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**A review of the trade in live wild birds into the European Union 1994-2003  
- Orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes**

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## Executive Summary

Prior to the suspension of imports of live birds to the European Union (EU) in 2005, the EU was a major importer of live wild birds. Some of the major groups of species imported included parrots, macaws and lorikeets, birds of prey such as eagles, falcons and vultures, and owls. Whilst the basis for the moratorium on EU imports was solely for the reasons of animal health to prevent the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza, the move prompted discussion of trade volumes, sustainability and transport conditions by several groups concerned with trade, species conservation and animal welfare.

The objective of this report was to provide a comprehensive review of the trade in live wild birds into the European Union over a ten year period (1994-2003) for CITES-listed species from three orders: Psittaciformes (referred to as parrots), Falconiformes (raptors) and Strigiformes (owls). The report specifically aimed to provide an analysis of the trade in birds of those orders of wild origin into the EU by focusing on five key areas to determine:

- the volumes of wild bird trade into the EU;
- trade trends across a relatively recent ten year period;
- the key exporting countries and EU importers;
- the key families, genera and species imported;
- to what extent highly traded species have been scrutinised by EU processes.

Data used in the analysis was extracted from the CITES Trade Database maintained by UNEP-WCMC, which is compiled on the basis of annual reports submitted by CITES Parties.

During 1994-2003, imports of over one million live wild birds of the three orders were imported, as reported by EU importers. Across all orders, import levels generally increased from the early 1990s, and peaked in 1999-2000. There was a significant positive correlation between EU Member States which imported the largest volumes of parrots and those which imported the highest number of raptors. The key importing countries were Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal. Owls were imported in much lower quantities; the main EU importers were Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Sixty one countries and three dependent territories exported parrots directly to the EU during 1994-2003, representing 35% of all CITES Parties<sup>1</sup>. Parrots were exported in relatively similar numbers from Africa and South America during the ten years. Thirty countries exported raptors but African countries were the most prolific exporters. Major exporters of raptors to the EU were clustered in West Africa. Whilst seven countries exported Strigiformes, only Peru was a major exporter. In contrast to imports of other taxonomic groups, such as live reptiles and invertebrates, it appears that the Asian region was not a significant exporter of live wild birds of the three orders to the EU during 1994-2003.

The majority of live wild birds imported (>99%) were species of the order Psittaciformes. The two most highly traded parrot species imported to the EU were the Grey Parrot, *Psittacus erithacus* and the Senegal Parrot, *Poicephalus senegalus*. Reported imports of these species both exceeded 200,000 over the ten years. The Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus* and the African White-backed Vulture, *Gyps africanus* were the raptor species imported in highest numbers. More than half of all EU reported imports of owls comprised only two species: *Glaucidium brasilianum* and *Athene cunicularia*.

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<sup>1</sup> Refers to current CITES Parties, of which there are 175 (June 2011)

Factsheets on highly traded species were produced to assess trade levels, global conservation status and consideration by the EU decision making body, the Scientific Review Group (SRG) (Annex D). The majority of species imported at high levels were not classified as globally threatened by the IUCN (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable). Thirteen of the fifteen most highly traded parrot species to the EU are currently classified as Least Concern by the IUCN, with *Psittacus erithacus* (and accordingly *P. e. timneh*) classified as Near Threatened. However in 2004, this species was classified as Least Concern.

The most highly traded raptor species *Necrosyrtes monachus* was categorised as Endangered in 2011, following the previous assessment as Least Concern in 2009. *Trigonoceps occipitalis* and *Sagittarius serpentarius* are Vulnerable, the latter uplisted in 2011 from Least Concern in 2009. Trade does not appear to be the main threat to *N. monachus* or *S. serpentarius*, although may be more significant for *T. occipitalis*. *Gyps africanus* and *G. rueppellii* (both Near Threatened) were also key species imported. All the remaining highly traded raptors and owls are currently considered of Least Concern by the IUCN.

The SRG had evaluated trade levels and conservation status of 30 of the 33 species selected as “highly traded”. For the fifteen most highly traded parrots to the EU (1994-2003), there are currently<sup>2</sup> nine import suspensions and eighteen positive opinions. For raptors, nine import suspensions, one negative opinion and eleven positive opinions have been formulated. For owls, one import suspension and two positive opinions are in place. Only two species that were imported in volumes of 100 birds or more during the ten years 1994-2003 were not evaluated by the SRG; one of those is listed on Annex A of the EU Regulations for which no commercial imports are permitted. Highly traded species to the EU therefore appeared to have been the subject of close scrutiny by the SRG.

Highly traded parrot species were more likely to have been included within the CITES Review of Significant Trade (RST) process than raptors or owls. Whilst eleven species of Psittaciformes imported to the EU in high volumes have been subject to the RST process, no raptors or owls have been included in the process to date. It is recognised that CITES does have limited resources to commit to the RST for all species listed in the Appendices, and some prioritisation of highly traded species is required. However, many raptors for example, have low fecundity levels and even small levels of trade could have negative effects on populations.

The study concludes that the additional scrutiny that the European Union implements under the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations for imports of species listed on Annexes A and B provide a further safeguard to ensure that trade levels to the EU are sustainable. The existing Regulations allow imports to be suspended rapidly where concerns are raised, yet are flexible in approach so that restrictions can be lifted, following a consultation period with the range State, should any new information come to light. This study suggests that the Regulations are a functional and robust test of sustainability and there is no conservation need for a blanket restriction on EU imports of wild birds or any other taxonomic group of animals.

It is hoped that this analysis might help inform future EU policy relating to the import of wild birds should avian influenza no longer pose a high risk to animal and human health.

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<sup>2</sup> As of 17 June 2011

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# 1 Introduction

The European Union (EU) is one of the largest global consumers of wildlife resources. In 2005, the trade in wildlife products in the EU had an estimated declared import value of EUR93 billion and EUR2.5 billion excluding timber and fisheries (Engler and Parry-Jones, 2007). Over recent decades the exotic pet trade within the EU has rapidly expanded, with high demand for many species of reptiles and birds being met from international markets.

Following the introduction of import restrictions for live bird imports in the United States of America through the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, the EU became the single largest global market in the live wild bird trade. This trade involved a large number of exporting countries, a wide range of species groups and hundreds of thousands of individual birds.

## 1.1 CITES and EU legislation

The UN Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora (CITES) lists 1455 species, 17 subspecies and 3 populations of birds on its Appendices<sup>3</sup>. The Convention regulates the international trade in approximately 33,000 species to ensure that exploitation for the international trade does not threaten their survival. CITES entered into force in 1975 and has currently been ratified by 175 countries, or Parties<sup>4</sup>. Member States of the European Union implement CITES through provisions known as the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations<sup>5</sup> (referred to as “the Regulations”). The legislation not only implements the provisions of CITES within the EU, but includes additional non-CITES species and imposes a set of stricter domestic measures than the Convention itself.

## 1.2 Avian Influenza

Global outbreaks of the highly pathogenic H5N1 strain of avian influenza highlighted the threat of disease transmission to birds and potentially humans through migration of wild birds and via the international bird trade. In October 2005, avian influenza was discovered within a quarantine facility in the United Kingdom; the disease originated from infected birds legally imported from Asia under CITES. As a response, the EU imposed a precautionary and temporary ban on imports of all wild birds in October 2005<sup>6</sup>. The import ban was made permanent on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007 as a preventative measure for reasons of EU biosecurity. Whilst it is clear that the moratorium on imports of birds was implemented purely on animal health grounds, the move prompted discussion of trade volumes and sustainability by several groups concerned with species conservation and animal welfare.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.shtml> Accessed 17/07/11

<sup>4</sup> [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org) Accessed 30/09/09

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, Regulation (EC) No. 865/06 and Regulation (EC) No. 100/2008

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2005/700/EC

### **1.3 Aim of this report**

The objective of this report is to provide a comprehensive review of trade in live wild birds into the European Union over a ten year period. It specifically aims to provide an analysis of the trade in CITES listed birds of wild origin into the EU by focusing on five key areas, to determine:

- the volumes of wild bird trade into the EU;
- trade trends across a relatively recent ten year period;
- the key exporting countries and EU importers;
- the key families, genera and species imported; and
- to what extent highly traded species have been scrutinised by EU processes.

This analysis might help inform future EU policy relating to the import of wild birds should avian influenza no longer pose a high risk to human health.



## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Trade data

Each Party to CITES is required to submit an annual report summarizing its trade in species included in the CITES Appendices I, II and III in accordance with Article VIII of the Convention. Annual reports contain information on all imports, exports and re-exports. Member States of the European Union are requested, in Regulation (EC) No. 865/06, to complete their annual reports for submission to the European Union by 15<sup>th</sup> June of the year following the one which the trade occurred.

The trade data presented in this report was extracted from the CITES Trade Database maintained by UNEP-WCMC. The data was compiled on the basis of CITES annual report submissions received by November 2005.

### 2.2 Scope of analysis

The review analyses imports into the European Union of live wild birds over a 10 year period (1994-2003). The period of review was selected as the most complete ten year dataset at the outset of undertaking the report. The data analysed included trade reported only by EU importers on the basis that importer data is likely to better reflect actual trade levels. The majority of EU Member States report on actual trade levels rather than permits issued, as reported by some trading partners.

The EU currently comprises 27 Member States. At the time the data were extracted from the UNEP-WCMC database for this analysis, there were 25 Member States of the European Union (referred to as EU25)<sup>7</sup>, with ten countries having only recently acceded to the EU. Importer data from all 25 countries were considered as part of this analysis, as well as trade between the EU15 and the ten accession States prior to EU enlargement. In January 2007, Bulgaria and Romania acceded to the EU. A separate analysis of import data reported by these countries is also provided in section 3.5. All countries not part of the EU25 are hereafter referred to collectively as the “Rest of the World” (RoW).

Only data for birds of wild origin (reported as source code W) were extracted for analysis. Three orders were chosen for review based on known high levels of imports into the EU:

- Psittaciformes, (referred to hereafter as parrots);
- Falconiformes (typically diurnal raptors such as eagles, falcons, hawks, vultures); and
- Strigiformes (typically nocturnal owls).

All other groups were excluded. The purpose of imports (such as commercial, breeding, educational, personal, etc.) was not considered. Trade in dead wild birds or any parts and derivatives were also excluded.

For each order, the analysis considered EU-reported trade volumes, key importers and exporters, regional clustering in exporting countries, trade patterns between importing and exporting countries and between the EU15 Member States and ten accession countries, Families, genera and species within trade. Trade data is summarised by importers and

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<sup>7</sup> European Community Member States including year of accession to the EC:

Austria (1995), Belgium (1957), Cyprus (2004), Czech Republic (2004), Denmark (1973), Estonia (2004), Finland (1995), France (1957), Germany (1957), Greece (1981), Hungary (2004), Ireland (1973), Italy (1957), Latvia (2004), Lithuania (2004), Luxembourg (1957), Malta (2004), Netherlands (1957), Poland (2004), Portugal (1986), Slovakia (2004), Slovenia (2004), Spain (1986), Sweden (1995), United Kingdom (1973).

exporters in tables in Annexes A and B. For highly traded species, factsheets were produced to consider conservation status and the extent to which the trade had been scrutinised by EU processes.

In the European Union there is a single market and an absence of any internal border controls, so whilst some consideration is given to individual importing Member States, the analysis in general considers importing trade trends to the EU as a whole.

## 2.3 Conservation impacts and measures addressing trade

For species that were identified as highly traded, information was compiled on population status, global conservation status, and the extent to which the species had been considered by processes of the EU (the Scientific Review Group), or multilateral CITES measures (the Review of Significant Trade). Factsheets for each species summarise:

- trade levels to the EU, as reported by importers and patterns over the ten years;
- main exporting range States (in order of highest volume of exports);
- export quota information, acquired from the CITES website<sup>8</sup>;
- population status (by a brief literature review); and
- IUCN threat category or relative risk of extinction.

### 2.3.1 EU Measures

The extent to which species had been subject to consideration by the EU Scientific Review Group (SRG) was also considered. The SRG is a body comprising representatives of each of the CITES Scientific Authorities of the EU Member States chaired by the European Union. The SRG's remit is to scrutinise whether trade levels in CITES species can be sustained without having a harmful effect on the conservation status of a species or range of that species concerned. It thus represents collective EU decision making. Where it is deemed appropriate, the SRG can make decisions to immediately suspend trade in a species into the EU, pending consultation with the range State. Background information on the SRG decision making procedures is provided in Annex C. A total of 33 species fact sheets were produced, 15 for Psittaciformes, 15 for Falconiformes and three for Strigiformes based on the levels of trade in each order (Annex D). These factsheets were written in 2009 although the data pertaining to the SRG decisions and IUCN Red List assessments were updated in 2011.

To determine to what extent the trade in specific, highly traded birds had been analysed by the EU Scientific Review Group, documents of SRG meetings were consulted. Decisions of the SRG<sup>9</sup> which may include restrictions on import are summarised in each species factsheet. Whilst the agenda and a summary of the conclusions of each SRG meeting are publicly accessible, the meeting documents themselves are confidential.

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<sup>8</sup> [www.cites.org](http://www.cites.org)

<sup>9</sup> **Negative opinion.** The species is in trade or is likely to be in trade, and introduction to the Community from the country of origin at current or anticipated levels of trade is likely to have a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species or the extent of the territory occupied by the species.

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

### **2.3.2 CITES Measures**

The inclusion within the CITES Review of Significant Trade process was also considered for all highly traded species by reference to CITES Animals Committee documents accessed from the CITES website. The Significant Trade review process provides a mechanism for monitoring levels of trade, highlighting trade levels that may be of concern, and assisting Parties to ensure that trade is taking place under the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. Background information on the process can be found in Annex C and in CITES Resolution Conf.12.8 (Rev. CoP13) “Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix II species”.

### 3 Analysis of trade data

#### 3.1 Volume of trade

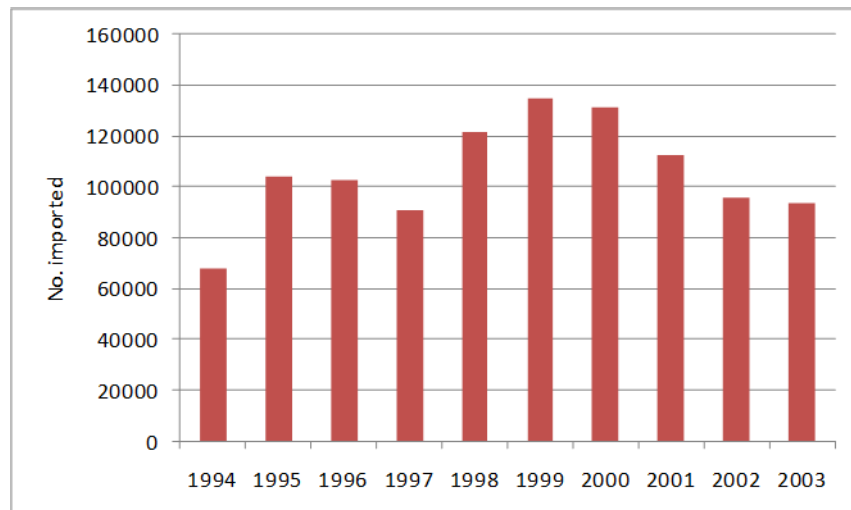
The total number of individual wild birds of the orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes imported into the EU25 during 1994-2003 was 1,060,937 (Table 3.1). The figure includes exports (birds imported to the EU directly from the country of origin) and re-exports (birds imported via a third country). It is evident that during the ten year period, EU trade in wild bird species of the three orders increased dramatically. Within only five years imports had more than doubled to a high of 135,764 in 1999 compared to trade levels in 1994 of 68,291, as reported by EU Member States.

**Table 3.1** EU reported imports of wild Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes listed on CITES Appendices I, II & III (1994-2003).

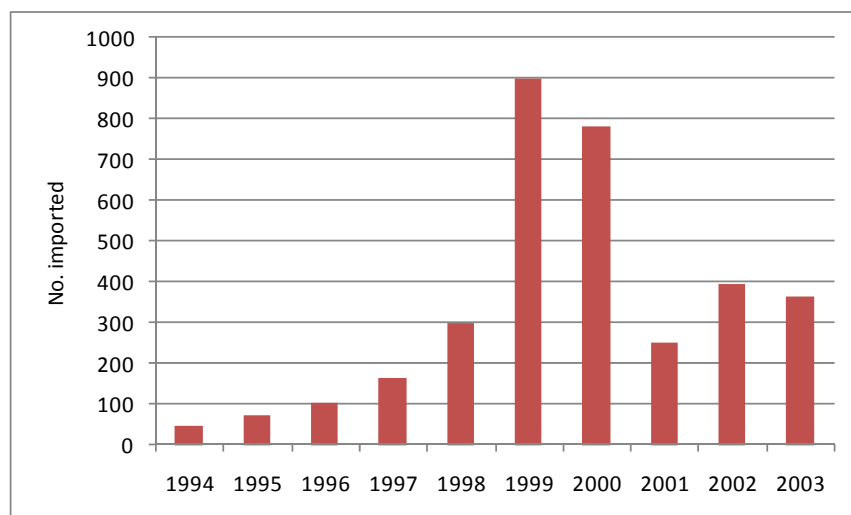
Order	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Psittaciformes	68217	104637	102731	91085	121843	134737	131519	112782	95792	93676	<b>1057019</b>
Falconiformes	47	73	103	167	299	899	784	254	397	367	<b>3390</b>
Strigiformes	27	11	21	39	26	128	239	16	13	8	<b>528</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>68291</b>	<b>104721</b>	<b>102855</b>	<b>91291</b>	<b>122168</b>	<b>135764</b>	<b>132542</b>	<b>113052</b>	<b>96202</b>	<b>94051</b>	<b>1060937</b>

The majority of the birds imported (>99%) were species of the order Psittaciformes. Parrots were imported at high levels, exceeding 60,000 specimens in every year. The highest number of specimens of this order imported in any single year was 134,737 in 1999.

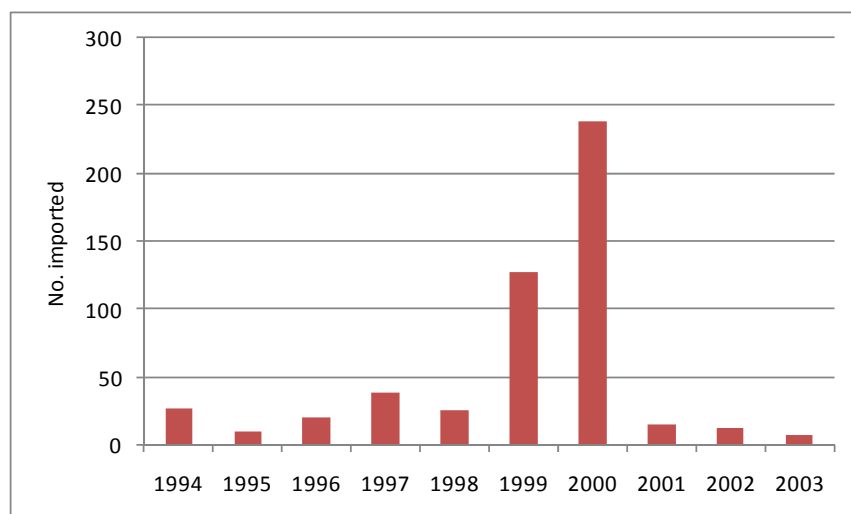
Despite relatively low numbers of Falconiformes initially imported to the EU, trade increased in the late-1990s substantially. Approximately half of all raptors imported to the EU over the ten year period were imported in the two years 1999-2000. A peak in imports during 1999-2000 is evident across all three orders (Figures 3.1-3.3). Following high import levels for parrots, raptors and owls in the EU during these two years, imports of owls significantly declined, imports of raptors levelled off, and despite parrot imports remaining high, they slightly declined year on year.



**Figure 3.1** EU-reported imports of Psittaciformes 1994-2003 (live, wild, exports and re-exports).



**Figure 3.2** EU-reported imports of Falconiformes 1994-2003 (live, wild, exports and re-exports).



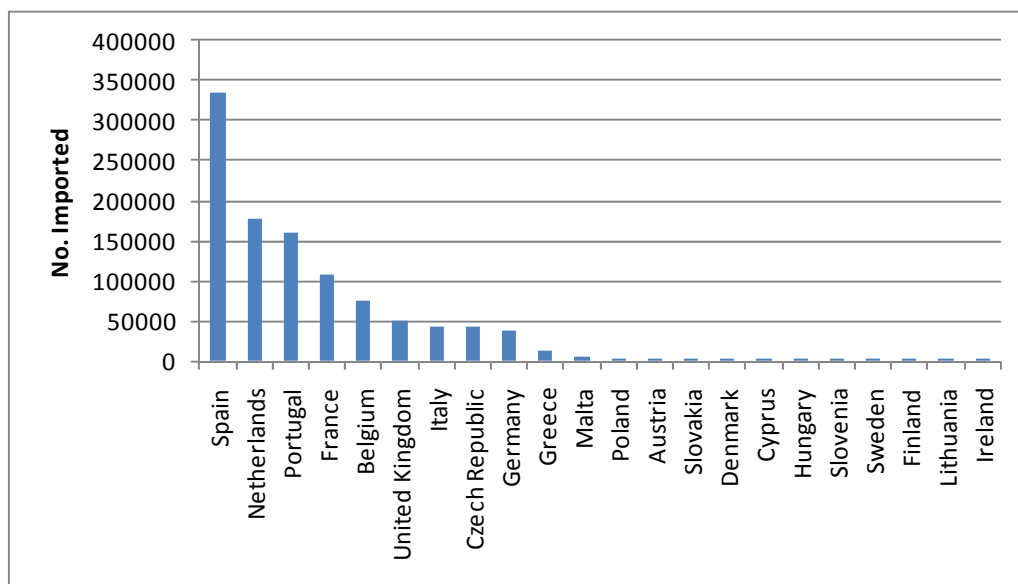
**Figure 3.3** EU-reported imports of Strigiformes 1994-2003 (live, wild, exports and re-exports).

