributed to this group (Figure 5.8). Live exports of reptiles were worth an estimated USD1.9 million (~EUR1.74 million). However, the value of exports of

¹⁹ Cotance, 2012. *Social and Environmental Report – the European leather industry*.

Hirudinoidea (leeches) declined based on 2012 estimates of approximately 11.8million (corrected for inflation), to just less than USD1 million in 2013.

Almost 133 000 live birds were exported from the EU in 2013. The approximate average value of a live bird (based on estimated family median values²⁰) was around USD476 (Table 5.3). Virtually all of the value (>99%) involved captive-bred birds, with the main genera involved being *Agapornis* (30%) and *Falco* (15%). *Agapornis* spp. are non-native to the EU.

Belgium was the main exporter of live birds by overall estimated value in 2013 (34%), with the Netherlands also an important exporter (30% of value). The top importers by value were: Indonesia (34% or USD21 million), which was the main destination for *Agapornis* spp.; United Arab Emirates (23% or USD14 million), being the key importer for *Falco* spp.; and Israel, Jordan and Kuwait, each accounting for less than 6%.

Live mammal exports were estimated to be worth USD1.5 million (~EUR1.37 million) in 2013, having declined by approximately 30% from the 2012 estimate. In 2012, EU exports of live primate families were identified to be most valuable, however Felidae represented the most valuable live mammal export in 2013, with all exports being captive-bred. The main trading partner by estimated economic value was the Russian Federation (12%).

Exports of live reptiles from the EU in 2013 was estimated to be worth USD1.9 million (~EUR1.74 million), and increase of 25% based on 2012 estimates (USD1.52 million corrected). The key reptile families in order of estimated value were: Testudinidae (46%), Pythonidae (22%) and Chamaeleonidae (19%). The main EU trading partners by economic value for these three families respectively, were Hong Kong (SAR), Taiwan (Province of China), and the United States. The majority of the economic value in exported live reptiles was derived from captive-bred specimens (98%).

Table 5.3. Average value of live animals (re-)exported by the EU in 2013 by class (nearest USD).

Class	Average value in USD of live animals (reported in number) by class (using estimated median family values)	Approximate EUR equivalent
Mammalia	1775	1626
Aves	476	436
Reptilia	56	51
Amphibia	34	31
Arachnida	8	7.3
Hirudinoidea	5	4.6
Anthozoa	5	4.6
Bivalvia	4	3.7
Actinopterygii	1	0.9

Value of caviar extract

As for EU imports, caviar extract was also the main commodity exported from the EU by value in 2013, amounting to USD46.3 billion²¹ (~EUR42.4 billion). The value of this commodity declined based on 2012 estimated values to reflect decreased volumes in trade (2400kg in 2013 compared with over 4100kg of this commodity exported in 2012). Captive-produced caviar extract is estimated to be worth USD19 million per kilogram according to United States Customs data, based on over 500 price records. Virtually all was captive-bred (>99.9%) and was predominantly exported by France. Switzerland and the United

²⁰ Total 2012 (re-)export value by class, divided by the number of animals (re-)exported in 2012, by class.

²¹ Billion” in this report is used to refer to 10⁹.

States were the main importers by value (53% and 21% respectively). Around two-thirds of the value of the exported caviar extract was derived from *Acipenser baerii*, which is native to China, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Much of the remainder was derived from *A. transmontanus*, a species which occurs in North America.

Therefore, when caviar extract is included, the total value of CITES-listed animals and animal products exported by the EU in 2013 was estimated at USD47 billion (USD47 829 335 554 or ~EUR43 billion).

Value by EU exporter

Whilst all 28 Member States exported animal commodities in 2013, two countries (Italy and France) accounted for 74% of the overall estimated export value, excluding caviar extract. The majority of value from these exports was comprised of luxury goods such as leather products and garments. Trade in live animals was the most valuable commodity exported by the Netherlands and Belgium.

6. Non-CITES trade

Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 provides for the control of trade in certain species that are not listed in the Appendices to CITES; such species may be listed in Annexes A, B or D. Monitoring of trade in these species is entirely dependent on reporting by EU Member States; this chapter provides an overview of this trade²² in 2013.