## 3.2 EU importers

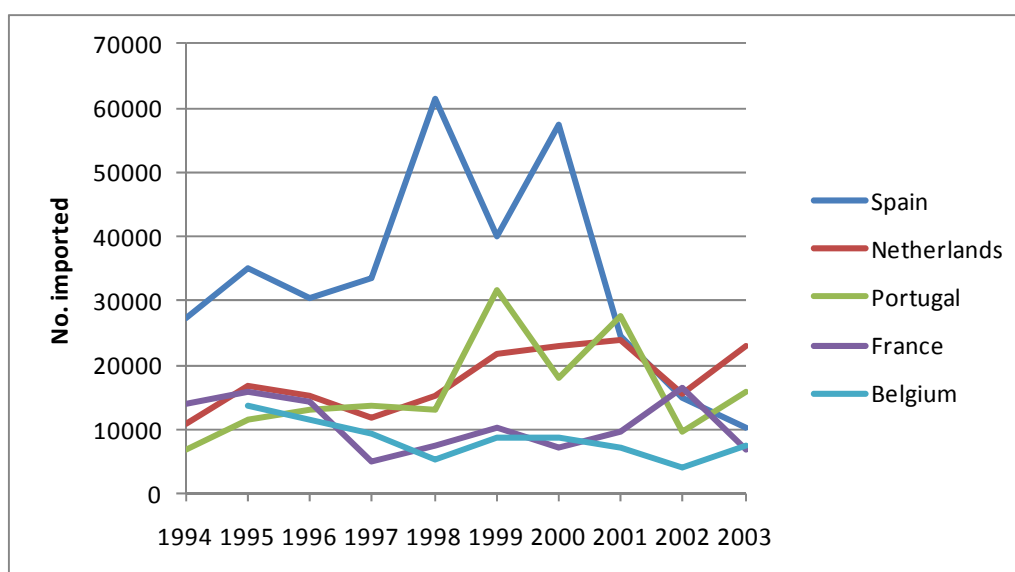
A total of 22 of the 25 EU Member States imported wild Psittaciformes during 1994-2003, with 18 importing Falconiformes and nine importing Strigiformes (Annex A, Tables 1-3). Whilst several Member States emerged as key importers, two countries (Spain followed by the Netherlands) imported the highest number of individuals consistently across all three orders. Portugal was also a key importer; the third largest importer of parrots and raptors and fifth highest for owls.

### 3.2.1 Psittaciformes

A third of all species of the order (334,525) were imported to the EU via Spain over the ten year period (Figure 3.4). Spain consistently imported the highest number of parrots from 1994 until 2000 (Figure 3.5). Annual imports to Spain peaked in 1998 at 61,304 individuals. The Netherlands and Portugal were the top two EU importers for the combined years 2001-2003. France, Belgium and the United Kingdom also imported parrots in numbers exceeding 50,000 specimens over the ten years.



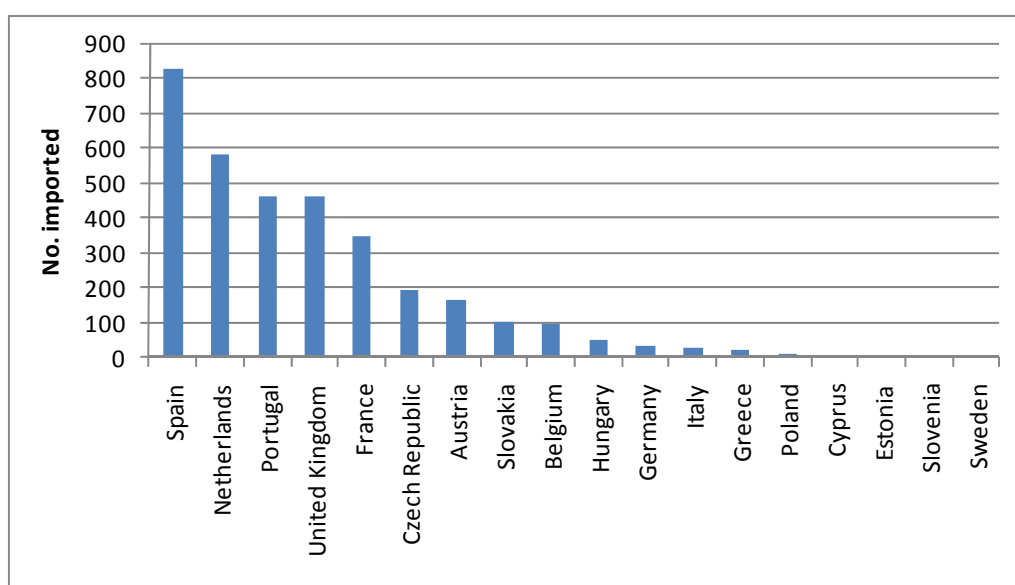
**Figure 3.4** EU reported imports of Psittaciformes by Member State.



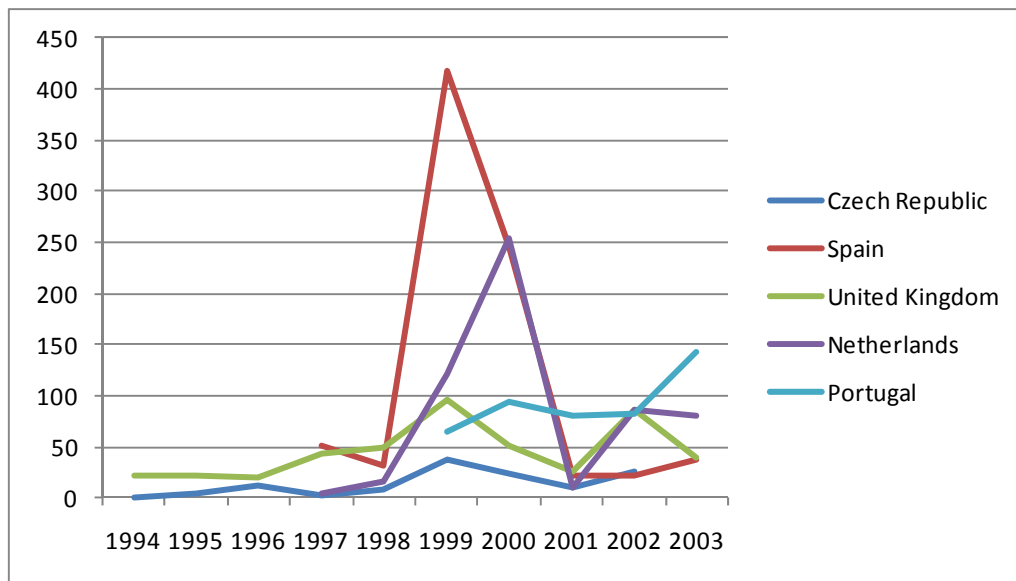
**Figure 3.5** Reported imports of Psittaciformes by the key EU importers 1994-2003.

### 3.2.2 Falconiformes and Strigiformes

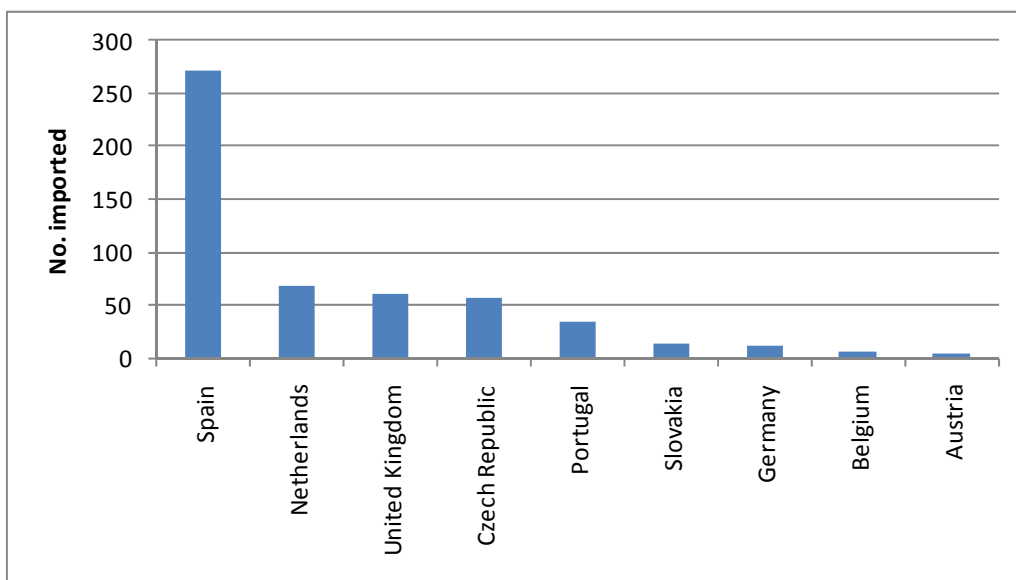
As previously noted, there were substantially higher imports of raptors and owls during 1999-2000. Spain was the key importing Member State and during these two years imported 39% of all raptors and 60% of owls. In total, Spain imported 826 raptors and 271 owls (Figures 3.6 and 3.8).



**Figure 3.6** EU reported imports of Falconiformes, by Member State



**Figure 3.7** Reported imports of Falconiformes by the key EU importers 1994-2003.



**Figure 3.8** EU reported imports of Strigiformes, by Member State.

Other main importers were the Netherlands (583 raptors and 69 owls), Portugal (463 raptors and 35 owls), the United Kingdom (460 raptors and 60 owls) and France (348 raptors). Of the former EU accession States, the Czech Republic was the main importer, reporting 194 raptors and 57 owls imported.

Whilst all Portugal's imports of raptors were reported within a five year period 1999-2003 imports to other Member States were spread more uniformly across the 10 year period (Figure 3.7).

A similar number of EU Member States imported both parrots and falcons, with most countries importing both orders. EU importers were ranked in order of the highest imports of Psittaciformes and Falconiformes and a Spearman's rank correlation was used to determine if there was a relationship between them. There was a significant relationship between the importers of the two orders ( $r_s = 0.839$ ,  $n = 23$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).



### 3.3 Intra-Community trade

Prior to EU expansion, trade in CITES-listed wild birds was reported between the EU15 and the accession States within CITES annual reports. There are numerous species of Falconiformes and Strigiformes naturally distributed throughout all or part of the European Community, and these exports are summarised below.

During 1994-2003, a total of 195 wild raptors native to one of the countries of the EU25 were directly traded to another country of the Union of 25 Member States. There were no direct exports to non-EU countries. The main exporters of their native raptors were Slovakia (50 birds), the Czech Republic (46 birds), Austria (41 birds), Germany (22 birds) and Hungary (10 birds). The most commonly exported native raptor was the European Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, with 89 individuals reported exported by seven Member States. The Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and European Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) were exported in smaller numbers; 37 and 26 individuals respectively. Exports of all other native raptor species equated to less than ten specimens. A further 156 raptors were re-exported from one of the EU15 countries to an accession State or vice versa, but the origin of these birds included raptors originating from the rest of the world.

For owls, a total of 71 wild birds were exported from one country of the EU25 to another. Slovakia exported wild native owls to the Czech Republic (32) and Austria (1). The Czech Republic reported exports of 13 wild owls originating from the country, and Slovenia exported one native owl of wild origin. The remainder were re-exports of owls that originated in the Czech Republic (16), Slovakia (7), and the Netherlands (1). The two most commonly exported owl species within intra-Community trade were *Strix uralensis*, the Ural Owl (24 birds) and *Bubo bubo* (Eagle Owl, 22 birds).

Psittaciformes are generally not found to occur within mainland Europe, apart from naturalised populations of non-native species. Whilst Slovakia reported the import of 40 wild specimens of *Aratinga wagleri* originating in Germany in 1996 and 20 specimens of *Amazona amazonica* from the Netherlands in 2000, it is likely that these reports were erroneous as both species are not native to Europe.

### 3.4 Imports by 2004 accession countries

Eight of the ten countries which acceded to the EU in 2004 reported a total of 52,350 Psittaciformes imported during 1994-2003, representing around 5% of the total EU imports. Half of these countries report importing less than 1000 birds over the ten years. The main accession State importer was the Czech Republic, which reported imports totalling 42,251 individuals. Czech imports in the three years 2001-2003 prior to accession on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 were relatively stable, averaging at 3,467 individuals, which represented a decline on previous trade levels (which averaged 5,836 for the three years 1998-2000). The other accession countries importing parrots, in order of highest imports were Malta, Poland and Slovakia, which all reported imports of less than 6,000 individuals.

Seven accession States imported raptors during 1994-2003, accounting for approximately 10% of all imports to the EU25. In 2003, the year prior to accession, only three individual raptors were imported by the accession States. The Czech Republic and Slovakia were the only accession countries to report imports of Strigiformes during 1994-2003. All originated within another EU25 Member State, except five specimens of the species *Glaucidium brasilianum* that were imported from Peru. In comparison to the EU15, the ten EU accession countries were not significant importers of wild Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes during 1994-2003. According to importer data, there was no evidence of 'stockpiling' birds of these three orders prior to EU accession in 2004.

### 3.5 Trade reported by Bulgaria and Romania

Bulgaria and Romania acceded to the EU in 2007. There were no imports of Falconiformes or Strigiformes and only very low levels of trade in Psittaciformes for the period 1994-2003, with only 16 birds of the order imported, as reported by the importers.

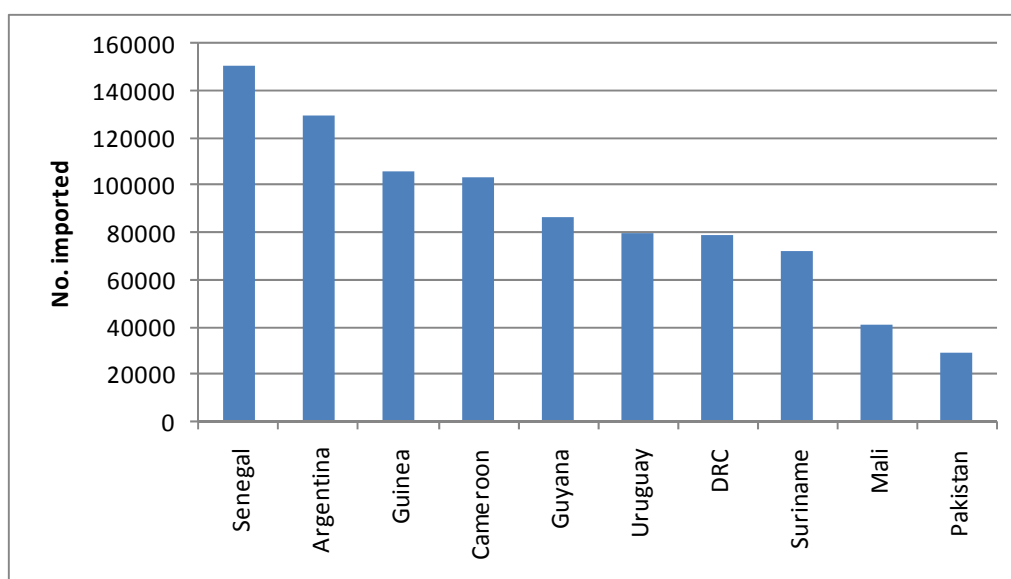
Bulgaria imported four live specimens of *Cacatua sulphurea* originating in Indonesia via Singapore, and four specimens of *C. alba* originating in Singapore in 1991. No other imports were reported for 1994-2003. Romania imported six macaws directly from the Czech Republic in 2000, including three individuals of *Ara ararauna* and three of *A. chloropterus*. Both of these species are native to the South American continent and it is likely that either the source code was misreported as wild, or the country of origin was not reported correctly. In 2001, Romania imported one specimen of *Psittacus erithacus* from France originated in Gabon, and one specimen of *A. chloropterus* originating from Guyana and re-exported by France.

### 3.6 Direct exporters

A total of 122 countries (re-)exported wild Psittaciformes during 1994-2003, 51 (re-) exported Falconiformes, and fourteen (re-)exported Strigiformes. Direct exports from the origin countries as reported by the EU are summarised below (see also Annex B, Tables 1-3).

#### 3.6.1 Psittaciformes

The EU reported direct imports of parrots from 66 range States during 1994-2003. Of those, the largest exporter was Senegal, with 150,850 birds reported as imported. This in part reflects the exceptionally high volumes of trade in just one species from Senegal, *Poicephalus senegalus* (Senegal Parrot) (further discussed in Annex D). Other major exporters of their native parrots of wild origin were Argentina, Guinea and Cameroon, each exporting over 100,000 specimens during the ten years as reported by EU importers alone. Guyana, Uruguay, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Suriname also exported >70,000 specimens to the EU during 1994-2003.

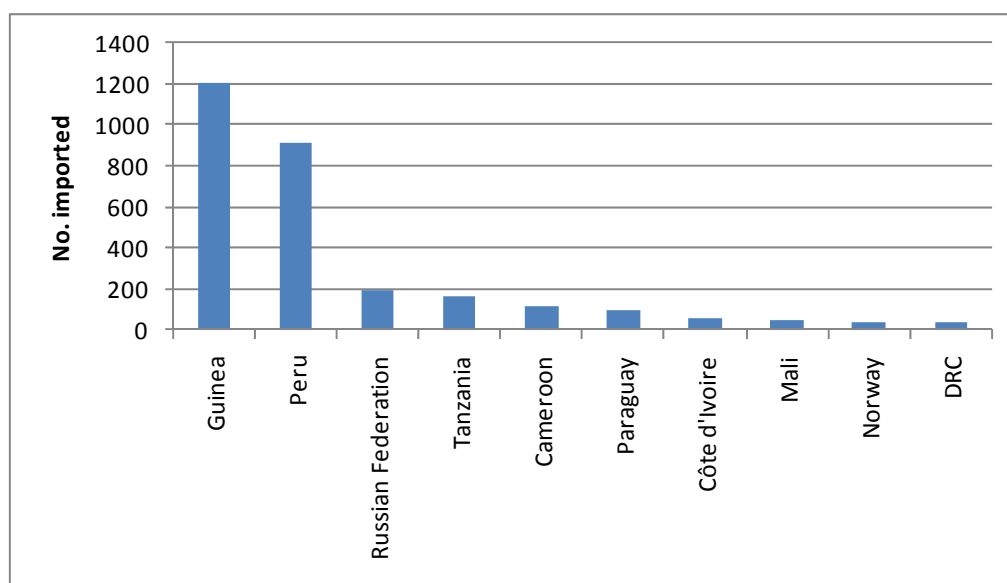


**Figure 3.9** Main direct exporters of Psittaciformes, as reported by EU importers.

There were some shifts in the major exporting countries over the ten years. In 1994 the EU reported the highest number of imports (18,209) from Uruguay. Imports from the country over the ten years declined considerably in 1995 and then remained relatively stable. Trade originating from Guinea increased sharply during 1998-1999, with imports more than double those reported in previous years. The four main exporters during 2001-2003 were Suriname, Argentina, Cameroon and Guyana.

### 3.6.2 Falconiformes

Thirty countries exported Falconiformes directly to the EU during 1994-2003 (Annex B, Table 2). Guinea and Peru were the main exporting range States, with exports from these two countries alone equating to 70% of the total trade from the RoW. During the height of EU import volumes in 1999-2000, Guinea and Peru were the main EU trading partners, with 79% of all imports from the two countries in 1999 and 95% in 2000. Peru ceased exporting wild birds in 2001, from which point Guinea became the primary exporter of live wild raptors. Guinea therefore emerged as a key exporter of live birds of both Psittaciformes and Falconiformes to the EU. Only ten countries exported more than 30 individual raptors, as reported by EU importers.



**Figure 3.10** Main direct exporters of Falconiformes, as reported by EU importers.

### 3.6.3 Strigiformes

Only seven countries exported owls to the EU directly during 1994-2003. Peru was the key exporter with 90% of all direct trade originating from the country, as reported by EU importers. In general, trade from other exporting range States was sporadic, and was low in volume. Twenty-four owls were reported imported from South Africa, eight from Guatemala and the remainder of exports from Myanmar, the Russian Federation, and DRC were in smaller numbers. One wild individual of the species *Strix nebulosa* was reported imported by Belgium from Switzerland, which is likely to be an erroneous as the exporter is not a range State for the species.