EU imports of non-CITES taxa listed in the EU Annexes in 2013 principally comprised Annex D reptile skins, dried plants and plant derivatives. Imports of particular note include: skins of *Homalopsis buccata*, *Elaphe carinata* and *E. radiata*; derivatives of *Harpagophytum* spp.; *Haliotis midae* shells and live *Ctenosaura quiquecarinata*. The top non-CITES species exported by the EU by volume in 2013 was *Columba livia*.

Imports

Nine non-CITES Annex A or B taxa were imported by Member States in 2013, compared to seven in 2012. As in 2012, a major proportion of the trade consisted of live *Trachemys scripta elegans* imported for scientific purposes, the majority of which were wild-sourced (Table 6.1). This species was subject to an import suspension under Article 4.6 (d) of Regulation (EC) No 338/97 as an invasive species, although Article 71 of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 provides for an exemption for scientific purposes and household possessions. Two live *T. scripta elegans* were imported for personal purposes in 2013. Imports of live specimens of this species decreased by 17% between 2012 and 2013.

Table 6.1. EU-reported imports of non-CITES Annex A and B taxa in 2013.

Group	Annex	Taxon	Importer	Exporter (Origin, if applicable)	Source	Purpose	Qty	Term
Mammals	A	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	France	Sierra Leone	W	P	1	carving
			Germany	Guinea	W	S	4	derivatives
				Nepal (Unknown)	O	P	1	hair
				Senegal	W	S	4	specimens
			Hungary	Switzerland	C	Z	3	live
Birds	A	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Germany	South Africa	W	P	1	body
			Spain	Australia	C	T	25	live
			United States of America (Australia)	C	Q	3	bodies	
			United States of America (United Kingdom)	C	Q	3	bodies	
Reptiles	B	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Germany	United States of America	W	H	3	skins
			Germany	United States of America	F	S	83	live
			Denmark	United States of America	W	S	200	live
			Germany	United States of America (Germany)	C	P	1	live
				United States of America	F	P	1	live
Inverts (non-coral)	B	<i>Atrophaneura palu</i>	Germany	Singapore (Indonesia)	U	P	2	bodies
			Germany	Singapore (Philippines)	U	P	4	bodies
			Germany	Singapore (Indonesia)	U	P	3	bodies
					S		84	live

²² Trade in artificially propagated Annex B plants and re-exports of manufactured articles were excluded from the analysis.

EU imports of Annex D animal taxa principally comprised reptile skins, the majority of which were reported without a source or purpose specified; as in 2012, the primary reptile species in trade were *Homalopsis buccata*, *Elaphe carinata* and *E. radiata* (Table 6.2). Imports of *H. buccata* skins increased by 33% between 2012 and 2013. Imports of *E. carinata* exceeded 100 000 skins in each year 2010-2013, following considerably lower levels of trade in previous years; imports increased by 39% between 2012 and 2013. Imports of *E. radiata* skins increased by 17% between 2012 and 2013. The vast majority of skins imported in 2013 were imported directly from China and Thailand (33% and 30%, respectively).

Haliotis midae shells were also imported at notable levels in 2013 with imports increasing over nine-fold compared to 2012 levels. The vast majority of shells were imported directly from South Africa and were reported without a source or purpose code specified.

Notable levels of imports were also reported in live *Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*. Imports almost trebled in 2013 compared to 2012, all of which was reported either as source 'U' or without a source specified. Nicaragua was the main exporter, accounting for 65% of trade, the remainder was exported by the United States; all exports were direct. The species is categorised as Endangered by the IUCN, is endemic to Costa Rica and Nicaragua and has an unknown population size estimated to be less than 2500 mature individuals²³. Notable levels of trade in live *Pterapogon kauderni* reported without a source was also reported in 2013, this species is categorised as Endangered by the IUCN; other species categorised as Endangered that were imported in low volumes by the EU in 2013 were *Abronia graminea*, *Cynops ensucauda* and *Laotriton laoensis*.

Large volumes of Annex D dried plants and plant derivatives were also imported, all of which were either wild-sourced or reported without a source specified (Table 6.2). The principal plant taxa in trade were *Harpagophytum* spp. (including *Harpagophytum procumbens*), the majority originating in Namibia, and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, which primarily originated in the Russian Federation. Trade in plants was all for commercial purposes or reported without a purpose specified. Trade in *Harpagophytum* commodities reported by weight decreased in 2013 while trade reported by number increased; trade in *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* commodities increased by 14% compared to 2012.

Table 6.2. EU-reported imports of non-CITES Annex D species in 2013.