## 3.7 Exporter case study

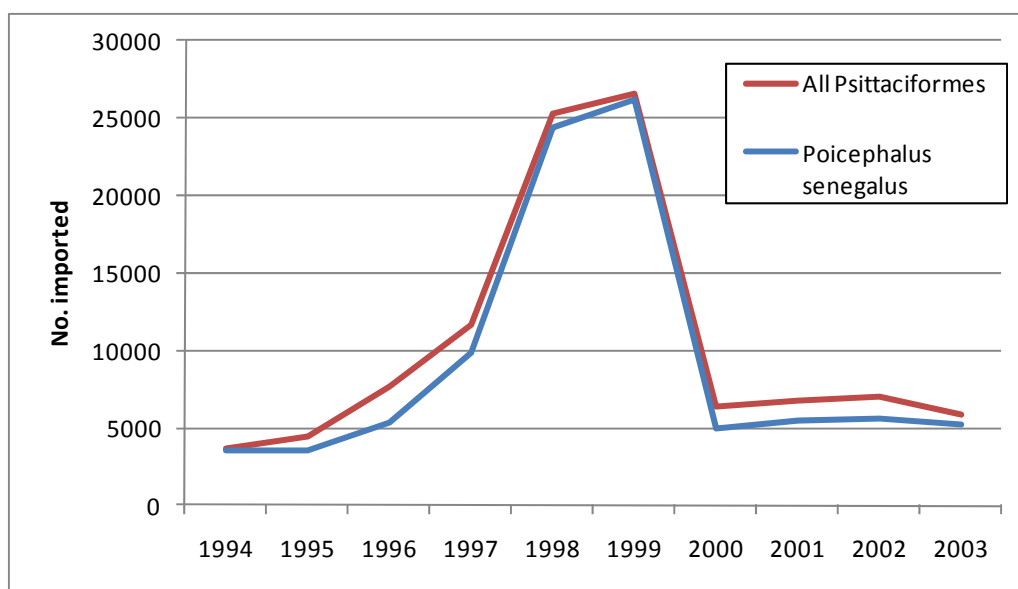
As a major exporter of both Psittaciformes and Falconiformes to the EU, the Republic of Guinea was chosen as a case study exporting country for further review. Guinea is situated on the coast of West Africa and has borders with Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Côte

d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Guinea acceded to the CITES convention in 1981. The volumes of wild birds of the order Psittaciformes and Falconiformes imported to the EU from Guinea during 1994-2003 and the range of species imported are summarised below.

### 3.7.1 Psittaciformes

EU reported imports of Psittaciformes originating in Guinea increased rapidly from 3,630 birds in 1994 to a peak in 1998-1999, with over 26,500 birds imported in 1999 (Figure 3.11). Imports then rapidly decreased in 2000, and remained roughly constant to 2003. The main EU importers of Psittaciformes from Guinea were Portugal, France, Spain, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Seven species were imported to the EU from Guinea; the majority (90%) were Senegal Parrots, *Poicephalus senegalus* (Table 3.2). Overall imports of Psittaciformes in 1994-2003 closely reflect the trends in EU imports of this species (Figure 3.11). Further EU consideration of this species is provided in Annex D.

EU import restrictions from Guinea were put in place for the Red-headed Lovebird (*Agapornis pullarius*) in 1997, the Cape Parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*) in 2001, the Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) in 2002 and the Red-fronted Parrot (*Poicephalus gulielmi*) in 2005.



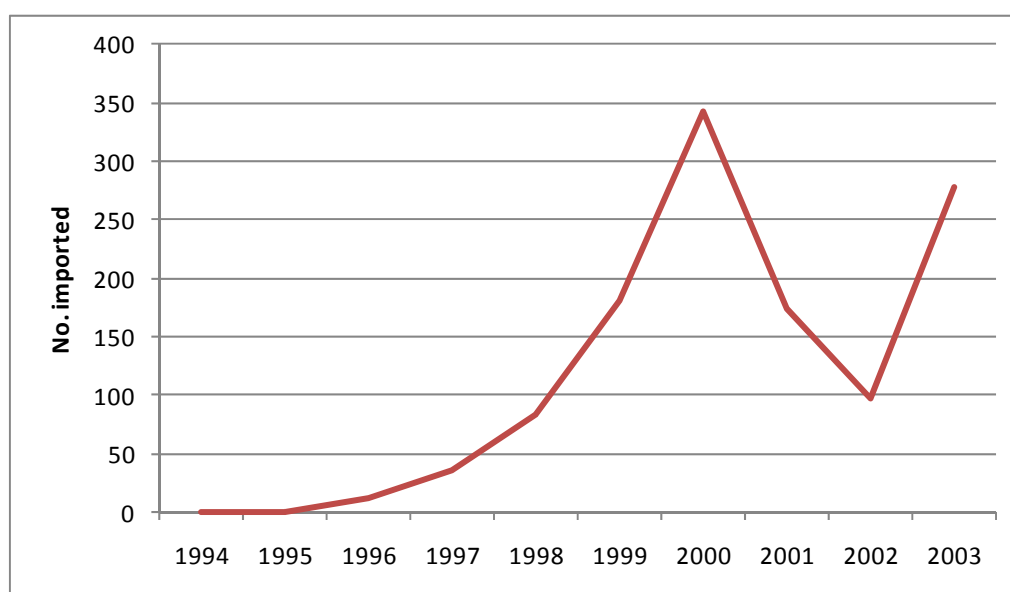
**Figure 3.11** EU-reported direct imports of Psittaciformes from Guinea 1994-2003

**Table 3.2** EU reported direct imports of species of Psittaciformes from Guinea, 1994-2003

Species	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	3590	3553	5322	9796	24340	26250	4968	5422	5554	5252	<b>94047</b>
<i>Psittacus erithacus timneh</i>		100	494	386	450		850	450	500	100	<b>3330</b>
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>		700	1850	1300	300	100	100	256		200	<b>4806</b>
<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>		17			203	148	440	270	520	100	<b>1698</b>
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>		53		130	41			303	100		<b>627</b>
<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>								80	390	100	<b>570</b>
<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	40	50	29	87	10	50		9	10	140	<b>425</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3630</b>	<b>4473</b>	<b>7695</b>	<b>11699</b>	<b>25344</b>	<b>26548</b>	<b>6358</b>	<b>6790</b>	<b>7074</b>	<b>5892</b>	<b>105503</b>

### 3.7.2 Falconiformes

Trade patterns for Falconiformes originating in Guinea imported into the EU were highly variable during 1994-2003. Raptors were imported at low levels in 1994-1998, with volumes then rapidly increasing to a peak in 1999-2000 (Figure 3.12). EU-reported imports in 2001 then halved based on the previous years' trade, and declined again in 2002. The overall decline was a result of a fewer imports of *Necrosyrtes monachus*, and, in 2002, possibly as a consequence of a number of EU negative opinions that had been established throughout the course of 2001 for the three species: *Gyps rueppellii*, *Trigonoceps occipitalis* and *Terathopius ecaudatus*. The trade pattern for Guinea appeared to be increasing again in 2003, reflecting high numbers of imports of *Necrosyrtes monachus* and *Gyps africanus*.



**Figure 3.12** EU-reported direct imports of Falconiformes from Guinea 1994-2003

The species imported to the EU from Guinea are summarised in Table 3.3. EU consideration of these species is further addressed in Annex D.

**Table 3.3** EU reported direct imports of Falconiformes spp. from Guinea, 1994-2003.

Species	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	4	36	50	96	154	20	10	120	<b>490</b>
<i>Gyps africanus</i>				41	16	76	72	124	<b>329</b>
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>			6	22	88		6	30	<b>152</b>
<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>			20	19	10	60	6	4	<b>119</b>
<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>					36	14	4		<b>54</b>
<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>			7		10	4			<b>21</b>
<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>				3	16				<b>19</b>
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	8								<b>8</b>
<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>			1		4				<b>5</b>
<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>					4				<b>4</b>
<i>Aquila rapax</i>					4				<b>4</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1205</b>

Negative opinions for Guinea were also established for several additional species indicating that non-detriment findings could not be made despite no previous trade having been reported by EU importers. These species included *Polemaetus bellicosus*, *Sagittarius serpentarius* and *Stephanoaetus coronatus* in 2001, and *Accipiter melanoleucus*, *Aviceda cuculoides*, *Falco chicquera*, *Hieraaetus ayresii*, *Mecheiramphus alcinus* and *Urotriorchis macrourus* in 2004.

The main EU importers of Falconiformes spp. from Guinea 1994-2003 were Portugal, Netherlands and France. As a result of a high number of import suspensions in place for diurnal raptors from Guinea, the UK CITES Authorities initiated a field-based survey to establish status and distribution of species within trade within the country to support the CITES Authorities within Guinea in 2008. Whilst indices of abundance varied by species, it was concluded that Guinea is particularly rich in raptor species (Rondeau *et al* 2008) and a number of species could sustain limited annual exports (Rondeau. Pers comm. 2008).

### 3.8 Regional trends

There are six global regions as defined by the CITES Convention<sup>10</sup>. Whilst a comprehensive analysis of all imports into the EU by CITES region has not been undertaken, it is thought that the main sources of all CITES-listed species traded to the European Union are from the African and Asian regions. This section considers EU reported imports of Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes with reference to exporting CITES regions.

#### 3.8.1 Psittaciformes

There were reported imports of parrots from each of the six CITES regions by EU countries during 1994-2003. The majority of trade in Psittaciformes originated from the African and the Central & South America & the Caribbean regions (Table 3.4). A total of 30 African countries traded in parrots over the period of review. All three of the major African exporting range States, Senegal, Guinea and Cameroon (which all exporting >100,000 parrot specimens to the EU), are geographically clustered in Western Africa.

Although the number of South American & Caribbean countries which exported parrots to the EU 1994-2003 was half that of the African continent, the volume of specimens exported was comparable. South America and Africa were also found to be major exporters of all CITES wild-caught birds imported to the EU during 1996-2005 (Caldwell and Courouble, 2008).

Despite many species of parrots occurring within the Asian and Australasian regions, trade to the EU was substantially lower than Africa and South American & Caribbean regions 1994-2003. This may be explained in part by Australia's long standing prohibition on exports of its native fauna for commercial purposes under the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act, 1982.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/alphabet.shtml>

**Table 3.4** EU reported direct imports of Psittaciformes by CITES Region 1994-2003, with number of individual exporting countries per region. Re-exports are excluded.

<b>CITES Region</b>	<b>Number of specimens imported to the EU directly from region</b>	<b>Number of exporting countries within region</b>
Africa	551583	30
Central and South America and the Caribbean	410618	14
Asia	51354	9
Oceania	4302	4
North America	307	3
Europe (excluding EU25)	2	1
Non-Parties	76	2
EU overseas Territories	13	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1018255</b>	<b>66</b>

### 3.8.2 Falconiformes

The key exporting regions for Falconiformes were also Africa and South America & the Caribbean, with the two most prolific exporting range States, identified in section 3.6.2 being Guinea and Peru (Figure 3.10). A total of 13 African nations were involved in the export of Falconiformes to the EU, as reported by importers (Table 3.5). Of the top ten exporters, five were African and four of these were West African countries (Guinea, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali). Only four South American countries exported Falconiformes directly to the EU25. Peru and Paraguay were the main exporters. Suriname and Honduras exported only three specimens in total.

**Table 3.5** EU-reported direct imports of Falconiformes by CITES Region 1994-2003, with number of individual exporting countries per region. Re-exports are excluded.

<b>CITES Region</b>	<b>Number of specimens imported to the EU directly from region</b>	<b>Number of exporting countries within region</b>
Africa	1707	13
Central and South America and the Caribbean	1017	4
Europe (excluding EU25)	238	5
Asia	34	6
North America	27	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3023</b>	<b>30</b>

### 3.8.3 Strigiformes

The Central and South American region was the key exporter for owls as reported by EU importers 1994-2003, with the only major exporting country being Peru (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6** EU reported direct imports of Strigiformes by CITES Region 1994-2003, with number of individual exporting countries per region. Re-exports are excluded.

CITES Region	Number of countries involved in trade to EU25	Number of specimens imported to the EC directly from region (excludes re-exports)
Central and South America and the Caribbean	2	414
Africa	2	27
Europe (excluding EC25)	2	5
Asia	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>450</b>

## 3.9 Re-exporters

Ninety-three countries re-exported wild Psittaciformes during 1994-2003; twenty-two countries re-exported Falconiformes, and four re-exported Strigiformes.

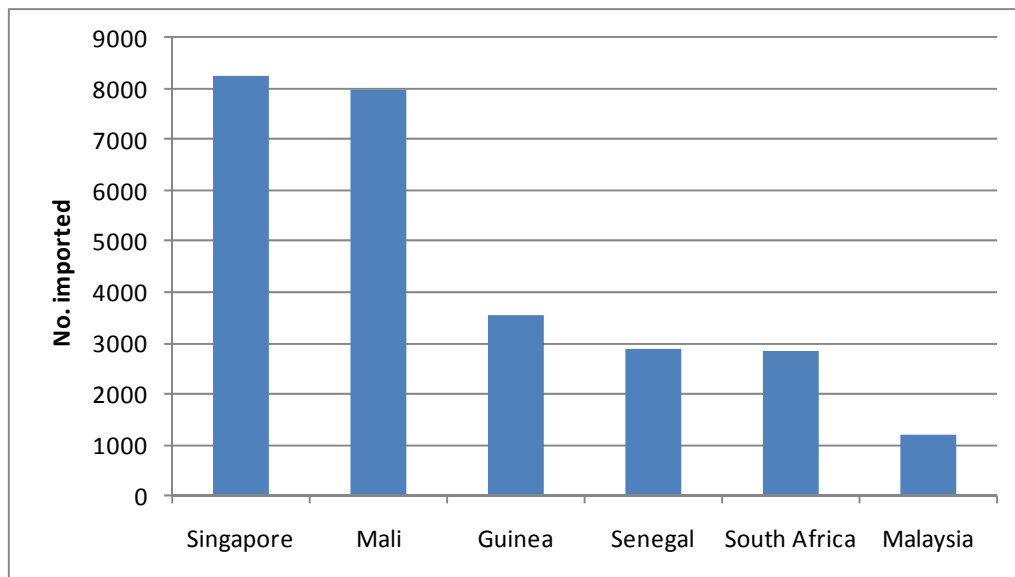
### 3.9.1 Psittaciformes

The major re-exporters of wild Psittaciformes are summarised in Figure 3.13. Singapore re-exported wild Psittaciformes from eleven countries to the EU; predominately birds originating from Indonesia and Malaysia. The main species re-exported were *Trichoglossus haematodus* (1131 birds), *Eos bornea* (896) and *Cacatua alba* (741) from Indonesia and *Loriculus vernalis* (1053), *Psittacula longicauda* (779) and *Psittinus cyanurus* (364) from Malaysia. Singapore also re-exported 580 *Poicephalus senegalus* to the EU originating from Senegal.

Mali re-exported only two species to the EU, mainly *Poicephalus senegalus* originating from Senegal and Guinea, and *Psittacus erithacus timneh* originating from Guinea-Bissau. Re-exports from Guinea were exclusively *P. erithacus* (and *P. e. timneh*) originating in Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire.

*P. erithacus* (and subspecies *P. e. timneh*) was also the main species re-exported from Senegal and South Africa, each re-exporting just over 2500 specimens. Re-exports from Senegal predominantly originated in Guinea-Bissau (2247 birds) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (219). Re-exports from South Africa originated in Liberia (1000), Guinea (536), Sierra Leone (500), Cameroon (270), and the DRC (200).





**Figure 3.13** Non-EU re-exporters of wild Psittaciformes (over 1000 individuals).

### 3.9.2 Falconiformes and Strigiformes

There was a total of 172 Falconiformes imported to the EU from countries other than the range States. However, most indirect EU-reported imports of Falconiformes were re-exports from the EU15 to accession countries, or vice versa. Only 31 wild Strigiformes were imported indirectly to the EU, all from current EU Member States.

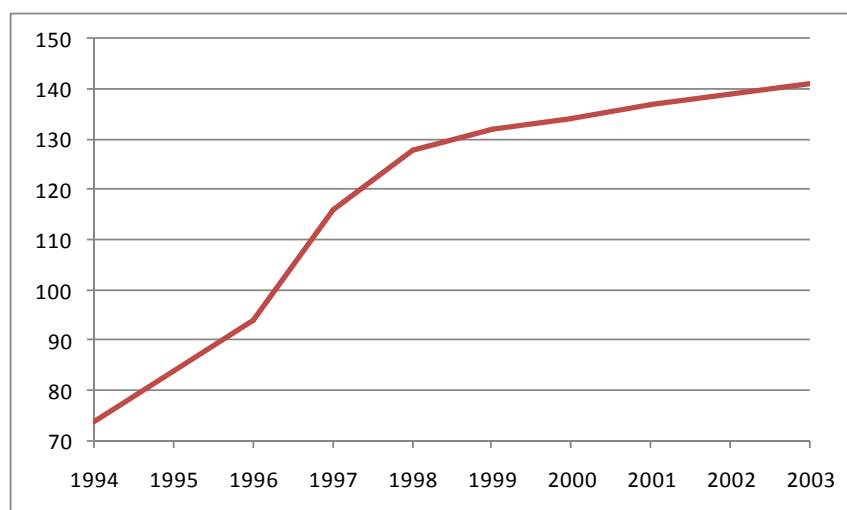
## 4 Species imported

A total of 141 species of the order Psittaciformes were reported imported into the EU25 during 1994-2003 (Table 4.1). In addition, trade was reported at higher taxonomic levels, with 118 live specimens of *Amazona* spp., twelve specimens of *Ara* spp. and one individual of the genus *Psittacula* imported. Sixty-eight species of Falconiformes and 24 species of Strigiformes were imported over the ten years (Table 4.1).

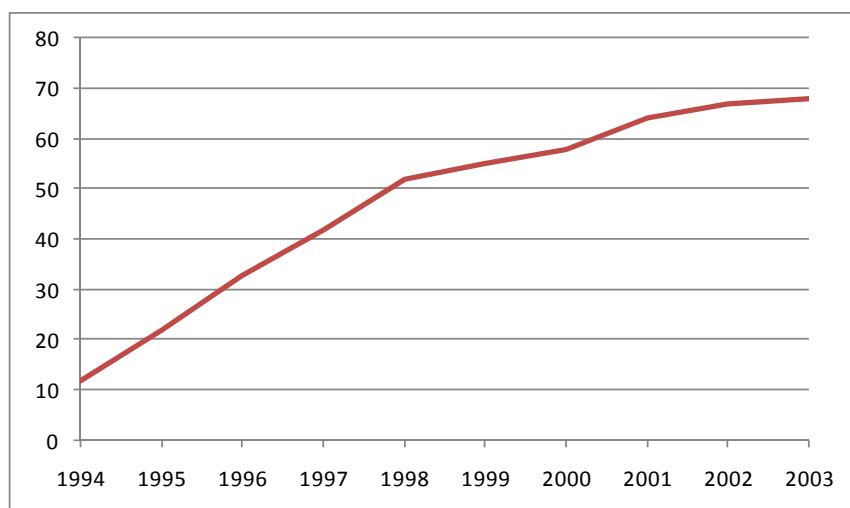
For parrots, the highest diversity of species imported to the EU was in 1997-1998, with 98 and 99 species imported respectively. A peak in number of raptor species imported was apparent in 1999-2000, corresponding to the increase in volume of imports at that time noted in section 3.1. This relationship is also true for owls, with the highest number of species and volume of individuals imported in 2000. Figures 4.1 – 4.3 summarise the cumulative number of species imported over the ten year period for Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes. Although composition of species imported was to a certain extent dynamic, some species were imported in high numbers throughout the ten year period, as discussed further in section 4.1.

**Table 4.1** Number of species imported to the EU during 1994-2003 of the Orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes.

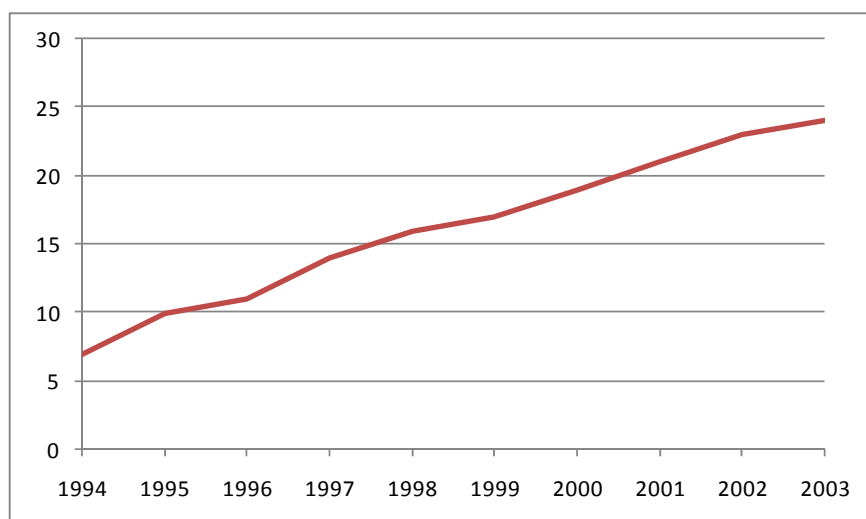
Order	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total 1994-2003
Psittaciformes	74	72	73	98	99	80	78	71	65	64	<b>141 (+3 genera)</b>
Falconiformes	12	16	24	19	28	34	34	24	19	19	<b>68</b>
Strigiformes	7	6	5	8	4	7	12	6	4	1	<b>24</b>



**Figure 4.1** Cumulative number of species of the Order Psittaciformes imported into the European Union, 1994-2003.



**Figure 4.2** Cumulative number of species of the Order Falconiformes imported into the European Union, 1994-2003.



**Figure 4.3** Cumulative number of species of the Order Strigiformes imported into the European Union, 1994-2003.

## 4.1 Analysis by Family and Genera

### 4.1.1 Psittaciformes

With the exception of the Budgerigar, Cockatiel and the Ring-necked Parakeet, all *Psittaciformes* were listed on Appendix II of CITES in 1981. There are three families: Cacatuidae (cockatoos), Loriidae (lories and lorikeets) and Psittacidae (Amazons, macaws, parakeets and parrots).