Group	Taxon	Source	Purpose	Total	Term (Unit)
Birds	<i>Symaticus reevesii</i>	C	T	374	feathers
	<i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>	U	T	8	live
	<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	U	T	16	live
	<i>Cosmopsarus regius</i>	U	T	51	live
	<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>	U	T	5516	live
Reptiles				758	skins
		unspecified	unspecified	406	small leather products
				1857	live
	<i>Abronia graminea</i>	unspecified	unspecified	28	live
	<i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>	U	T	8	live
	<i>Rhacodactylus ciliatus</i>	U	T	35	live
		unspecified	unspecified	717	live
	<i>Rhacodactylus leachianus</i>	U	T	36	live
	<i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>	U	T	20	live
	<i>Ctenosaura quinquecarinata</i>	U	T	48	live
		unspecified	unspecified	136	live
	<i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>	U	T	320	live
		W	T	18	live
		unspecified	unspecified	27	small leather products

²³ Köhler, G. 2004. *Ctenosaura quinquecarinata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. [Accessed: 1/05/2015].

Group	Taxon	Source	Purpose	Total	Term (Unit)
Reptiles (cont.)	<i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i> (cont.)	unspecified	unspecified	254	live
	<i>Tribolonotus novaeguineae</i>	U	T	34	live
		unspecified	unspecified	27	small leather products
				120	live
	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	unspecified	unspecified	1070	small leather products
				4520	plates
				169748	skins
	<i>Elaphe radiata</i>	U	T	4	live
		W	T	509	small leather products
				1496	skins
		unspecified	unspecified	6794	small leather products
				33	live
				6473	plates
				720	skin pieces
				98159	skins
	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	unspecified	unspecified	109	skins
	<i>Enhydryis bocourti</i>	unspecified	unspecified	30	live
				50	skins
	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	W	T	2000	small leather products
				8189	skins
		unspecified	unspecified	1380	small leather products
				3000	live
				2117	plates
				5	skin pieces
				447712	skins
	<i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i>	unspecified	unspecified	12	live
	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	unspecified	unspecified	10	live
<i>Lapemis curtus</i>	unspecified	unspecified	1218	plates	
			8986	skins	
Amphibians	<i>Phyllomedusa sauvagii</i>	U	T	18	live
	<i>Cynops ensicauda</i>	U	T	38	live
	<i>Laotriton laeensis</i>	U	T	41	live
	<i>Paramesotriton chinensis</i>	U	T	53	live
	<i>Tylototriton asperrimus</i>	U	T	2	live
		W	T	120	live
	<i>Tylototriton vietnamensis</i>	U	T	10	live
Fish	<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>	U	T	6149	live
		unspecified	unspecified	2.4	live (kg)
				17257	live
Inverts	<i>Haliotis midae</i>	W	T	10	shells
		unspecified	unspecified	2600	shells (kg)
				106070	shells
Plants	<i>Arisaema nepenthoides</i>	unspecified	unspecified	250	live
	<i>Arisaema sikokianum</i>	unspecified	unspecified	1450	live
	<i>Arisaema thunbergii</i> var. <i>urashima</i>	unspecified	unspecified	280	live
	<i>Arisaema tortuosum</i>	unspecified	unspecified	250	live
	<i>Arnica montana</i>	unspecified	unspecified	621	flowers (kg)
				621	leaves (kg)
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	W	T	5000	dried plants (kg)
		unspecified	unspecified	109489	leaves (kg)
	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	W	T	4800	dried plants (kg)
				22140	roots (kg)
	unspecified	unspecified	2021	roots (kg)	
			179	roots	

Group	Taxon	Source	Purpose	Total	Term (Unit)
Plants (cont.)	<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	unspecified	unspecified	3520	leaves (kg)
				3530	stems (kg)
	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	W	T	5500	leaves (kg)
				1110	powder (kg)
	<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>	unspecified	unspecified	50000	medicine (kg)
				22800	roots (kg)
				80140	roots
	<i>Harpagophytum spp.</i>	W	T	9750	dried plants (kg)
				96367.2	roots (kg)
				10000	roots

Exports

This section covers both direct and indirect exports; hereafter, 'exports' refers to both direct exports and re-exports, unless otherwise specified.