The vast majority (98%) of EU imports of Psittaciformes during 1994-2003 were of the family Psittacidae. *Poicephalus* spp. was imported in highest volumes, followed by *Psittacus* spp., *Amazona* spp., and *Myiopsitta* spp. (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2.** Number of individual specimens of Psittaciformes imported to the EU (1994-2003) by Family and Genera.

<b>Family</b>	<b>Genera</b>	<b>Total</b>
CACATUIDAE	<i>Cacatua</i>	5570
	<i>Eolophus</i>	5
	<i>Probosciger</i>	4
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>5579</b>
LORIIDAE	<i>Chalcopsitta</i>	1647
	<i>Charmosyna</i>	1350
	<i>Eos</i>	3290
	<i>Lorius</i>	732
	<i>Neopsittacus</i>	429
	<i>Oreopsittacus</i>	394
	<i>Pseudeos</i>	993
	<i>Trichoglossus</i>	4097
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>12932</b>
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Agapornis</i>	27850
	<i>Alisterus</i>	823
	<i>Amazona</i>	118352
	<i>Anodorhynchus</i>	4
	<i>Aprosmictus</i>	76
	<i>Ara</i>	16102
	<i>Aratinga</i>	42936
	<i>Bolborhynchus</i>	305
	<i>Brotogeris</i>	5820
	<i>Coracopsis</i>	854
	<i>Cyanoliseus</i>	43135
	<i>Cyanopsitta</i>	2
	<i>Cyclopsitta</i>	426
	<i>Deroptyus</i>	2407
	<i>Diopsittaca</i>	4234
	<i>Eclectus</i>	577
	<i>Forpus</i>	5318
	<i>Geoffroyus</i>	18
	<i>Loriculus</i>	7793
	<i>Myiopsitta</i>	112154
	<i>Nandayus</i>	23654
	<i>Orthopsittaca</i>	4161
	<i>Pionites</i>	9623
	<i>Pionopsitta</i>	7
	<i>Pionus</i>	24528
	<i>Platycercus</i>	284
	<i>Poicephalus</i>	271509
	<i>Prioniturus</i>	169
	<i>Prosopeia</i>	1
	<i>Psilopsiagon</i>	389
	<i>Psittacula</i>	80184
	<i>Psittaculirostris</i>	169
	<i>Psittacus</i>	230615
	<i>Psittinus</i>	1999
	<i>Pyrrhura</i>	1995
	<i>Tanygnathus</i>	35
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1038508</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1057019</b>

#### 4.1.2 Falconiformes

The order Falconiformes (over 300 species) was listed on Appendix II of CITES in 1979. The CITES standard nomenclature for birds divides Falconiformes into five families; namely Accipitridae (hawks, eagles, kites, harriers, Old World vultures), Falconidae (falcons and caracaras), Cathartidae (New World vultures), Sagittariidae (the Secretarybird) and Pandionidae (the Osprey).

Accipitridae and Falconidae are the largest families within the order. Correspondingly, the majority of species reported imported to the EU within 1994-2003 were from these families (Table 4.3). The most highly traded genera to the EU during these ten years were *Gyps* spp., *Necrosyrtes* spp., *Buteo* spp. and *Falco* spp.

**Table 4.3** Number of individual specimens of Falconiformes imported to the EU (1994-2003) by Family and Genera.

Family	Genera	Total
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Accipiter</i>	185
	<i>Aegypius</i>	5
	<i>Aquila</i>	264
	<i>Buteo</i>	323
	<i>Circaetus</i>	4
	<i>Circus</i>	1
	<i>Geranoaetus</i>	185
	<i>Gypaetus</i>	4
	<i>Gypohierax</i>	174
	<i>Gyps</i>	549
	<i>Haliaeetus</i>	102
	<i>Hieraaetus</i>	4
	<i>Kaupifalco</i>	7
	<i>Lophaetus</i>	30
	<i>Milvus</i>	24
	<i>Necrosyrtes</i>	523
	<i>Neophron</i>	5
	<i>Parabuteo</i>	119
	<i>Pernis</i>	4
	<i>Polemaetus</i>	24
	<i>Polyboroides</i>	6
	<i>Stephanoaetus</i>	2
	<i>Terathopius</i>	79
	<i>Torgos</i>	29
	<i>Trigonoceps</i>	83
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2735</b>
CATHARTIDAE	<i>Sarcoramphus</i>	2
	<i>Vultur</i>	1
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>3</b>
FALCONIDAE	<i>Falco</i>	266
	<i>Milvago</i>	10
	<i>Phalcoboenus</i>	58
	<i>Polyborus</i>	224
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>558</b>
SAGITTARIIDAE	<i>Sagittarius</i>	94
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>94</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3390</b>

### 4.1.3 Strigiformes

All 185 species of the order Strigiformes are listed on the CITES Appendices. The order is comprised of two families, namely Strigidae (typical owls) and Tytonidae (barn owls). Imports to the EU 1999-2003 reflected the higher number of Strigidae species listed (168); all trade except four individuals was from this Family. Over half of all owls imported were of the genera *Glaucidium* or *Speotyto*. (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4** Number of individual specimens of Strigiformes imported to the EU (1994-2003) by Family and Genera.

Family	Genera	Total
STRIGIDAE	<i>Asio</i>	55
	<i>Bubo</i>	83
	<i>Glaucidium</i>	161
	<i>Ketupa</i>	4
	<i>Nyctea</i>	1
	<i>Otus</i>	26
	<i>Pulsatrix</i>	18
	<i>Scotopelia</i>	2
	<i>Speotyto</i>	124
	<i>Strix</i>	50
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>524</b>
TYTONIDAE	<i>Phodilus</i>	1
	<i>Tyto</i>	3
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>

## 4.2 Species imported in high volumes

### 4.2.1 Species reviews

Species of Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes that were traded in highest volumes to the EU 1994-2003 were selected for further in-depth review. The fifteen most highly traded species were reviewed for Psittaciformes (>9,500 specimens imported) and for Falconiformes (>60 specimens imported). Only three species of owl were selected for further review as overall import volumes for owls were substantially lower (those with greater than >30 specimens imported). Thirty-three species factsheets are provided in Annex D.

Tables 4.5 – 4.7 summarise the data on these species and provide trade level information. The summary table includes only current<sup>11</sup> EU import restrictions and opinions of the SRG. The full extent of evaluation of each species by the SRG cannot be determined by the total number of current restrictions or positive opinions provided in these tables, as each species-country combination can be assessed by the SRG on several occasions. Full details of historical decisions of the SRG are provided in species factsheets in Annex D.

### 4.2.2 Psittaciformes

As noted in section 4, a total of 99 species of Psittaciformes were reported imported to the EU during 1994-2003, yet 86% of all imports were of the fifteen species listed in Table 4.5. Whilst all fifteen species reported imported in the highest numbers to the EU during 1994-2003 have been assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, all are categorised

<sup>11</sup> As of 17 September 2011

as Least Concern, except *Psittacus erithacus erithacus* and *P. e. timneh*, which is Near Threatened.

Most of the species of highly traded parrots to the EU are therefore not approaching the thresholds for the population decline criterion of the IUCN Red List Vulnerability category, (ie declining more than 30% within three generations), nor are they considered to be close to qualifying for this category (Near Threatened). The status of *P. erithacus* was evaluated in 2006 as Least Concern, yet in 2008 was re-assessed and elevated to the higher risk category of Near Threatened. Trade was implicated as the major threat to the species survival, with demand increasing in China, although habitat loss was also reported to be a factor in parts of the range (see Annex D).

All of the top fifteen species appear to have been discussed at the EU Scientific Review Group meeting for at least one range State, or under general reviews of export quotas or selected export countries. Twelve of the fifteen most highly traded species of Psittaciformes into the EU are subject to either an opinion (positive, negative or no opinion) of the SRG or an import suspension under Regulation (EC) No. 359/09 for at least one range State. One of the fifteen species is currently listed in CITES Appendix III and Annex C of the EU regulations.

**Table 4.5** Summary of trade levels, conservation status, evaluation by the EU Scientific Review Group and current<sup>12</sup> SRG suspensions or opinions and inclusion in the CITES Review of Significant Trade for fifteen highly traded wild Psittaciformes imported into the EU25 (1994-2003). The year of assessment by the IUCN Red List was 2009 for all species except *P. erithacus* (2008).

Species	Common name (English)	Individuals imported (re-exports in parentheses)	IUCN Red List	Species evaluated by SRG	Range State EU suspension(s)	EU negative opinion(s)	EU positive opinion(s)	CITES RST	Species factsheet page no
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	Senegal Parrot	257568 (9409)	LC	Y	0	0	2	Y	47
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	African Grey Parrot	207214 (6877)	NT	Y	4	0	4	Y	53
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Monk Parakeet	112154 (136)	LC	Y	0	0	1	N	61
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Amazon	78348 (1272)	LC	Y	0	0	2	Y	63
<i>Psittacula krameri</i> ***	Rose-ringed Parakeet	73533 (264)	LC	Y**	-	-	-	N	66
<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>	Patagonian Conure	43135 (437)	LC	Y	2	0	0	Y	68
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Nanday Conure	23654 (57)	LC	Y	0	0	1	Y	70
<i>Psittacus erithacus timneh</i>	Timneh Grey Parrot	23400 (8385)	Listed as <i>P. erithacus</i>	Y	2	0	1	Y*	73
<i>Agapornis canus</i>	Madagascar Lovebird	22012 (124)	LC	Y	0	0	1	Y	76
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	Blue-crowned Parakeet	18674 (51)	LC	Y	1	0	1	Y	79
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Amazon	12277 (205)	LC	Y	0	0	1	Y	82
<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	Scaly-headed Parrot	11496 (77)	LC	Y**	0	0	0	Y	86
<i>Aratinga wagleri</i>	Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	10,447 (46)	LC	Y	0	0	0	Y	88
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-crowned Parrot	9623 (119)	LC	Y	0	0	2	N	91
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Amazon	9588 (197)	LC	Y	0	0	2	Y	93
<b>Total</b>		<b>913199</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	

<sup>12</sup> At 17 September 2011.



A review of the trade in live wild birds into the European Union 1994-2003 – orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes

IUCN Threat Categories: CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; LC = Least Concern; DD = Data Deficient; NE = Not Evaluated.

Y = Yes, N = No.

\*Considered under the nominate form *Psittacus erithacus*

\*\* Assessed under general reviews on quotas by UNEP-WCMC.

\*\*\**Psittacula krameri* was previously listed on Annex C of the EU Regulations, therefore a non-detriment finding for imports is not required. This species was deleted from Appendix III (Ghana) on 04/03/07 and was subsequently deleted from Annex C.

**Table 4.6** Summary of trade levels, conservation status, evaluation by the EU Scientific Review Group and current SRG suspensions or opinions and inclusion in the CITES Review of Significant Trade for fifteen highly traded wild Falconiformes imported into the EU25 (1994-2003). Year of assessment is provided for the IUCN Red List category.

Species	Common name (English)	Individuals imported (re-exports in parentheses)	IUCN Red List	Species evaluated by SRG	Range State EU suspension(s)	EU negative opinion(s)	EU positive opinion(s)	CITES RST	Species factsheet page no
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture	523 (2)	EN <sup>2011</sup>	Y	0	0	1	-	97
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	African White-backed Vulture	410 (7)	NT <sup>2008</sup>	Y	1	0	1	-	100
<i>Caracara plancus</i> *	Common Caracara	224 (16)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	0	1	-	103
<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	185 (3)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	0	0	-	105
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Palm-nut Vulture	174 (0)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	0	2	-	107
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	173 (69)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	N*	0	0	0	-	112
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	160 (0)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	0	0	-	115
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	121 (5)	LC <sup>2011</sup>	Y	0	0	2	-	117
<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>	Rueppell's Griffon Vulture	120 (0)	NT <sup>2008</sup>	Y	1	0	0	-	119
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Harris's Hawk	119 (0)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	N	0	0	0	-	123
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	96 (0)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	1	0	2	-	125
<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	Red-backed Hawk	96 (0)	LC <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	0	1	-	129
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	94 (1)	VU <sup>2011</sup>	Y	4	0	1	-	131
<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	White-headed Vulture	83 (0)	VU <sup>2008</sup>	Y	2	0	0	-	135
<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Bateleur Eagle	79 (1)	NT <sup>2009</sup>	Y	0	1	0	-	137
<b>Total</b>		<b>2657</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	

\* Previously considered as *Polyborus plancus* prior to CITES CoP 14 nomenclature changes. Y = Yes, N = No.

**Table 4.7** Summary of trade levels, conservation status, evaluation by the EU Scientific Review Group and current SRG suspensions or opinions and inclusion in the CITES Review of Significant Trade for ten highly traded wild Strigiformes imported into the EU25 (1994-2003). All IUCN Red List categories were assessed in 2009.

Species	Common name (English)	Individuals imported (re-exports in parentheses)	IUCN Red List	Species evaluated by SRG	Range State EU suspensions	EU negative opinion (s)	EU positive opinion (s)	CITES RST	Species factsheet page no
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	161 (6)	LC	Y	0	0	1	-	140
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> *	Burrowing Owl	124	LC	Y	0	0	1	-	142
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	56	LC	N	0	0	0	-	145
<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i> **	Striped Owl	28	LC	Y	0	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Bubo bubo</i> ***	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	25 (10)	LC	N	0	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Strix uralensis</i> ***	Ural Owl	24	LC	N	0	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl	18	LC	N	0	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Asio capensis</i>	African Marsh Owl	16	LC	Y	1	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Asio otus</i> ***	Long-eared Owl	11 (5)	LC	N	0	0	0	-	n/a
<i>Strix aluco</i> ***	Tawny Owl	11 (7)	LC	N	0	0	0	-	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>474</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>		

\* Previously considered as *Speotyto cunicularia* and \*\* as *Asio clamator* prior to CITES CoP 14 nomenclature changes

\*\*\* listed on Annex A of EC Regulations X

Y = Yes, N = No.

#### 4.2.3 Falconiformes

The most highly traded raptor species *Necrosyrtes monachus* was categorised as Endangered in 2011, following the previous assessment as Least Concern in 2009. *Trionocephs occipitalis* and *Sagittarius serpentarius* are Vulnerable, the latter uplisted in 2011 from Least Concern in 2009. *Gyps africanus* and *G. rueppellii* (both Near Threatened) were also key species imported. All the remaining highly traded raptors are currently considered of Least Concern by the IUCN.

The main threats to *Necrosyrtes monachus* were reported to be non-target poisoning, capture for traditional medicine and bushmeat, and direct persecution (BirdLife International, 2011a). Whilst international trade is one of the major threats to *Trionocephs occipitalis*, it is also affected by a reduction in food availability through the decline of medium-sized mammal populations and ungulates, habitat loss and indirect poisoning (BirdLife International, 2009) (see Annex D). The IUCN assessment for *Sagittarius serpentarius* reports that the species is captured and traded in small numbers, but the main threats appear to be spreading cultivation and urbanisation, loss of prey species and degradation of habitat (BirdLife International, 2011b). Some evidence from seizures suggests international trade is a threat for *Gyps africanus* and *G. rueppellii* (BirdLife International, 2009).

All except two species, *Parabuteo unicinctus* and *Accipiter gentilis* appear to have been discussed at the EU Scientific Review Group meeting for at least one range State, however *A. gentilis* is listed on Annex A of the EU Regulations and imports for commercial use are not permitted (Article 4.1d of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97). Eleven of the fifteen most highly traded species of Falconiformes are subject to either a current opinion (positive or negative or no opinion) of the SRG, or an import suspension under Regulation (EC) No. 359/09 for at least one range State. In the case of *Gyps africanus*, it is clear that following increasing trade levels, an existing positive opinion was quickly changed to a negative opinion as the SRG was no longer satisfied that trade levels were sustainable.

#### 4.2.4 Strigiformes

More than half of all EU reported imports of owls comprised only two species: *Glaucidium brasilianum* and *Athene cunicularia*. Owls imported to the EU in largest numbers during 1994-2003 are all classified by the IUCN Red List as Least Concern. Of the top ten species imported, the SRG has assessed trade in four species; *Glaucidium brasilianum*, *Athene cunicularia*, *Pseudoscops clamator* and *Asio capensis*. All of these four species are, or have been, subject to either an opinion (positive or negative or no opinion) of the SRG or an import suspension under Regulation (EC) No. 359/09 for at least one range State.

### 4.3 Desirable species

With regards to trade in Psittaciformes, the most commonly imported parrot species were all of small to medium size. The 15 most highly traded species did not include any large species of macaws. Barring the two species that dominated the trade in live parrots, *P. senegalus* and *P. erithacus*, the Amazon parrots (*Amazona* spp.) were among the most highly traded. A total of thirteen species of Amazon parrot was imported over the study period (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8** Number of individual specimens of Amazon species of wild origin imported to the EU 1994-2003.

Species	Common name	No. of individuals imported
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Amazon	78348
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Amazon	12277
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Amazon	9588
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Amazon	9054
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Red-lored Amazon	3848
<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	White-fronted Amazon	2062
<i>Amazona dufresniana</i>	Blue-cheeked Amazon	1164
<i>Amazona auropalliata</i> *	Yellow-naped Amazon	857
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Festive Amazon	816
<i>Amazona finschi</i>	Lilac-crowned Amazon	196
<i>Amazona</i> spp.		118
<i>Amazona xantholara</i>	Yellow-lored Amazon	15
<i>Amazona oratrix</i> **	Yellow-headed Amazon	4
<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	Hispaniolan Amazon	2
<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	Yellow-shouldered Amazon	1
<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuban Amazon	1
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Tucuman Amazon	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>118352</b>

\* traded as *Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata*

\*\*traded as *Amazona ochrocephala oratrix*

There appears to have been a high demand in the EU for Old World vultures during 1994-2003. Five species occurred in the most highly traded fifteen (Table 4.6) and, in addition to those, nine other vulture species were traded in smaller quantities (Table 4.9). Overall, 40% of all wild Falconiformes imported during the ten years were comprised of vulture species.

**Table 4.9** Numbers of individual specimens of vulture species of wild origin imported to the EU 1994-2003 (excluding highly-traded species included in Table 4.6).

Species	Common name	No. of individuals imported
<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture	29
<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Asian White-backed Vulture	13
<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Black Vulture	5
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	5
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	4
<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon Vulture	4
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture	2
<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Eurasian Griffon Vulture	2
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor (New World)	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>

## 5 Discussion

The EU was clearly a major importer of wild-taken live birds of the orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes prior to the introduction in 2005 of the current trade moratorium. In order to inform any future debate on the relevancy of the current blanket ban, this report clarifies the exact volumes imported, considers the range of species traded, and identifies the major EU importers and exporting countries for these orders. Importantly, it demonstrates that species within the three taxonomic groups selected that were highly traded to the EU during the period 1994-2003 appeared to have been the subject of close scrutiny by the EU decision making body assessing sustainability of imports, the CITES Scientific Review Group. Only two species that were imported in volumes of 100 birds or more during 1994-2003 were not evaluated by the SRG; one of those is listed on Annex A of the EU Regulations for which no commercial imports are permitted.

The current EU blanket ban on the import of live wild birds is unrelated to the issue of trade sustainability, but is a response to the risk posed to animal and human health by the transmission of avian influenza. However, there remains considerable debate as to whether universal bans can be an effective conservation approach to the international trade in wild-caught birds, and also to what extent CITES and the EU Regulations are effective in regulating bird trade to within sustainable limits (Cooney & Jepson, 2006; Gilardi, 2006, Roe, 2006).

The World Parrot Trust and its partner organisations argued for an indiscriminate ban on trade in wild birds on conservation grounds because evidence to confirm populations have been harvested sustainably is lacking (World Parrot Trust, 2004). Gilardi (2006) suggested that this is the case for all of the >1000 bird species in trade.

This would imply that none of the CITES Parties that have traded in wild birds have fulfilled a fundamental requirement of the convention to ensure that exports will not be detrimental to the survival of those species. The CITES Secretariat expressed its disappointment to the EU about the ban, noting that it may create the impression that the international bird trade is not effectively controlled, (CITES Secretariat, 2007).

Turning to the effectiveness of the EU regulations, Freyer *et al* (2006) questioned whether the regulations limit trade to sustainable limits, noting: *“the EU regulations are insufficient to ensure the implementation of CITES’ requirement that trade be non-detrimental. The lack of data essential for the evaluation of the sustainability of trade, such as population size and trends, distribution etc. has not prevented EU authorities from permitting imports”*.

In our experience, the EU Authorities spend considerable time and effort in making non-detriment findings when assessing import applications for species listed in Annexes A and B of the Regulations. The assessment criteria includes, but is not restricted to, global conservation status, population status, harvest characteristics, trade patterns and/or anticipated trade, threats to the species and management regimes. Following the non-detriment finding procedure, national Authorities can, and frequently do, raise concerns relating to the sustainability of species in trade. The Regulations that are in place allow for the rapid enforcement of EU suspensions where concerns are raised (by the formation of a negative opinion), yet are a flexible in approach so that restrictions can be lifted following a consultation period with the range State should any new information come to light.

This case-by-case approach has resulted in current<sup>13</sup> import suspensions for a total of 143 avian species/country combinations as well as one subspecies from one range State. Imports for these species/country combinations are prohibited into the EU under Articles 4.2a and 4.2b of Regulation EC (No.) 338/97 (i.e. on the basis of their conservation status and/or levels of global trade or anticipated trade). The majority (90%) of current EU restrictions under Articles 4.2a and 4.2b in place for birds (129 species/subspecies and country combinations) relate to species of the Orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes. In addition, there are currently four precautionary negative opinions for avian species/country combinations, all species of the order Falconiformes.

In a study to assess the general effectiveness of the EU Regulations, it was found that EU import restrictions have contributed to more sustainable exploitation in range States (Ó Críodáin, 2007). However, for some countries, EU import restrictions remain in place and trade has simply shifted to other countries.

Recognising the importance of trade to developing countries but frequently an apparent lack of capacity to address EU trade restrictions, EU Authorities have also funded field research in developing countries in order to improve understanding of, for example, the distribution and status of species found in trade for which information is lacking (eg see Rondeau *et al* 2008). This has enabled reliable assessments of sustainability to be completed so that, where possible, trade to the EU can resume.

It is also of note that species that are highly traded into the EU are consistently identified through a yearly analysis of EU annual reports conducted by UNEP-WCMC. The conservation status and trade levels for the species identified are then subject to further review and scrutiny by the SRG. A similar analysis is completed annually for species subject to annual export quotas. As acknowledged by Ó Críodáin (2007), increased transparency of the SRG decision making process could better address the assumption that EU imports are taking place without proper evaluation.

In our opinion, there is no conservation need for a blanket restriction on EU imports of wild birds, or any other taxonomic group of animals. The existing legislative measures implementing CITES in the EU represent a functional and robust mechanism for testing sustainability and regulating wildlife trade into the EU which provide adequate safeguards against unsustainable use.

The ban on trade in wild birds affects other relevant issues such as the loss of range State livelihoods and incentives for management and conservation, as outlined by Cooney and Jepson (2006), and also the sovereign rights of countries to trade in their own biodiversity (Roe, 2006).

These issues go beyond the scope of this present study, however, it is clear that a large number of countries (133 or 76% of current CITES Parties) were either exporters or re-exporters of live wild birds to the EU during 1994-2003 prior to the introduction of the ban. Exports of birds (raptors in particular) were important to West African countries, which are unlikely to benefit from the often quoted alternative non-consumptive uses of wildlife, such as ecotourism.

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<sup>13</sup> At 21 September 2011.

## 6 Conclusions

- 1 The EU was a major importer of live, wild Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes during 1994-2003 with combined imports of over a million birds. Import levels increased from the early 1990s to a peak in 1999 for parrots and raptors and, in 2000, for owls. EU import volumes then subsequently declined across all orders.
- 2 There was a significant correlation between those EU Member States which imported the largest volumes of parrots and those which imported the largest volume of raptors. The key importing countries were Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal. Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the main EU importers of owls.
- 3 Sixty one countries and three dependent territories exported parrots to the EU during 1994-2003, representing 35% of all current CITES Parties. Parrots were exported in relatively similar numbers from the African and South America regions during 1994-2003. Thirty countries exported raptors, but African countries were the most prolific exporters. Major exporters of raptors to the EU were clustered in the West Africa region. Only Peru was a major exporter of Strigiformes to the EU (1994-2003).
- 4 In contrast to other taxonomic groups, such as live reptiles and invertebrates, the Asian region was not a significant exporter of live wild birds of the orders Psittaciformes, Falconiformes and Strigiformes to the EU during 1994-2003.
- 5 The majority of live wild birds imported (>99%) were species of the order Psittaciformes. *Poicephalus* spp. were imported in the highest volumes, followed by *Psittacus* spp., *Amazona* spp., and *Myiopsitta* spp.
- 6 The main parrot species traded to the EU were the Senegal Parrot, *Poicephalus senegalus* and the African Grey Parrot, *Psittacus erithacus*. The Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus* and the African White-backed Vulture, *Gyps africanus* were the most numerous raptor species imported; vultures in general appeared to be a group favoured by EU importers. More than half of all EU reported imports of owls were of only two species: *Glaucidium brasilianum* and *Speotyto cunicularia*.
- 7 The majority of species imported at high levels were not classified as globally threatened by the IUCN (ie as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable). Thirteen of the fifteen most highly traded parrot species to the EU were classified as Least Concern by the IUCN, with *Psittacus erithacus* classified as Near Threatened. Whilst *Necrosyrtes monachus* is classified as Endangered, and *Trigonoceps occipitalis* and *Sagittarius serpentarius* are Vulnerable, trade does not appear to be the main threat to these species, although may be more significant for *T. occipitalis*. *Gyps africanus* and *G. rueppellii* (both Near Threatened) were also key species imported. All other highly traded raptors and all owls are currently considered of Least Concern or are not yet evaluated.
- 8 The SRG has evaluated trade levels and conservation status of 30 of the 33 species selected as highly traded. For the fifteen most highly traded parrots to the EU (1994-2003) in 2011 there are nine import suspensions and eighteen positive opinions. For raptors, nine import suspensions, one negative opinion and eleven positive opinions have been formulated. For owls, one import suspension and two positive opinions are in place. However, it must be recognised that several import suspensions for avian species have been removed on the basis that there will be no anticipated trade since the EU ban on bird imports has been in place.



- 9 Highly traded parrot species were more likely to have been included within the CITES Review of Significant Trade (RST) process than raptors or owls. Whilst eleven species of Psittaciformes imported to the EC in high volumes have been subject to the RST process, no raptors or owls have been included to date. It is recognised that CITES does have limited resources to commit to the RST process for all species listed on the appendices, and some prioritisation of highly traded species is required. However, many raptors for example have low fecundity levels and even small levels of trade could have negative impacts on populations.

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## Annex A EU Importers

**Table 1** Imports of wild Falconiformes into the EU25 during 1994-2003 by country, by order of the largest importers.

Importer	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Spain	0	0	0	51	31	417	245	22	22	38	826
Netherlands	1	11	0	4	15	122	253	10	87	80	583
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	65	94	80	82	142	463
United Kingdom	22	21	20	43	52	99	52	26	86	39	460
France	0	13	32	38	134	20	20	70	2	19	348
Czech Republic	9	8	22	7	16	43	27	12	50	0	194
Austria	10	2	13	3	7	52	5	16	53	4	165
Slovakia	3	0	11	8	25	30	21	2	1	1	102
Belgium	0	13	0	0	4	23	50	0	4	4	98
Hungary	1	4	2	8	13	7	6	3	5	1	50
Germany	0	0	1	5	1	4	5	0	3	15	34
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	27
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	1	20
Poland	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	11
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3390</b>

**Table 2** Imports of wild Psittaciformes into the EU25 during 1994-2003 by country, by order of the largest importers.

Importer	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Spain	27230	35067	30305	33393	61304	40133	57456	24562	14908	10167	334525
Netherlands	10792	16650	15118	11883	15124	21892	22897	23803	15500	22925	176584
Portugal	7019	11652	13038	13792	13065	31688	17973	27733	9714	15741	161415
France	14008	15870	14193	4939	7398	10357	7157	9787	16416	6808	106933
Belgium	0	13836	11599	9380	5362	8749	8684	7313	3957	7607	76487
United Kingdom	4988	2937	3898	1883	4584	3536	4412	4717	11914	7882	50751
Italy	794	4026	2398	943	370	1394	2580	5269	13873	11884	43531
Czech Republic	1434	2437	4233	6235	5597	8150	3763	3434	2842	4126	42251
Germany	0	0	7037	7088	6523	4658	2867	3110	2584	3706	37573
Greece	1	70	55	1039	2065	3480	2784	1746	2373	300	13913
Malta	618	1680	60	260	297	598	304	393	498	441	5149
Poland	14	39	52	43	65	45	284	238	570	386	1736
Austria	1000	351	2	32	2	7	0	1	0	0	1395
Slovakia	0	10	611	90	52	41	132	167	154	58	1315
Denmark	0	8	3	79	0	0	0	3	0	1001	1094
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	32	6	48	276	203	192	757
Hungary	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	175	0	447	626
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	54	285	0	514
Sweden	272	4	129	4	2	2	2	0	0	3	418
Finland	47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>68217</b>	<b>104637</b>	<b>102731</b>	<b>91085</b>	<b>121843</b>	<b>134737</b>	<b>131519</b>	<b>112782</b>	<b>95792</b>	<b>93676</b>	<b>1057019</b>

**Table 3** Imports of wild Strigiformes into the EU25 during 1994-2003 by country, by order of the largest importers.

<b>Importer</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
Spain	0	0	0	26	23	102	120	0	0	0	271
Netherlands	1	4		0	3	17	41	3	0	0	69
United Kingdom	9	0	5	0	0	3	21	6	8	8	60
Czech Republic	15	4	11	12	0	3	4	3	5	0	57
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0		35	0	0	0	35
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	14
Germany	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	11
Belgium	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Austria	2	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>528</b>

## Annex B Exporters

**Table 1** Direct exports of wild Psittaciformes into the EU25 during 1994-2003, by order of the largest exporters (excludes exports from other EU25 Member States and re-exports).

Exporter	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Senegal	12701	21207	16031	14258	16619	14123	17235	15268	12323	11085	150850
Argentina	5275	10127	10187	13121	19835	17594	18736	10333	14295	10271	129774
Guinea	3630	4473	7695	11699	25344	26548	6358	6790	7074	5892	105503
Cameroon	5747	14389	14550	707	6040	13101	13955	10977	13089	10599	103154
Guyana		1173	11790	10864	5980	13441	10128	13700	8823	10267	86166
Uruguay	18209	19795	6900	5600	8300	7000	8928	1000	995	3000	79727
DRC	2074	7063	10753	6716	10605	14112	12710	9664		5241	78938
Suriname	5171	9889	7132	8315	8896	9153	8471	5617	6283	3567	72494
Mali		650	187	757	615	679	5705	9762	11800	10370	40525
Pakistan			300	1350	2024	1430	14475	7750	750	600	28679
Madagascar	2360	3048	3542	1522	1861	1956	2447	3334		2665	22735
Congo	3			1	1	901	300	5702	5425	6830	19163
Peru	2757	2808	1322	1952	367	1738	2073		1038	2610	16665
Paraguay				2	3	1400	645	5518	5547	750	13865
Indonesia		11	99	4791	6241	791	118	507			12558
Nicaragua	920	1851	3902	3128	792	106			593	451	11743
Côte d'Ivoire	7	13	14	31	16	11	2308	1180	2786	4115	10481
Malaysia	160	467	35	500	1091	2330	1767	388	767	652	8157
Liberia						1600	1800	1159	390		4949
Tanzania	3043	1160	125		263				40		4631
Togo	702	557	265	380	582	550	376	380	150	101	4043
Sierra Leone			900	100			200	820	100	1300	3420
Solomon Islands		828	758	108	180	205	100	150	150	809	3288
Vietnam	1500	100		250			100				1950
South Africa	486			80		9		18	612		1205
New Zealand	20	102	77	72	269	243	96	61	20	32	992
Nigeria		2	2	3	603	3	2	1	3	1	620
Mozambique						140	40	60	53	200	493
Mexico			1	1	1	196	43		57		299
Gabon	14	10	12	7	31	24	26	23	14	19	180
Venezuela			1				1	23	1	133	159
Central African Republic	24	29	27	18	16	7	14	6	4	3	148
Equatorial Guinea		2	1	1	1	1	1			126	133

<b>Exporter</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
Uganda			2	1				1	2	125	131
Zimbabwe						8		4	93		105
Guinea-Bissau	25	36	11	9		2	3	1	4	6	97
Angola	17	15	23	3				1	9	7	75
Burundi			1	1	42						44
Papua New Guinea			16								16
Panama	2	1		2	3	4			1	2	15
Burkina Faso				1	8	2	2		1		14
New Caledonia						11					11
Kenya				1	1	1	1	2	1		7
Australia							2		4		6
Canada		5									5
Brazil		2							2		4
Philippines			1		1		1		1		4
Benin	2	1					1				4
Zambia					2	1					3
United States							3				3
Bolivia			3								3
Ghana		2					1				3
Kuwait										3	3
Switzerland		2									2
Gambia	1							1			2
Iraq									1		1
Netherlands Antilles									1		1
Sudan							1				1
India		1									1
UAE		1									1
Trinidad and Tobago							1				1
Honduras		1									1
Belize		1									1
Mauritius							1				1
Cayman Islands										1	1
Syria								1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64850</b>	<b>99822</b>	<b>96665</b>	<b>86352</b>	<b>116633</b>	<b>129421</b>	<b>129175</b>	<b>110202</b>	<b>93302</b>	<b>91833</b>	<b>1018255</b>

**Table 2** Direct exports of wild Falconiformes into the EC25 during 1994-2003, by order of the largest exporters (excludes exports from other EU25 Member States and re-exports).

Exporter	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Guinea	0	0	12	36	84	181	342	174	98	278	1205
Peru	0	0	0	51	46	463	356	0	0	0	916
Russian Federation	1	6	5	35	16	113	5	13	0	0	194
Tanzania	0	0	0	1	16	58	6	0	45	42	168
Cameroon	0	0	26	0	11	0	0	19	33	28	117
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	96	0	98
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1	53
Mali	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
Norway	10	7	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	39
DRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	0	0	33
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
Guinea-Bissau	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
South Africa	3	8	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	17
USA	0	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Canada	0	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Qatar	0	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
UAE	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Kenya	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Congo	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Israel	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suriname	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>3023</b>



**Table 3** Direct exports of wild Strigiformes into the EC25 during 1994-2003, by order of the largest exporters (excludes exports from other EU25 Member States and re-exports).

<b>Exporter</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
Peru	0	0	0	26	26	119	222	5	8	0	406
South Africa	9	2	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	24
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Russian Federation	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>450</b>

## **Annex C Procedures for establishing trade restrictions**

### **a) EU Measures through the Scientific Review Group**

To comply with Articles III and IV of the CITES Convention, the Scientific Authority (SA) of the State of export must make a non-detriment finding, or an assessment that an export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species prior to issuing an export permit for specimens listed in Appendix I and Appendix II. For Appendix I species, the Scientific Authority of the State of import also must advise that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved.

The EU CITES Regulations additionally require that a full assessment of non-detriment is made by the SA of the Member State of import for species listed on both Appendix I and II. A non-detriment finding is based on a scientific review of available information on the population status, distribution, population trend, harvest and other biological and ecological factors, as appropriate as well as trade information relating to the species concerned.

In the event that the Scientific Authority of an EU Member State is unable to make a non-detriment finding, the SA informs their Management Authority (MA) and provides a full scientific justification for the negative opinion formed. The MA then informs the European Union who notifies the Member States of the decision, providing the justification behind it. Member States have a period of ten working days to consider whether they are in agreement with the opinion or not, and are requested to refrain from advising on similar import applications until a collective opinion has been made. This precautionary measure halts all imports of this species/country combination into the EU whilst an assessment is completed.

In the event that another Member State disagrees with the refusal justification, the issue will be referred to the following SRG meeting for discussion. If the SRG collectively decide that a non-detriment finding can be made then no import restrictions are imposed. If no objections to the refusal decision are received, then a negative opinion is formed and imports of that species/country combination are suspended. The European Union will then consult with the exporting Party concerned in order to obtain further information regarding their non-detriment finding.

Negative opinions may be reversed should the exporting country provide further information relating to the favourable conservation status and management of trade in that species within their country. Should the SRG determine that a negative opinion is no longer warranted, the temporary suspension of imports can be lifted with immediate effect and a positive opinion for that species/country combination may be formed.

Long standing negative opinions may be formalised as an import suspension, published in general on an annual basis through an EU Regulation. Once an import suspension has been published, the process to overturn it (should further information become available) is relatively slow; it must wait until the publication of the next suspension Regulation.

The agenda and the summary of conclusions of the EU SRG meetings are published on the website of the European Union [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm)

## **b) CITES measures through the Review of Significant Trade**

CITES Resolution Conference 12.8 (Rev. CoP13) *Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species* provides a mechanism for monitoring levels of trade in specimens listed in Appendix II to identify any problems with implementation of Article IV of the convention. The review process starts with the initial selection of species by the Animals and Plants Committees on the basis of trade data provided by UNEP-WCMC following each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Species of priority concern are proposed by Parties or other relevant experts for review and selected by the Committees. The Secretariat then consults with the range States and request comments on the implementation of Article IV.

The Secretariat communicates the responses received from range States to the Committees, who may then eliminate the range State from the review or retain it. Information about the species biology, management of and trade in the species, as well as the implementation of Article IV is compiled for species that are retained. Species are categorised into three levels: urgent concern, possible concern and least concern<sup>14</sup>. Range States are then consulted regarding the categorisation for comment before the Animals and Plants Committees review the assessments and revise them if necessary. Species of least concern are eliminated from the review.

For the remaining species, recommendations directed to the range States are formulated by the Committees, which may include long and short term actions, for example the establishment of administrative procedures, cautious export quotas or temporary restrictions on exports, the application of adaptive management procedures or the conducting of status assessments, field studies or evaluation of threats to provide a basis for a non-detriment finding.

The Secretariat in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committee chairs determine whether the recommendations have been implemented and report their findings to the Standing Committee. Range States are then eliminated from the process where recommendations have been met. The Secretariat will recommend appropriate action (including trade restrictions) to the Standing Committee where recommendations are not met. Parties are notified of decisions made by the Standing Committee. Suspensions are reviewed should any additional information be provided by the range State to demonstrate compliance with Article IV, and after two years in existence.

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<sup>14</sup>

- i) 'species of urgent concern' shall include species for which the available information indicates that the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a), are not being implemented;
- ii) 'species of possible concern' shall include species for which it is not clear whether or not these provisions are being implemented; and
- iii) 'species of least concern' shall include species for which the available information appears to indicate that these provisions are being met;

## Annex D Review of selected highly traded species

### REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Poicephalus senegalus*

SYNONYMS: *Psittacus senegalus*

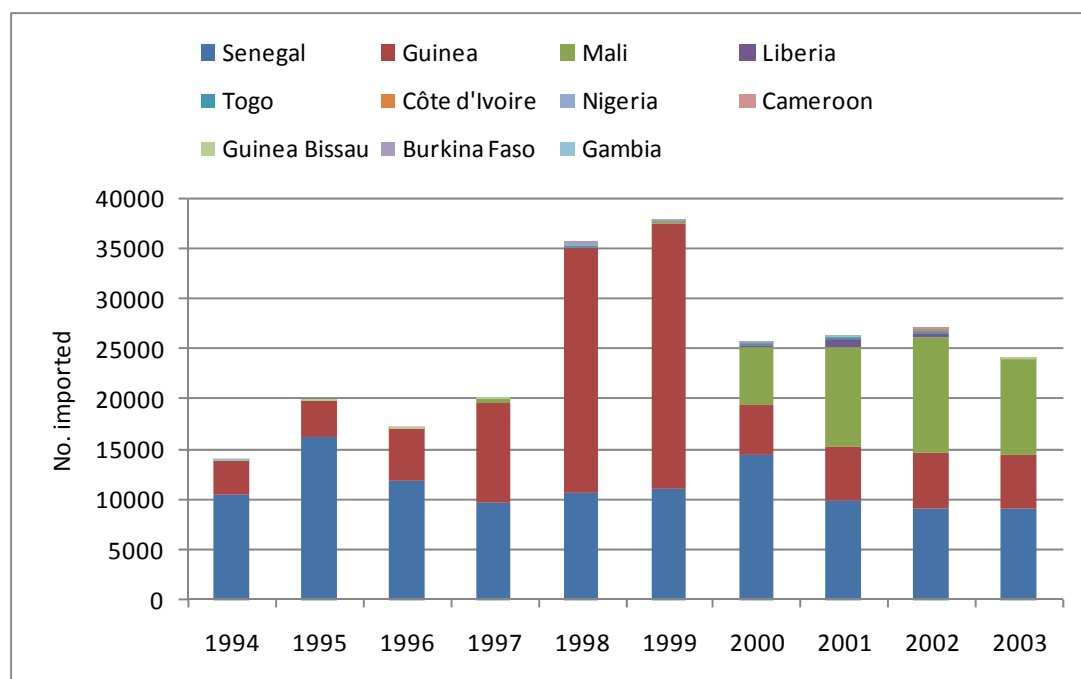
COMMON NAMES: Senegal Parrot

EXPORTERS: Senegal, Guinea, Mali.

EXPORT QUOTAS:

	Benin	Guinea	Mali	Senegal	Togo
<b>1997</b>				16000	300
<b>1998</b>				16000	300
<b>1999</b>	100			16000	300
<b>2000</b>	100			16000	300
<b>2001</b>	181	9000	19000	16000	300
<b>2002</b>	50	9000	19000	16000	300
<b>2003</b>		9000	19000	16000	300
<b>2004</b>	150	9000	19000	16000	300
<b>2005</b>		9000	19000	16000	300
<b>2006</b>			19000	16000	300
<b>2007</b>	50		19000	12000	300
<b>2008</b>	50		19000	12000	300
<b>2009</b>	50	0	5000	8000	300
<b>2010</b>	50		5000	8000	300

TRADE PATTERNS: *Poicephalus senegalus* was the most highly traded of all parrot species during 1994-2003 as reported by EU importers. Imports of *P. senegalus* and the African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) to the EU were almost double that of any other species (Table 4.5). A total of 257,568 individuals were reported imported over the ten years, with 17 of the 25 EU Member States reporting imports. Imports direct to the EU from the country of origin were greatest from Senegal (112,696), Guinea (94,047), and Mali (37,890) (Figure 1). There were eleven exporters of the species in total, mainly from West Africa. Seventeen Member States reported imports of the species; the principal EU importers over the ten years were Portugal (65,375), France (60,822) and Spain (49,277).