EU Member States reported the export of six non-CITES taxa listed in Annex A or B (Table 6.3). The majority of trade comprised live, captive-bred *Columba livia* (Rock Dove) directly exported for commercial purposes. In total, 1040 *C. livia* were exported in 2013 (all captive-bred, predominantly as live), a considerable decrease compared to the 6027 birds exported in 2012, and 23 595 exported in 2011.

Table 6.3. EU-reported (re-)exports of non-CITES Annex A and B species in 2013.

Group	Annex	Taxon	Origin (Re-exporter)	Source	Purpose	Quantity	Term
Mammals	A	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Belgium (France)	C	T	1	body
Birds	A	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Unknown (United Kingdom)	O	T	1	feather
			Belgium (Netherlands)	C	T	2	live
			Netherlands (Netherlands)	C	T	4	live
			Belgium	C	Z	2	live
	A	<i>Columba livia</i>	Australia (Spain)	C	Q	3	bodies
			United Kingdom (Spain)	C	Q	3	bodies
			Malta	C	P	150	live
				T	884	live	
	B	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Germany (Belgium)	C	T	6	live
Reptiles	B	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Canada (Bulgaria)	U	P	1	live
			United States of America (Germany)	C	P	1	live
			Unknown (Netherlands)	O	P	1	live

Although EU Member States are not required to report on exports of Annex D specimens, the United Kingdom reported the re-export of one specimen of an Annex D mammal species in 2013, a captive-bred zoo specimen of *Dendrolagus goodfellowi* to Australia.

Annex A: Conversion factors

Converted from	Converted to
Grams; milligrams	Kilograms (kg)
Millilitres	Litres (l)
Centimetres	Metres (m)
Pairs	Whole values [1 pair = 2 items]
Sides	Whole skins [2 sides = 1 skin]
Timber (including logs, sawn wood, veneer etc) in kilograms	Cubic meters (m ³) [calculated using the mid-point of the range of specific weights provided in the CITES Identification Manual (Vales <i>et al.</i> , 1999 ²⁴)].

Annex B: Glossary

Term	Definition
Annex A/B/C/D species	Species listed in the Annexes to the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations
Appendix I/II/III species	Species listed in the CITES Appendices
Article	Refers to an article in the CITES Convention text
Captive-produced	Refers collectively to source codes 'A', 'C', 'D' and 'F' (a full list of sources is provided in Annex D)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CITES-listed	Species listed in one of the Appendices to CITES
Commodity	Item in trade (for example, "live animals")
EU	European Union
Exporter	Country of export
Importer	Country of import
Member States	The 27 countries that were Member States of the European Union in 2012
Species	For simplicity, the term "species" may be used to refer to a list of species and sub-species
Term	The description of a particular item in trade, as reported in CITES annual reports (for example, "live" or "meat"), in accordance with Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006
Wildlife Trade Regulations	European Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and subsequent updates

Annex C: Country/territory name abbreviations

Full name	Abbreviated name
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Venezuela
Democratic Republic of the Congo	DRC
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China	Hong Kong, SAR
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao PDR
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	FYR Macedonia
Plurinational State of Bolivia	Bolivia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania
United States of America	United States

²⁴ Vales, M. A., Clemente, M. & García Esteban, L. (1999) Timber identification. In *CITES Identification Manual: Flora*. CITES Secretariat, Switzerland.

Annex D: Purpose and source codes

Table 1. Codes for purpose of trade

Code	Description
B	Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation
E	Educational
G	Botanical gardens
H	Hunting trophies
L	Law enforcement/judicial/forensic
M	Medical (including biomedical research)
N	Reintroduction or introduction into the wild
P	Personal
Q	Circuses and travelling exhibitions
S	Scientific
T	Commercial / Trade
Z	Zoos

Table 2. Codes for source of specimens in trade

Code	Description
A	Annex A plants artificially propagated for non-commercial purposes and Annexes B and C plants artificially propagated in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
C	Annex A animals bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and Annexes B and C animals bred in captivity in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
D	Annex A animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Annex A plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes in accordance with Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
F	Animals born in captivity, but for which the criteria of Chapter XIII of Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 are not met, as well as parts and derivatives thereof
I	Confiscated or seized specimens ²⁵
O	Pre-Convention specimens ¹
R	Specimens originating from a ranching operation
U	Source unknown (must be justified)
W	Specimens taken from the wild

²⁵ To be used only in conjunction with another source code.