**Figure 1** EU reported imports of live, wild *Poicephalus senegalus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST:

Least Concern

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** *P. senegalus* is found throughout the savannah woodland belt of west Africa, north of the rainforest belt from Mauritania, through to southwest Chad, northeast Cameroon and northern Central African Republic. It has a large range with an estimated global extent of occurrence of 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International 2009) *P. senegalus* occurs in a wide variety of wooded habitats ranging from open farmland to closed canopy forests, however optimum habitat appears to be relatively open savannah woodland (Juniper & Parr 1998). The species undertakes seasonal movements in at least parts of its range (Borrow & Demey 2001). It is considered to be frequent to very common; scarcer in the drier, more marginal habitats (Juniper & Parr 1998) and often abundant (del Hoyo *et al* 1997).

**EU CONSIDERATION:** The European Union SRG regularly monitored levels of trade in this species which resulted in EU import restrictions for a number of range States. EU imports from Chad and Mali were suspended on 23/10/1986; imports from Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger were suspended on 23/01/1987 and imports from Liberia and Sierra Leone were suspended on 14/12/1989. These suspensions were put in place under previous EU Regulation 3626/82.

Trade from Senegal was examined by the SRG at their fourth meeting in October 1997. A positive opinion was formed, after taking into account the fact that Senegal had recently fulfilled the recommendations of the Animals Committee arising from the Significant Trade Process and had agreed an export quota of 16,000 with the CITES Secretariat.

The species was reviewed again by the SRG at their 14<sup>th</sup> meeting in 1999. A literature review was prepared by Inskipp (1999) for SRG14 which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from (Collar 1997): “Often abundant. Common, Boucle du Baoulé Biosphere Reserve, Mali. Breeds in W National Park, Niger. Common resident, Ghana and Nigeria, eg in latter's Falgore Game Reserve, although uncommon in Yankari Game Reserve and uncommon to frequent in Gashaka-Gumti Game Reserve (now National

*Park*). Common in Bénoué Nord National Park, Cameroon”. Inskipp (1999) summarised additional references for specific countries as indicated below.

Information for Chad was summarised from Inskipp *et al* (1988) citing Malbrant (1952) and Salvan (1968) who considered the species “rare.” For Mali, data from Lamarche (1980) indicated that the species was “widespread and common in the south” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). Bannerman (1931) recorded that the presence of the species in Burkina Faso was “only known from two specimens” and status in Mauritania was “not known” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). Information provided in 1986 by the Niger CITES Management Authority indicated that the species in the country was “regarded as common in riverine woods such as in the Parc National du “W” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). In Liberia it was noted that there were “no definite records” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). Gatter (1997) noted that the species was “an uncommon and local resident. Population around Monrovia may be introduced. Birds imported to Liberia from and via Guinea and the Ivory Coast belong to *P. s. versteri*”. No data were found for Sierra Leone.

Noting the apparent favourable conservation status of the species in Mali and the levels of trade, the SRG formed a positive opinion on 16/09/99 and the suspension was subsequently removed. For each of the remaining range States, the SRG concluded that the existing trade suspension was no longer warranted and no opinions (on account of no anticipated trade) were formed in their place.

Trade from Guinea was discussed by the SRG at their 16<sup>th</sup> meeting in February 2000 following concerns raised by a Member State. Status information was provided from Morel & Morel (1988) who recorded the species as “common in the northeast departments of Koudara and Gaouas in the north-west of Guinea, bordering Senegal and Guinea-Bissau” and also from Walsh (1987) who noted that “only a pair of birds have been recorded 16 km north of Doko, near the Mali border, and occasional observations have been made at the Conakry surroundings and at Los island” (Richards 1982, Morel & Morel 1988).

After considering the current levels of trade the SRG recorded a negative opinion and the European Commission instigated discussions with Guinea. In response, Guinea outlined its proposal to limit their export quota to 9,000 for 2000 and 2001 and confirmed that a status survey for the species would be completed before the end of 2001. The SRG subsequently recorded a positive opinion.

Trade in *P. senegalus* from Guinea was assessed again by the SRG at its 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting as part of a country-wide review of trade in selected species from Guinea. A literature review was prepared by UNEP-WCMC (2005) who gave an overview of the conservation status summarise from Collar (1997) and BirdLife International (2004):

*“This species has a large range, with an estimated global Extent of Occurrence of 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The global population size has not been quantified, but it is believed to be large as the species is described as ‘common’ in at least parts of its range (Collar, 1997)”. Global population trends have not been quantified, but the species is not believed to approach the thresholds for the population decline criterion of the IUCN Red List (ie declining more than 30% in ten years or three generations). For these reasons, the species is evaluated as Least Concern”.*

Information was also provided from Fry *et al* (1988) who noted that the species was “widespread and common in southern Mali, which borders Senegal and northern Guinea, and is suspected to be migratory in this region”. It was noted that the three countries appear to support a single large population or a metapopulation with fairly frequent mixing; meaning that off-take from each country may therefore have an impact on populations in all three. In Guinea, the species was “recorded at Mamou” by Klapotcz (1913). The species was “rarely

*found along the coast during visits from 1988 to 1990, with a total of 11 individuals seen* (Altenburg and van der Kamp, 1991). Nikolaus (2000) noted that *“it was rarely recorded in primary woodland in the Parc National du Haut Niger in 1996-1997”*.

The SRG recognised that the trade levels remained within the agreed quota and reconfirmed a positive opinion on 15/03/05.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *P. senegalus* are summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Burkina Faso	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Chad	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Guinea			15/03/05 22/02/01
Liberia	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Mali	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99
Mauritania	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Niger	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Senegal			09/10/97
Sierra Leone	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp, Broad & Luxmoore (1988) who noted that *“in all countries for which status assessments exist it has been regarded as common or fairly common, except at the eastern end of its range in Chad where it was considered to be rare in 1952. The present level of trade is unlikely to affect the species overall but the large numbers exported by Senegal could be affecting local populations, especially in the north of the country, where extensive droughts have affected many bird species. More information is required to assess the effectiveness of the export quota system in Senegal”*.

*Poicephalus senegalus* was included in Phase II of the Significant Trade Review. Information compiled by the consultant (Inskipp) who undertook the review was provided to the CITES Animals Committee at its seventh meeting. The Committee considered the information provided and formulated recommendations for a single Party, Senegal, which were communicated in January 1994. The recommendations included the development and implementation of a population monitoring programme for the species and the establishment of a cautious export quota. The review concluded that current international trade levels are probably not a threat to the survival of the taxon on a global basis (CITES Secretariat 2006).

In 2004 the species was selected for Phase VI of the Significant Trade Review. In 2006, the CITES Animals Committee categorised trade in *P. senegalus* as being of Possible Concern for Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Senegal. Recommendations were formulated and transmitted to the range States in November and December 2006 CITES Secretariat (2009). At its 57<sup>th</sup> meeting, the CITES Standing Committee recommended that a zero export quota be put in place for Guinea and Liberia until the recommendations made by the Animals Committee had been complied with. For Senegal, the Standing Committee recommended that their current export quota should be maintained until compliance with the Animals Committee recommendations was demonstrated. With regards to trade from Mali, the Standing Committee recommended that the CITES Secretariat engage further with Mali to determine the basis for the proposed export quota and obtain a copy of the status survey said to be underway (CITES Secretariat 2009). It was subsequently reported at the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee that some of this information was outstanding. The Standing Committee recommended that the CITES Secretariat continue to engage with Mali to obtain the outstanding information and report to a future meeting. In the meantime, it was also recommended that Mali did not increase its voluntary annual export quota.

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Psittacus erithacus*

SYNONYMS: -

COMMON NAMES: African Grey Parrot

EXPORTERS: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo.

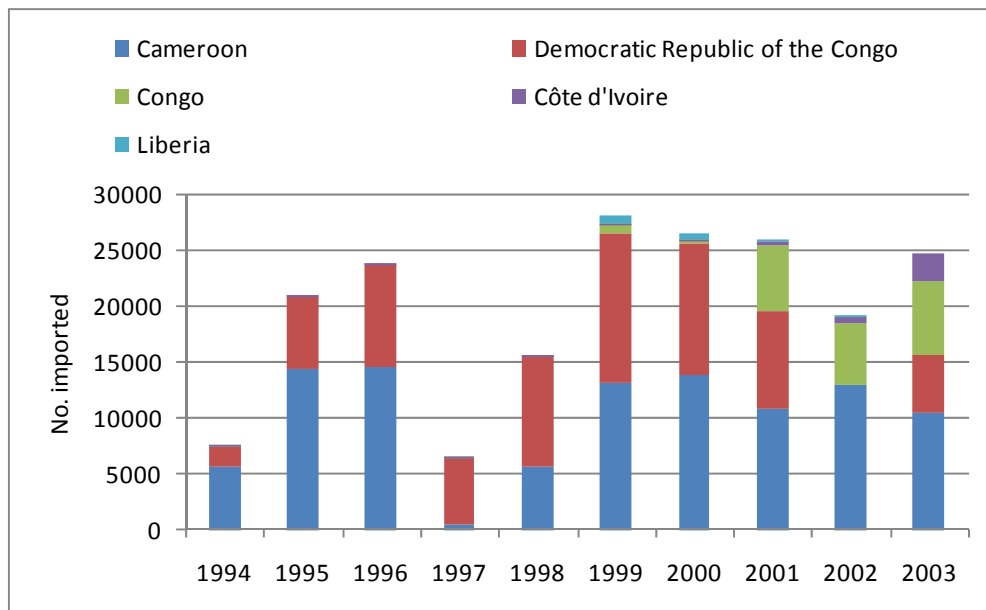
EXPORT QUOTAS:

	Cameroon	Congo	DRC*	Gabon
<b>1997</b>			10000	
<b>1998</b>	12000		10000	
<b>1999</b>	12000		10000	500
<b>2000</b>	12000	6000	10000	500
<b>2001</b>	12000	6000	10000	200
<b>2002</b>	12000	6000		200
<b>2003</b>	12000	8000	10000	250
<b>2004</b>	12000	8000	10000	250
<b>2005</b>	12000	8000	10000	250
<b>2006</b>	12000	10000	10000	250
<b>2007</b>		4000	5000	250
<b>2008</b>		4000	5000	250
<b>2009</b>		4000	5000	
<b>2010</b>		4000	5000	

\*Democratic Republic of the Congo

TRADE PATTERNS: *Psittacus erithacus* was the second most highly traded parrot species into the EU during 1994-2003. A total of 200,337 specimens were imported directly from 25 exporting countries. EU reported imports rose rapidly from 7617 individuals in 1994 to over 20,000 specimens in 1995. Following a reduction in 1997 and 1998, trade subsequently returned to the trade level seen in 1995 of over 20,000.

Just over half of all reported EU-imports originated in Cameroon, which was by far the largest exporter of this species. Other major exporters were the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Congo, with smaller numbers from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. The principle EU importers of this species were the Netherlands (66,961) Belgium (43,427), Spain (25,182) and France (15,961).



**Figure 2** EU reported imports of live, wild *Psittacus erithacus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only) from major exporters (> 1000 specimens).

IUCN RED LIST:

Near Threatened

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** *Psittacus erithacus* is distributed from Guinea-Bissau east through the moist lowland forests of West Africa to Cameroon, and thence in the Congo forests to just east of the Albertine Rift (up to the shores of Lake Victoria) in Uganda and Kenya and south to northern Angola (BirdLife International 2009). It is considered to be common where large tracts of forest persist and is still abundant in some localities especially in the Congo basin rainforests (Juniper & Parr 1998). It was reported to be a locally common to scarce resident (Borrow & Demey 2001). Del Hoyo *et al* (1997) reported the species to be locally abundant with a very large range, hence with a high world population, but clearly must suffer to some degree from forest destruction, especially the loss of large nesting trees. Preliminary calculations based on forest cover and country-level population estimates suggest a global population of between 680,000 and 13 million individuals (BirdLife International 2009).

Extensive forest loss combined with trapping on a massive scale was reported to result in drastic declines in some places (Juniper & Parr 1998). Global population trends have not been quantified although declines have been noted in Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda and parts of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In all of these declines, trapping for the wild bird trade has been implicated, with habitat loss also having significant impacts throughout West and East Africa (BirdLife International 2009). The impact of these declines resulted in the species being elevated to Near Threatened in 2007.

**EU CONSIDERATION:** The EU SRG has regularly monitored the level of trade in this species and a number of long-term EU import restrictions have been in place. Trade from Benin, Burundi, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Togo was first suspended since 1997 and at the time of writing restrictions for Benin, Liberia and Nigeria were in force. Angola, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania were all subject to EU import suspensions between 22/12/1997 and 24/09/2000. These suspensions were superseded by a positive opinion formed by the SRG at its 14th meeting on the 16/09/99.

A literature review prepared by Inskipp (1999) for that meeting provided conservation status information summarised from del Hoyo *et al* (1997) as outlined above.

Specific information for Angola was provided by Pinto (1983) who reported that the species was “*relatively frequent near Lândana, Cabinda, and not rare at Cassanga in the north of Lunda*” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). In the Central African Republic “*two or three parrots were regularly seen flying on the Ile de Kombe. A flock of 45 was considered exceptional*” (Jehl, 1976) (Inskipp *et al* 1988).

In Equatorial Guinea the species was “*constantly observed in large flocks*” (Alexander 1903) and “*quite frequent in some areas*” (Wolff-Metternich and Stresemann 1956). Pérez del Val (1993a) reported that “*during 1988-1992 the species had a wide distribution from lowlands up to 1200-1500 m and was locally abundant in the undisturbed southern third of the island, an area of some 500 km<sup>2</sup>*” (Anon. 1994). On Principe it was said to be “*present in an extraordinary density although the population appears to have suffered a perceptible reduction over the past 100 years*” (Naurois, 1983b) (Inskipp *et al* 1988). The species was described as “*still one of the commonest birds on Principe in 1987*” (Anon. 1987), and being “*common to very abundant wherever there were tall fruiting trees*” (Jones and Tye 1988). In Tanzania the species was said to be a “*locally common resident*” (Britton, 1980). The trade suspension for Equatorial Guinea was put back in place in 2009 following the recommendations of the CITES Standing Committee arising from the Review of Significant Trade (Notification 2009/032).

Trade from Cameroon was discussed by the SRG at their eighth meeting (1998), 34<sup>th</sup> meeting (2005) and at their 37<sup>th</sup> meeting (2006), at which a positive opinion was recorded after considering the published 2006 export quota, however the SRG agreed to review this opinion should the 2007 quota increase.

Trade from Congo was discussed by the SRG at their 24<sup>th</sup> meeting in 2002. A positive opinion was recorded taking into account a literature review by UNEP-WCMC (2002) which indicated that the species was common in the Congo and taking into consideration the fact that large areas of suitable habitat remain in the region.

Trade from Côte d'Ivoire into the EU was suspended in 1997 and throughout 1998. The species was reassessed by the SRG at their 11<sup>th</sup> meeting in 1999. A literature review was provided by UNEP-WCMC (1999) which summarised a study by Gbaka (1991), suggesting a “*population size of 216.112 specimens in Côte d'Ivoire*”. It was also noted that 20% of the distribution of *P. e. erithacus* and 50% of *P. e. timneh* was still covered in its preferred habitat of evergreen forest in Côte d'Ivoire. The SRG recorded a positive opinion although the import restriction remained in force until the publication of the next suspensions regulation.

Trade from the Democratic Republic of the Congo was discussed by the SRG at their eighth meeting (1998), their 26<sup>th</sup> meeting (2003), their 30<sup>th</sup> meeting (2004), and at their 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting (2005) where the species was considered as part of a wider assessment of selected species from the country. A literature review was prepared by UNEP-WCMC (2005). Specific information for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was provided by Fry *et al* (1988) who noted that the species was “*widely distributed in DRC except in the south, with large numbers reported to roost in inundated forest; found mainly in lowlands but up to 2000 m*”. Pedersen (2005) reported that it was “*locally common in most of the country, except in the south in Kasai and Katanga provinces and in south Bandundu*”. Collar (1997) noted “*marked population declines near Kinshasa, which are attributed possibly to the capture of birds*”. A survey by Fotso (1998) reported that “*it appears from the results that the African grey parrot is still common and widespread across the area we visited and this may be likewise in other parts of the country. Harvesting rate appears to be very high, and mortality is also very high*”.

*because of poor handling and transportation problems from the interior. The trade in grey parrot is very poorly organised*". The SRG also considered the published export quota of 10,000 which was based on the recommendations of the Animals Committee arising through the review of significant trade, and ultimately recorded a positive opinion.

Trade from Sierra Leone was suspended in 1997 and 1998; however this was overturned by a positive opinion recorded by the SRG in October 1998.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *P. erithacus* are summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Angola	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99
Benin	All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 26/11/10 inclusive		
Burundi	Removed 26/11/10 All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 21/05/09 inclusive		
Cameroon	Removed 21/11/98 22/12/97		12/06/06 13/05/98
Central African Republic	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99
Congo			05/09/02
Côte d'Ivoire	Removed 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		27/01/99
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Removed 18/02/05 30/04/04	22/05/03	13/06/05 01/07/04 13/05/98
Equatorial Guinea	26/11/10 21/05/09 Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99
Liberia	All suspension regulations from 19/09/99 - 26/11/10 inclusive and 22/12/97	20/05/99	
Mali	Removed 26/11/10 All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 21/05/09 inclusive		
Nigeria	All suspension regulations from 18/02/05 - 26/11/10 inclusive	15/05/02	
São Tomé and Príncipe	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99
Sierra Leone	21/11/98 22/12/97		22/10/98
Togo	Removed 26/11/10 All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 21/05/09 inclusive		
United Republic of Tanzania	Removed 24/09/00 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		16/09/99**

\*\*Applicable after publication of EC Reg. No. 1988/2000 on 24/09/2000

**REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE:** Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who noted that “*this species is widely distributed in tropical Africa. Its overall status was described in 1973 as generally common but perhaps locally scarce. It is certainly rare or uncommon in some countries eg Togo, Benin and Mali. The recorded trade during 1981-1985 ranged between 25,760 in 1981 to 46,294 in 1983, and the most important origin countries were, respectively, Cameroon, Mali, Ghana, Liberia, Togo and Zaire. The substantial trade in this species, coupled with the large numbers originating in countries where the species is not common or*

*where export is banned, suggests that further studies are required to establish the effect of trade on the species”.*

The species entered Phase I of the Review of Significant Trade in March 1992, and trade from the range States of Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone and Togo were examined in detail. Recommendations from the Animals Committee were made to Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana and Togo. Field surveys in Cameroon (Fotso 1998a), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Fotso 1998b), Ghana (Dandliker 1992a) and Guinea (Dandliker 1992b) were undertaken. Burundi and Sierra Leone suspended exports of *P. erithacus*. Côte d'Ivoire also undertook status surveys and established a management plan for the species and Liberia proposed to do the same. A status survey in Togo concluded that no viable population occurred there (Species Survival Network 2001).

In 2004 the species was selected for Phase VI of the significant trade review. For those countries categorised as of Urgent Concern (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone), it was recommended that a moratorium be put in place for exports of *P. erithacus* effective from 1 January 2007 to remain in place until the recommendations of the Animals Committee were complied with. The Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, both categorised as of Possible Concern, were advised to significantly reduce their national annual export quotas of *P. erithacus* from 2007 onwards (CITES Secretariat 2007). The Standing Committee further recommended that trade in *P. erithacus* from Equatorial Guinea (also categorised as of Possible Concern) be suspended until the recommendations of the Animals Committee are complied with (CITES Secretariat 2009).

OTHER COMMENTS: This review does not include the subspecies *P. e. timneh* which has been assessed separately.

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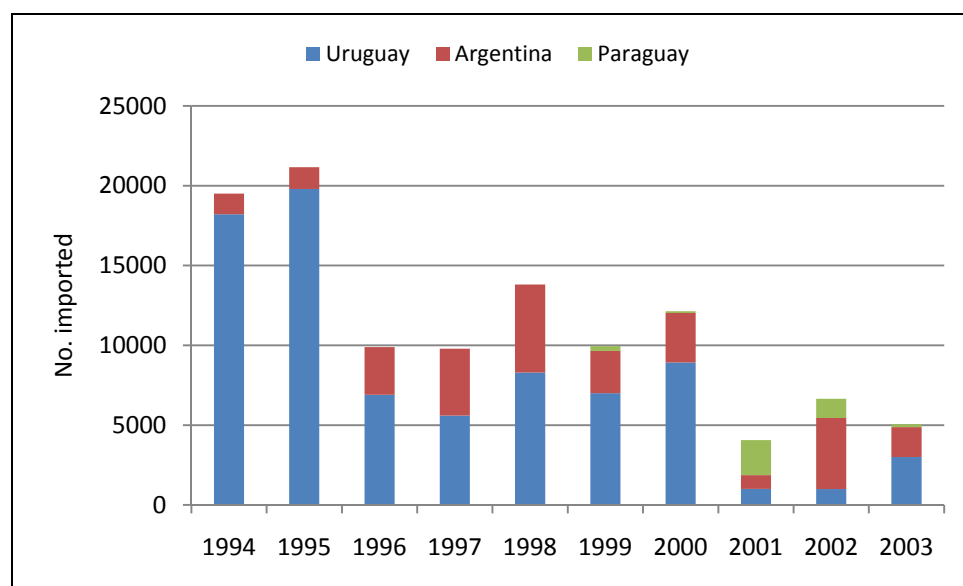
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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES:	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>
SYNONYMS:	<i>Bolborhynchus luchsii</i> , <i>Myiopsitta luchsii</i> , <i>Psittacus monachus</i>
COMMON NAMES:	Grey-breasted Parakeet, Monk Parakeet, Quaker Parakeet
EXPORTERS:	Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay.
EXPORT QUOTAS:	Argentina published an export quota of 30,000 wild individuals for 1998, reduced to 20,000 for 1999-2005 inclusive. Paraguay's export quota has fluctuated over time, set at 2,000 in 1999 falling to 1,494 in 2000. It rose to 4,000 in 2001 then returned to 2,000 in 2002.