Annex E: Coral taxa selected on the basis of trade reported at the higher taxonomic level

Annex	Taxon	Selection criteria	Previously selected
B	<i>Scleractinia</i> spp.	High volume	2010, 2011, 2012
B	<i>Montastrea</i> spp.	Sharp increase	-

Annex F: Valuation methodology overview

On the basis of the species coverage, level of detail, consistency of the dataset and probable comparability to EU prices, the “Declared U.S. Dollar Value” data included in the United States CITES annual reports were used as the basis for calculations of the value of EU imports and (re-)exports of CITES-listed species. The United States is a major importer and exporter of CITES-listed species and therefore Customs data included price data for a high number of CITES species in trade. Using EU-reported trade data derived from the CITES Trade Database, the United States price data were extrapolated to calculate the value of EU-reported trade in CITES-listed animals.

United States price data

The “Declared U.S. Dollar Value” is the amount in United States dollars declared by the trader at the point of export from or import to the United States. The Declared U.S. Dollar Value data for cleared items (Status = “CL”) provided in the United States CITES annual reports²⁶ for the years 2009-2013 were used. Both import and export price data were included in the analysis.

On account of limited price data, plants were excluded from the overall analysis; it is hoped that plant price datasets can be improved in the future to address this issue.

Data for animals were standardised to comply with CITES accepted codes²⁷. Units and source codes were converted or grouped (in the cases of some sources) to allow for more meaningful analysis. All sources and purposes were included in the analysis.

Price per taxon per year (2009-2013) was corrected for inflation by using a conversion factor²⁸ to express prices as estimates of U.S. dollars in 2013.

The median USD price for each family/unit/source/term combination was calculated. Family-level price data were used so that median prices would be based on a higher number of records, thus providing a more robust price estimate. Furthermore, by basing calculations at the family level (as opposed to the species or genus level) this provided value data for a higher proportion of trade records, allowing for a more complete estimate for the commodities in trade.

EU-reported trade data

Trade data were extracted from the CITES Trade Database on 16th April 2015 to determine trade volumes as reported by EU importers and (re-)exporters in 2013. All terms, sources and purposes were included.

²⁶ As transmitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and reflecting the amounts reported by traders via USFWS 3-177 forms.

²⁷ See CITES Notification No. 2011/019.

²⁸ <http://www.usinflationcalculator.com/>.

Calculating the value of EU imports and (re-)exports

To estimate the monetary value of EU imports and (re-)exports of CITES-listed animal species, the median price value for each family/unit/source/term combination was multiplied by the EU reported trade volume.

Where the family median was based on a small number of records within the United States price dataset (<5 records) or where price data were unavailable for a family/unit/source/term combination (e.g. because the United States had not traded in the taxon in question), proxy values were used. An example of typical proxy would be using the median price for the order/term/unit/source combination or the same family/term/unit combination, but for trade without consideration of source. For those commodities where a suitable proxy could not be found (i.e. there was no comparable proxy with sufficient price records to be valid), the trade was excluded.

The price dataset initially included 575 844 relevant price records for animal species. Median price values were subsequently calculated for 1644 family/terms/unit/source combinations. The final EU importer data used included 80 153 trade records, with 945 records with no price data available. The final EU (re-)exporter data used included 190 442 trade records for animals, with 799 records with no price data available. Family median values were calculated for 96% of imports and 99% of (re-)export records.

Considerations

A number of assumptions were made in order to undertake the calculations for this report:

- Only price data from United States “cleared” imports and exports were used, which were then extrapolated to estimate the value of EU trade. However, in reality there will be price differences between countries for the same species and there will be differences in the quality of products, leading to price differences. There may also be incentives for traders to under-value trade on USFWS 3-177 forms in some cases. However, it is important to note that the estimate of economic value of EU trade in CITES-listed animals is only an approximation of the actual earnings at one stage in the market chain.
- The calculations focus only on animals, as no comprehensive price data were available for plants. Furthermore, records were excluded if no price data were available or if no adequate proxy could be identified. Therefore, calculations are likely to be an underestimate of the total value of EU trade in CITES-listed species.
- Family-level price data and proxy data used for price calculations may not always reflect the true price of a species.
- The price for any given species/commodity may vary according to size of animal, shipment size, variety (e.g. rare breeds) – such detail is not captured in the CITES trade data. To account for these differences, a median price was used.