TRADE PATTERNS: EU reported imports of *Myiopsitta monachus* were highest during 1994-1995 with around 20,000 imports. Uruguay was the dominant exporter of this species to the EU overall, and the highest exporter in all years except for 2000 and 2001 (Figure 3). Total direct exports of *M. monachus* were 79,727 from Uruguay, 28,307 from Argentina and 3984 from Paraguay. The principle EU importers of the species were Spain, Italy and Portugal.



**Figure 3** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Myiopsitta monachus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: The Monk Parakeet occurs in the lowlands of southern South America east of the Andes from Bolivia to Patagonia (Juniper & Parr 1988). The species is considered to be common to abundant throughout its range, and is now regarded as a major pest (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Generally common and reportedly abundant in Uruguay and Rio grande do Sul, its range greatly expanding owing to plantations in eucalyptus in otherwise treeless areas, elimination of predators and expansion of food crops (Juniper & Parr 1998).

In Paraguay, the species is considered to be abundant in Alto Chaco, Matogrosense and Bajo Chaco; common in Central Paraguay and Neembucu; uncommon in Campos Carrados and rare in Alto Parana (Hayes 1995).

EU CONSIDERATION: Trade from Paraguay was considered by the SRG at their 14<sup>th</sup> meeting (September 1999). A literature review was prepared by Inskipp (1999) who provided status information derived from Hayes (1995), Collar (1997) and del Hoyo *et al* (1997) as summarised above. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Paraguay.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *M. monachus* are summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Paraguay			16/09/99

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Amazona amazonica*

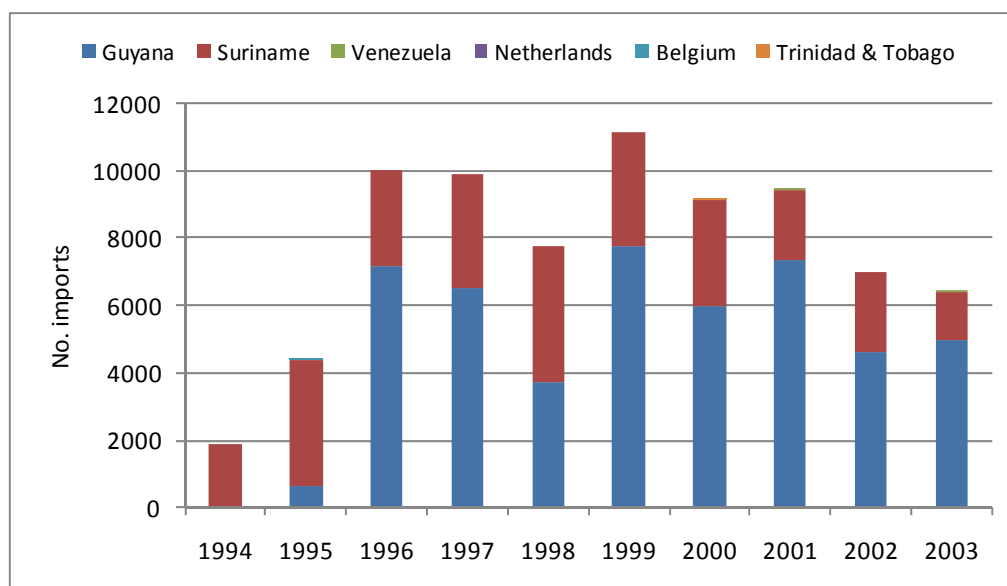
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus amazonicus*

COMMON NAMES: Orange-winged Amazon, Orange-winged Parrot

EXPORTERS: Guyana, Suriname.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Between 1997-2000 Guyana's export quota for wild taken specimens was 9,000, increasing to 9,900 from 2001. In 1997 Suriname's export quota was 5,406. From 1998 onwards the quota remained at 4,800 for all years except 2002, when it rose to 6,140. Between 2008-2010 the quota was reduced to 3,600.

TRADE PATTERNS: Trade in this species into the EU remained at a consistently high level between 1996-2001, with a reduction in trade in 1998 (Figure 4). EU reported imports of *Amazona amazonica* were consistently high between 1996-2001, with a slight reduction in 1998. Guyana and Suriname were the dominant exporters of this species to the EU overall, with the EU reporting 48,721 and 28,297 specimens imported respectively. Imports from Venezuela were relatively minor (32 birds). Slovakia reported the import of 20 birds from the Netherlands and Poland reported five birds imported from the Netherlands. The principle EU importers of the species were the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal.



**Figure 4** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Amazona amazonica*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species has a wide range in tropical South America, mostly east of the Andes from Colombia to south-east Brazil; it is reported from all Venezuela except Zulia and Merida in the north-west, and is widespread in the Guianas and on Trinidad and Tobago (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is considered to be abundant throughout much of its extensive range, in many places it is the commonest large parrot and is classified

as a pest on Trinidad and Tobago; deforestation has caused some declines in eastern Brazil (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). It is generally common, in places abundant and is the most frequently seen parrot in parts of its range. Numbers may be depressed locally; however the overall population may have increased following fragmentation and clearance of rain forest in parts of the Amazon basin (Juniper & Parr 1988).

EU CONSIDERATION: Trade in this species from Guyana was assessed by the SRG at its 20<sup>th</sup> meeting in July 2001, as part of a wider assessment of a number of species subject to Standing Committee recommendations. The SRG recorded a positive opinion, which was later confirmed in October 2001. The SRG recorded a positive opinion for trade from Suriname at its second meeting in July 1997 after considering Surinames' published export quotas for that year.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *A. amazonica* are summarised in Table 4.

**Table 4** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Bolivia	Removed 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Guyana			29/10/01 18/07/01
Peru	Removed 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Suriname			22/07/97

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who noted that "*in 1980, it was considered to be common and conspicuous over virtually all of its range and least numerous over parts of the Amazon basin. The recorded trade during 1981- 1985 showed an increase from 10,633 in 1981 to 18,398 in 1984, with a reduction to 13,977 in 1985. Nearly all trade originated in Guyana with only small numbers from Suriname and other countries. The current level of trade may be cause for concern as far as trade with Guyana is concerned. Exports from that country increased by at least 335% from 1978 to 1984 and the lack of surveys to obtain quantitative data means that it is not possible to establish whether trade is having an effect on the population of that country*".

*Amazona amazonica* from Guyana and Suriname were identified as potential candidates for phase IV of the review at the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Animals Committee in 1998. Full details of the species status and progression through the review from either country is not clear from available documents. The Animals Committee made a series of recommendations to Guyana at their 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> meetings. These recommendations included the establishment of a conservative export quota and the accurate monitoring of trends in the harvested population. It was reported at the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Animals Committee in 2001 that Guyana accepted all the recommendations made and the CITES Secretariat advised that no further action was necessary CITES Secretariat (2001)

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Psittacula krameri*

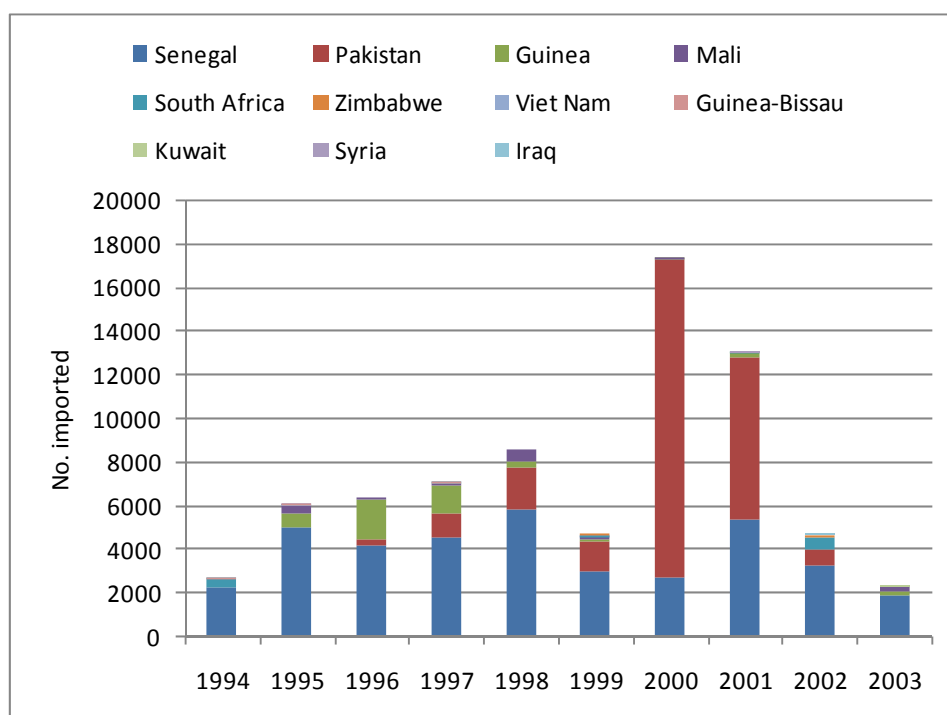
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus krameri*

COMMON NAMES: Ring-necked Parakeet, Rose-ringed Parakeet

EXPORTERS: Senegal

EXPORT QUOTAS: Senegal established an export quota of 25,000 in 1997. This was reduced to 15,000 from 1998 onwards. For the year 2001 Guinea-Bissau published an export quota of 3,000.

TRADE PATTERNS: Whilst imports of *P. krameri* were reported in every year 1994-2003, there was a definite peak in imports in 2000 with 17,383 specimens reported imported collectively by EU countries (Figure 5). There were eleven exporters, although the principal direct exporters as reported by EU Member States were Senegal (38,147), Pakistan (27,245) and Guinea (4,806). The key importing countries were Portugal and Spain, with Germany, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom importing smaller quantities.



**Figure 5** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Psittacula krameri*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species is reported as the Old World's most widely distributed psittacine, occurring in tropical Africa north of the moist forest zone and much of southern Asia (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is adaptable to a range of habitats, it is common to abundant throughout its natural range and in places where it has been introduced and considered a crop pest (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Feral populations have become established in many countries (Forshaw & Cooper 1989). It is reported to be frequent to abundant in Africa and most of Asia and fairly common in Burma (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: None

EU OPINIONS: None

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

COMMENTS: In 2007 this species was deleted from Appendix III at the request of Ghana. It was subsequently deleted from the EC Annexes on 11/4/2008.

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Cyanoliseus patagonus*

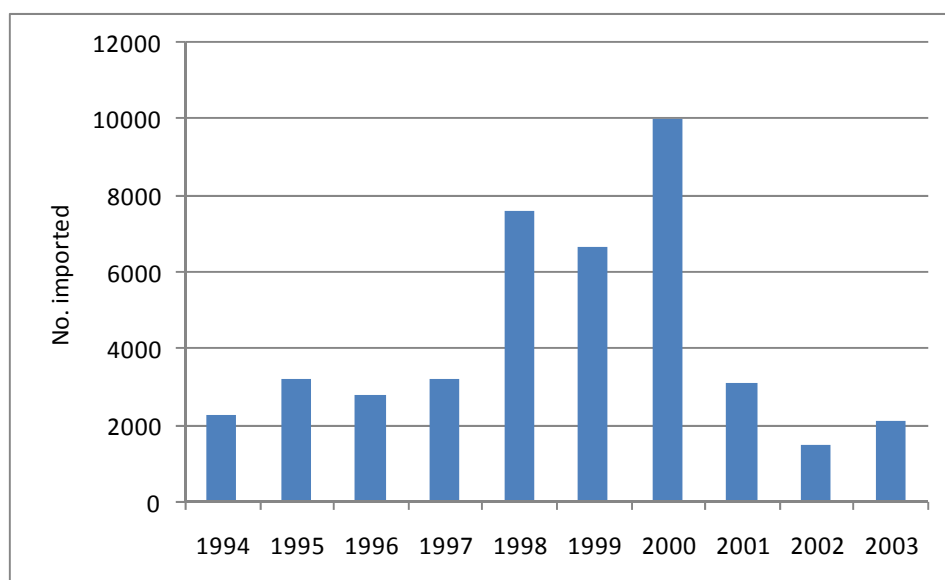
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus patagonus*

COMMON NAMES: Burrowing Parakeet, Patagonian Conure

EXPORTERS: Argentina

EXPORT QUOTAS: Between 1997-2002 Argentina set an export quota of 7,000. In 2003 this was increased to 7,500, reducing to 3,000 in 2007.

TRADE PATTERNS: Due to long standing EU import suspensions for two of the three range States for *Cyanoliseus patagonus*, all trade in this species (42,698) originated from Argentina. EU reported imports peaked in 2000, with 10,010 imports (Figure 6). There were eight importing Member States, the majority of specimens were imported by Spain during the ten years (37,923), with smaller numbers imported by Portugal (2,694).



**Figure 6** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Cyanoliseus patagonus* originating from Argentina, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Cyanoliseus patagonus* is distributed through Chile and Argentina, ranging occasionally into Uruguay in the winter (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). It occurs in a range of habitats including grassy shrubland, woodland, and cultivated areas (Juniper & Parr 1998). Formally very common but now only patchily so, and still declining in part owing to increasing persecution as a crop pest (officially declared as such under Argentine law in 1984), and related exploitation for the pet trade (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). The species has drastically declined in Chile, with the population estimated at less than 3,000 in the late 1980s (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: The EU suspended imports from Chile and Uruguay in October 1986 under previous EU Regulation 3626/82 and import suspensions remained in place when the current Regulation 338/97 came into force. A review of

the species from Chile and Uruguay was prepared for SRG13 by UNEP-WCMC (1999). For Chile, information was presented from Johnson (1967) which reported that the species was “*formally widespread and quite abundant in central Chile, but because of persecution it has become extremely rare and reduced to a few isolated breeding colonies*”. Data for Uruguay was provided by Butcher & Rodriguez (1986) who stated that the species “*is a rare and sporadic winter visitor to coastal areas*”. The SRG maintained its negative opinion for both Chile and Uruguay and the import suspensions remain in place.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *C. patagonus* are summarised in Table 5.

**Table 5** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Chile	All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 26/11/10		
Uruguay	All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 26/11/10		

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988), who concluded that “*the Argentinean population could sustain substantial collection for the pet trade, although considering the significant internal trade and its persecution as a pest species, recommended that total off take should be monitored*”. The review noted that “*the Chilean population was rare, fully protected and therefore should not be found in trade*”. The species was then entered into phase II of the Review of Significant Trade in September 1993. Details of the species status and progress through the review is not clear from the available documents, however it was reported at COP 11 in April 2000 that all recommendations had been implemented CITES Secretariat (2000).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Nandayus nenday*

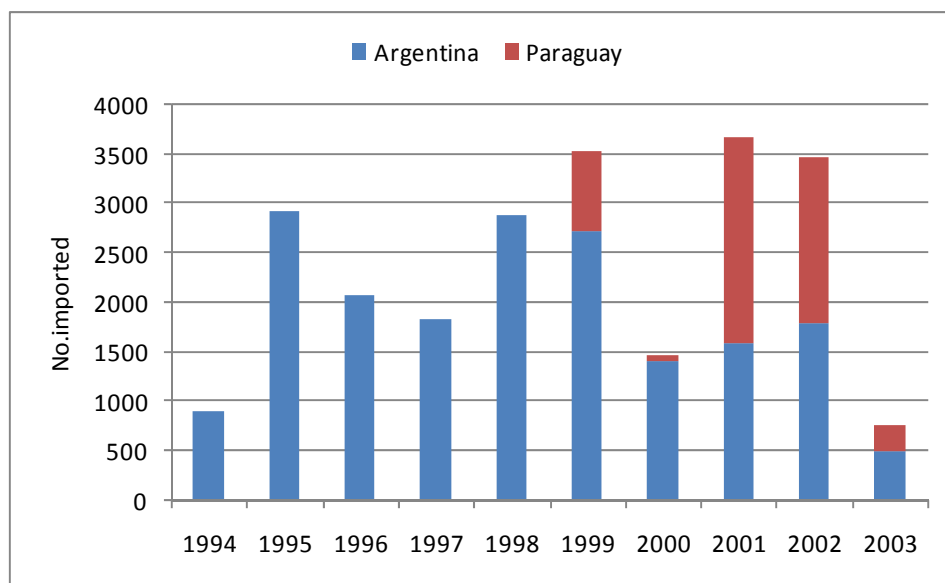
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus nenday*

COMMON NAMES: Black-headed Conure, Black-headed Parakeet, Nanday Conure, Nanday Parakeet

EXPORTERS: Argentina, Paraguay.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Between 1997-2003 Argentina's export quota was 6,000 reducing to 5,000 in 2004; 3,000 in 2005 and 2,000 in 2007. Paraguay set an export quota of 2,000 in 1999; rising to 2,200 in 2000 and 4,000 in 2001.

TRADE PATTERNS: EU reported imports of *Nandayus nenday* in 1994-2003 were exclusively from Argentina and Paraguay (Figure 7). Direct imports totalled 18,730 from Argentina and 4,867 from Paraguay; the latter country exported the species only during 1999-2003. Ten EU Member States reported imported the species with Spain importing around 70%.



**Figure 7** EU reported imports of live, wild *Nandayus nenday*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Nandayus nenday* is distributed in south-eastern Bolivia, the southern Mato Grosso, Brazil, and through central Paraguay to the provinces of Formosa, Chaco and Sante Fe, Argentina (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is the commonest parrot in parts of Brazil (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Generally common and locally abundant, especially where food plants are concentrated (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: *Nandayus nenday* from Paraguay was assessed by the SRG at their 14<sup>th</sup> meeting. A literature review by Inskipp (1999) was presented which suggested that the species was "common to locally abundant; range in Paraguay and Argentina reportedly

*extending owing to land settlement and cultivation, and in Argentina (where present in Pilcomayo National Park) officially listed as a pest” (Collar 1997).*

Specific information for Paraguay was provided by Whetmore (1926), who reported that the species was “*fairly common near Puerto Pinasco*”. Ridgely (1982) described the species as “*common along the Paraguay River, especially southward (west and north of Asuncion)*” (Inskipp *et al* 1988). Hayes (1995) reported that the species was “*abundant in Matogrosense, Bajo Chaco and Campos Cerrados; common in central Paraguay; uncommon in Neembucu; and rare in Alto Chaco and Alto Parana*”. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Paraguay.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *N. nenday* are summarised in Table 6.

**Table 6** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Paraguay			16/09/99

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who concluded that the species was “*relatively numerous within its range, not greatly affected by habitat disturbance and continued exploitation is reported to have had little effect on the population. Minimum net imports reported to CITES increased from 12,058 in 1982 to 39,257 in 1983 but then fell again to 23,146 in 1984 and 21,987 in 1985. Almost all of the birds were reported as having been exported from Argentina, although it is suggested that the majority actually originated in Paraguay. Banned from export from all range countries except Argentina, where it is classified as injurious. Claims that the majority of birds in trade were illegally smuggled from Paraguay should be investigated, and the impact of recently increased levels of trade on wild populations in Paraguay and Argentina should be monitored*”.

In 1993, the species entered Phase II of the CITES Review of Significant Trade. UNEP-WCMC and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) were contracted by the CITES Secretariat to review species. Details of the species status and progress through the review are not clear from the available documents. In February 1995, Argentina decreased the export quota from 14,000 to 3,200 and outlined plans to monitor the population and evaluate the rate of habitat reduction and crop damage. Consequently the CITES Secretariat was satisfied with the measures taken (Species Survival Network, 2001).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Psittacus erithacus timneh*

SYNONYMS: -

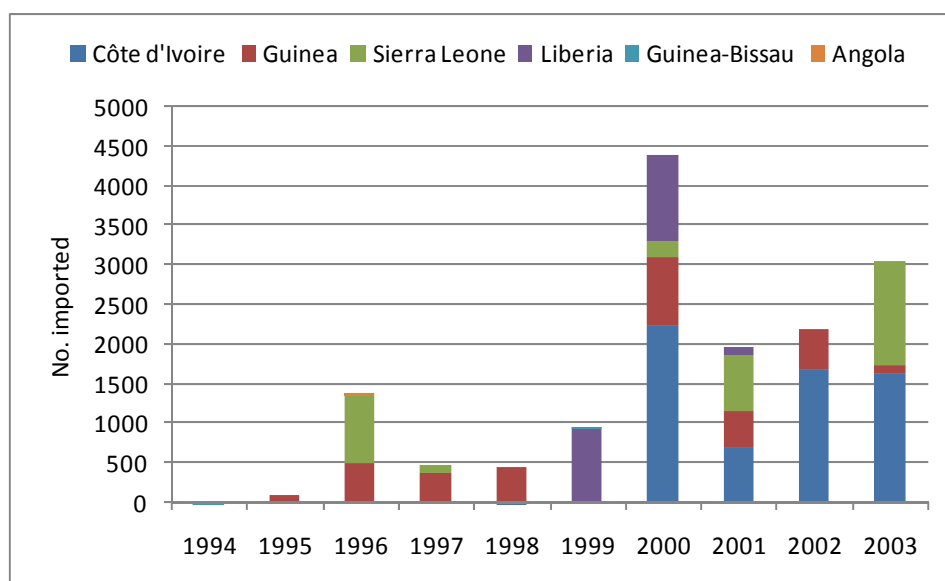
COMMON NAMES: African Grey Parrot

EXPORTERS: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone.

EXPORT QUOTAS:

	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea	Liberia	Sierra Leone
<b>1997</b>		450		1000
<b>1998</b>	2000	450		1000
<b>1999</b>	2000	450	2500	1000
<b>2000</b>		450	2500	2000
<b>2001</b>	2000	750	3000	2000
<b>2002</b>	2000	750		2000
<b>2003</b>	2000	750		1000
<b>2004</b>		450		1000
<b>2005</b>	2000	450		1000
<b>2006</b>	2000			1000

TRADE PATTERNS: EU-reported imports of *P. e. timneh* were variable across the ten year period (Figure 8). Only three birds were imported directly in 1994 and trade subsequently did not exceed 1500 specimens per annum until 2000, when over 4,400 specimens were reported imported direct from the origin countries. The principal exporter was Côte d'Ivoire with 6,308 specimens reported imported directly by the EU, followed by Guinea (3,330) and Sierra Leone (3,220). The key EU importers were Portugal (6,507), the United Kingdom (4,200) and the Netherlands (1,314). It should be noted that trade in this subspecies may be under-reported, as trade may have been reported under the nominate form, *P. erithacus*.



**Figure 8** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Psittacus erithacus timneh*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST:

Near Threatened

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** *Psittacus erithacus timneh* is distributed from Guinea to the Ivory Coast, with isolated populations in Guinea-Bissau and southern Mali (Borrow & Demey 2001). It is rare in Liberia and uncommon in Sierra Leone, with large declines since 1930s and 1940s, now confined to the mangrove belt and forests of the east (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Due to extensive forest loss in some parts of the range, and trapping on a massive scale, there have been drastic declines in some places, including Liberia (Juniper & Parr 1998). Population declines have been noted in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia (BirdLife International 2009). Inhabits lowland moist forest, both primary and secondary, including forest edges and clearings, and at times also occupies mangroves, gallery forest, savannah woodland and cultivated areas (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). In West Africa, the species makes seasonal movements out of the driest parts of the range in the dry season (BirdLife International 2009).

**EU CONSIDERATION:** Imports of *P. erithacus* from Côte d'Ivoire were suspended under Regulation 3626/82 in May 1990. This was transformed without further detailed consideration into a negative opinion of the SRG in May 1997 when Regulation 338/97 came into force and was subsequently established as a Commission import suspension under Regulation 2473/98. A review of *Psittacus erithacus* (including both subspecies *P. e. erithacus* and *P. e. timneh*) from Côte d'Ivoire was prepared for SRG11 by UNEP-WCMC (1999). Information was provided by Dandliker (1993a, 1993b) whose studies of the species in neighbouring countries included comments on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. Dandliker (1993a & 1993b) estimated the population size of *P. e. timneh* in the Côte d'Ivoire to be "54,000 – 136,000, with an area of distribution to be 100,000km<sup>2</sup> with 50% of the area of distribution to be covered by suitable evergreen forest habitat". Dandliker (1993a) went on to describe the *P. e. timneh* population in the Côte d'Ivoire as being "still fairly common, at least in parts of its range" and "huge". The SRG recorded a positive opinion for *P. e. timneh* although it was noted that the Commission import suspension would remain in force until the publication of the next suspension Regulation. *P. erithacus* from Côte d'Ivoire was reviewed again in 2003 at the 26<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SRG (both subspecies *P. e. erithacus* and *P. e. timneh*) following concerns that the export quota for *P. e. erithacus* had been exceeded. In 2003 the published quota for Côte d'Ivoire was 1,000 for *P. e. erithacus* and 2,000 for *P. e. timneh*. The CITES Management Authority of Côte d'Ivoire provided a letter to address the quota discrepancies and the SRG consequently recorded a positive opinion for both subspecies, on the understanding that the scientific names recorded on the export permits from Côte d'Ivoire must be clearly identified to sub-species level.

In July 2002 the SRG recorded a negative opinion for *P. e. timneh* from Guinea via the postal procedure (European Commission 2002) following the increase in the export quota to 750 birds, deemed by the SRG to be unsustainable.

The SRG formed a negative opinion with regards to trade from Guinea-Bissau in August 2001 (European Commission 2001b) via the postal procedure, after concerns were raised that the levels of trade were not sustainable. Supporting documentation noted that the species was rare and protected in Guinea-Bissau, and indicated that the population was declining (European Commission 2001a). The negative opinion was formalised into an import suspension in 2003.

**EU OPINIONS:** SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *P. erithacus timneh* are summarised in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Côte d'Ivoire			22/05/03 27/01/99
Guinea	All suspension regulations from 30/04/04 - 26/11/10	12/07/02	
Guinea-Bissau	All suspension regulations from 01/03/03 - 26/11/10	31/08/01	

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Considered under the nominate form, *Psittacus erithacus*.

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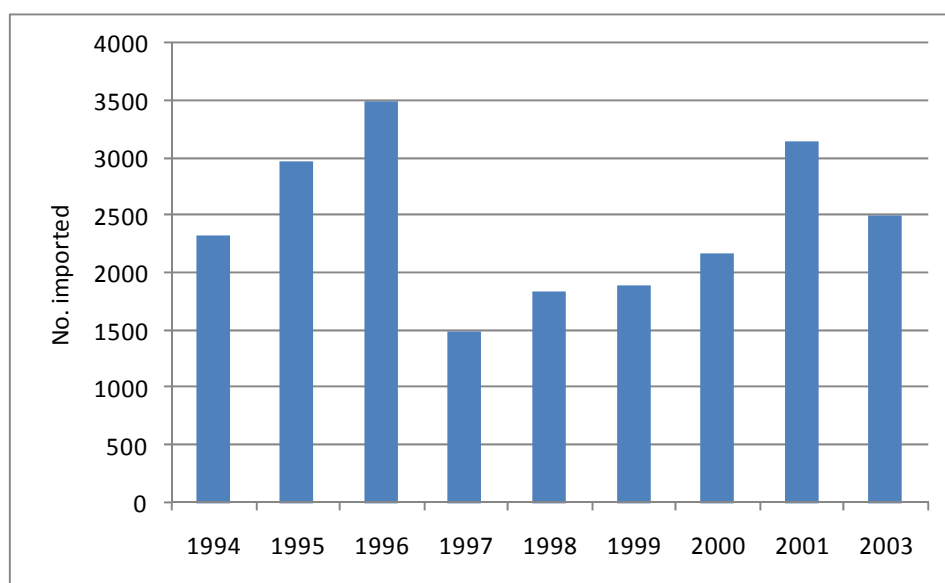
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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES:	<i>Agapornis canus</i>
SYNONYMS:	<i>Psittacus canus</i>
COMMON NAMES:	Grey-headed Lovebird, Madagascar Lovebird
EXPORTERS:	Madagascar
EXPORT QUOTAS:	The quota for Madagascar has remained constant at 3,500 since 1997 with the exception of 2001 (3,200).

**TRADE PATTERNS:** EU-reported direct imports of *Agapornis canus* during 1994-2003 originated exclusively from Madagascar. A total of 21,888 specimens were imported by Member States. In comparison to the trade patterns described for other Psittaciformes above, EU reported imports peaked earlier in the decade, in 1996 (Figure 9). A total of 3,500 specimens were reported imported in that year. Imports immediately declined in 1997 to 1500 specimens and then gradually increased to 2001. Seven Member States reported imports; the Netherlands imported 11,420 specimens and France 8,118.



**Figure 9** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Agapornis canus* originating in Madagascar, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

**IUCN RED LIST:** Least Concern

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** The species natural range is limited to Madagascar but it has been introduced to Comoros, Seychelles, Rodrigues, Reunion, Mauritius, Zanzibar and Mafia. It apparently died out in the latter three, and occurs in only small numbers on Rodrigues and Reunion. In the Seychelles it is confined to a few small populations on Mahe and Silhouette; however it is widespread and common in Comoros (Juniper & Parr 1998). In Madagascar it is widespread and common, particularly in coastal areas, although uncommon in the east and rare on the high plateau (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). The species inhabits sparse woodland and forest edges, degraded woodland, palm savannah, scrub and cultivated land (Juniper & Parr 1998). The population size has not been quantified, but it is not believed to approach the thresholds for Vulnerable under the population size criterion (<10,000 mature

individuals with a continuing decline estimated to be >10% in ten years or three generations, or with a specified population structure) and the population trend appears to be stable (Birdlife International 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A review of the species was prepared for SRG19 (UNEP-WCMC, 2001) which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from del Hoyo *et al* (1997) as detailed above. Information was also provided from Goodman *et al* (1997) who reported that it was “*relatively common in spiny forest and distinctly less common in agricultural and grassland areas near and in humid forest up to 325m; it was also uncommon in littoral forest.*” The SRG recorded a positive opinion.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *A. canus* are summarised in Table 8.

**Table 8** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Madagascar			29/10/01 26/03/01

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: *Agapornis canus* was entered into Phase I of the Review of Significant Trade in March 1992. All species entered into Phase I were reviewed by the CITES Animals Committee at their fifth meeting (World Conservation Monitoring Centre, IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group 1992), where recommendations were made to the range States. Madagascar agreed to establish an annual export quota of 3,500 in 1993, pending the results of a survey of the species in the wild (CITES Notification No. 744). It was reported at COP10 in 1997 that Madagascar had taken action to implement the recommendations arising out of Phase I of the review (CITES Secretariat 1997).

At AC14 in 1998, *Agapornis canus* was identified as a candidate for Phase VI of the Review of Significant Trade. It was noted by the Animals Committee that the EU had commissioned a field study on this species (CITES Secretariat 1999). The species was reviewed at AC15 by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC International (1999) under contract with the CITES Secretariat. The assessment found that *Agapornis canus* was “*endemic to Madagascar, where it is widespread and common. The reported international trade amounted to 16,450 birds during the period 1991-1996 and, although the agreed quota was exceeded in 1995 and 1996, it is unlikely that populations of the species are threatened by current trade volumes*” (World Conservation Monitoring Centre 1999) The level of trade was not considered to be a problem. A sustainable export quota was established, and a field project was activated. Conducted by the IUCN the report was completed in 2000: R. J. Dowsett. *Le statut des Perroquets vasa et noir Coracopsis vasa et C. nigra et de l'Inséparable à tête grise Agapornis canus à Madagascar*. The CITES Secretariat was satisfied with the measures taken and the species was subsequently eliminated from the review (CITES Secretariat 1999).

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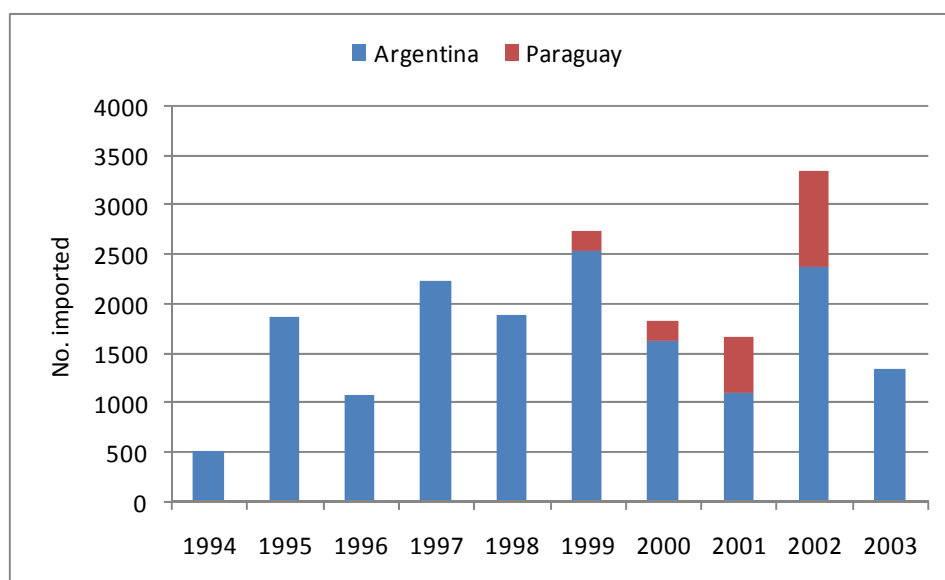
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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES:	<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>
SYNONYMS:	<i>Psittacus acuticaudatus</i> , <i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>
COMMON NAMES:	Blue-crowned Conure, Blue-crowned Parakeet
EXPORTERS:	Argentina, Paraguay.
EXPORT QUOTAS:	Argentina's export quota has remained consistent since 1997 at 7,500. Paraguay set an export quota for this species between 1999 and 2002 as follows: 1,000 (1999); 1,093 (2000); 1,000 (2001) and 1,020 (2002).

**TRADE PATTERNS:** The EU reported direct imports from Argentina (in every year) and Paraguay (in the four years 1999-2002) (Figure 10), but from no other range States. Total direct imports to the EU were 18,623. The majority of imports (90%) were from Argentina, and Spain was the main EU importer of 13,106 specimens.



**Figure 10** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Aratinga acuticaudata*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

**IUCN RED LIST:** Least Concern

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** The species is distributed through South America in several disjunct populations from Venezuela to Argentina (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is reportedly common in many parts of the range and officially considered to be a pest species in Argentina (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). It is fairly common in Colombia, considered frequent in Venezuela however abundance varies according to season. It is considered to be rare to fairly common in Bolivia, abundant in some localities in north-east Brazil, and common in Argentina (Juniper & Parr 1998). In Paraguay it occurs in sub humid, humid, and scrub forest and forest edges. In the Alto Chaco it was considered common, but uncommon in Bajo Chaco and Campos Cerrados, and rare in Matogrosense, central Paraguay and Alto Parana (Hayes 1995).

**EU CONSIDERATION:** The EC suspended imports from Uruguay in October 1986 under previous EC Regulation 3626/82 and the import suspension remained in place until the current Regulation 338/97 came into force. A review of the species from Paraguay and Uruguay was prepared for SRG12 by Inskipp (1999) however the item was postponed until SRG13. For Paraguay, information was presented from Ridgley (1981) who described it as “one of the commonest parrots in the Chaco of western Paraguay. It can be seen in large flocks when the sorghum is being harvested, but is seldom seen during the breeding season, presumably because the pairs are more secretive” (Steinbacher 1962). For Uruguay, information was presented from Gore & Gepp (1978) who believed it to be “probably a rare resident of Uruguay, with only those recorded by Barattini (1945) as a basis for its occurrence”. Ridgely (1982) thought that it had “probably always been rare”. The species also considered rare by Juniper & Parr (1998). The SRG maintained the import suspension for Uruguay and recorded a positive opinion for Paraguay.

**EU OPINIONS:** SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *A. acuticaudata* are summarised in Table 9.

**Table 9** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Paraguay			23/06/99
Uruguay	All suspension regulations from 22/12/97 - 26/11/10		

**REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE:** Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who concluded that *Aratinga acuticaudata* was “a widespread and common conure, whose populations were thought to be stable and nowhere in danger. The species is not threatened by habitat destruction. Minimum net imports reported to CITES increased from 6683 in 1981 to 18,642 in 1983. The majority of exports apparently originated in Argentina and Bolivia. Exports from Argentina have been steadily increasing since 1981, but those from Bolivia showed a marked decline to 750 in 1984 and nil in 1985, presumably owing to the export ban. Banned from export from all range countries except Argentina, where it is regarded as injurious. Such a widespread and common species is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a substantial level of trade, and, until now, no serious population declines have been reported. However the levels of exports from Argentina have risen so quickly in recent years that any deleterious effects would not necessarily have been felt yet, and it is recommended that this trade continues to be monitored in relation to the population levels in Argentina”.

In 1993 the species was entered into Phase I of the Review of Significant Trade and referred to the ninth meeting of the Animals Committee, who reviewed the species and made recommendations to the range States. Details of the species status and progress through the review are not clear from the available documents, however it was recorded at COP 10 that all actions had been implemented (CITES Secretariat 1997).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Amazona aestiva*

SYNONYMS: *Psittacus aestivus*

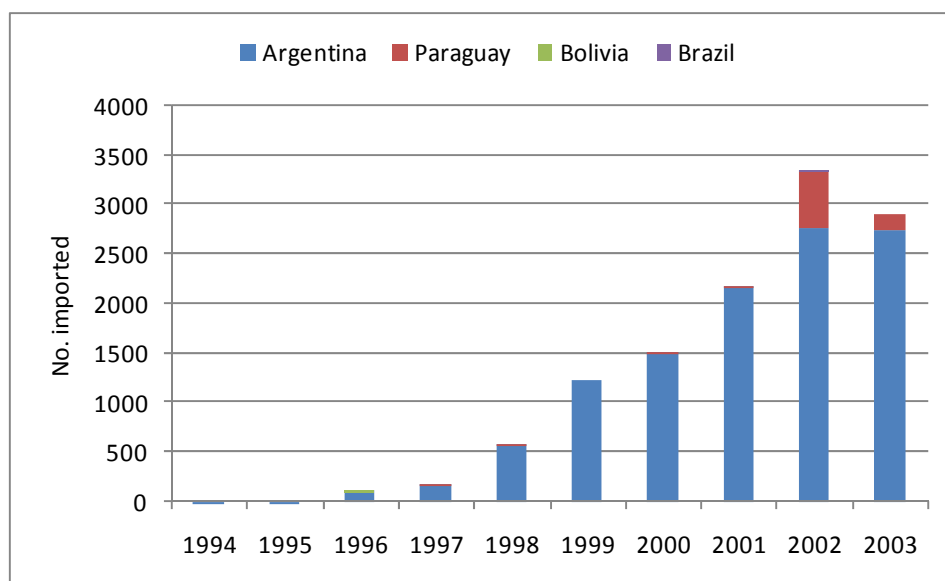
COMMON NAMES: Blue-fronted Amazon, Blue-fronted Parrot, Turquoise-fronted Parrot

EXPORTERS: Argentina, Paraguay

EXPORT QUOTAS:

	Term	Argentina	Paraguay
<b>1997</b>			
<b>1998</b>	Chicks	1000	
<b>1999</b>	Chicks	1036	
	Juveniles	624	
<b>2000</b>	Chicks	2480	
	Juveniles	820	
	Live		83
<b>2001</b>	Chicks	3150	
	Juveniles	1050	
	Live		300
<b>2002</b>	Chicks	3840	
	Juveniles	1280	
	Live		550
<b>2003</b>	Live	5980	
<b>2004</b>	Live	6150	
<b>2005</b>	Live	6700	
<b>2006</b>			
<b>2007</b>	Live	6488	

TRADE PATTERNS: Direct imports of *Amazona aestiva* into the EU increased gradually year on year until 2002 (Figure 11). The major exporter of the species was Argentina (11,313 specimens) as reported by EU reporters. Paraguay was the only other notable exporter of this species to the EU (756 specimens imported). The principle EU importers of the species were Spain, Portugal and Italy.



**Figure 11** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Amazona aestiva*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** This species has a very large range throughout interior South America, ranging from eastern Brazil, through to eastern Bolivia, south throughout Paraguay and into northern Argentina (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is one of the most abundant of the South American amazons, (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). The species is common throughout much of its extensive range, it seems capable of withstanding considerable habitat disturbance, provided that relatively large and secluded trees are available for nesting and roosting (Forshaw 1989). In Paraguay, it occurs in sub-humid and humid forest, and is considered to be common in the Alto Chaco, Matogrosense and Campos Cerrados regions, uncommon in the Bajo Chaco and Central Paraguay, and rare in the Neembucu and Alto Parana regions (Hayes, 1995).

**EU CONSIDERATION:** Trade in this species from Argentina was reviewed in 2002 at SRG 23 following concerns raised with regards to the increase in the published export quota for chicks. Argentina provided a document that outlined their species management plan. All chicks destined for export originate from the Elé project, a carefully managed sustainable use programme involving the indigenous and local communities and which has stimulated the creation of a 175,000 hectare reserve in the Chaco forest (refer to the Other Comments box for further information). The information provided demonstrated that the addition of new areas and new communities to the programme permitted the increase in export quota without causing detriment to the conservation of the species in the wild. The SRG recorded a positive opinion.

In April 2003 the SRG recorded a negative opinion for *A. aestiva* from Paraguay via a postal procedure (European Commission 2003). This followed an increase in the export quota to 550 birds, and was combined with a lack of information with regards to the scientific basis for the quota and allegations that birds acquired illegally in Argentina were being laundered through Paraguay. In response to the EC opinion, in July 2003 Paraguay provided further information to the EC on the management of trade in *A. aestiva*, however before it could be considered, Paraguay imposed a voluntary moratorium on trade in all CITES specimens (Notification 2003/058). The SRG agreed to maintain the negative opinion without formalising it in the suspensions Regulation, thus allowing for a flexible approach once the moratorium was lifted (European Commission 2003). The SRG revisited this negative



opinion at their 51<sup>st</sup> meeting in February 2010. Noting that no trade from Paraguay had occurred since 2003, the SRG agreed to replace the negative opinion with a no-opinion and further agreed that any applications for import into the EU should be discussed by the SRG prior to the import being approved by an individual Member State.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *A. aestiva* are summarised in Table 10.

**Table 10** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Argentina			15/05/02
Paraguay		(-) removed 16/02/2010 11/04/03	

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who noted a “*substantial increase in trade, from 10,644 in 1981 to 47,492 in 1985, the great majority of which originated in Argentina. Exports from all range countries except Argentina are now prohibited, although Bolivia permitted regulated exports until May 1984*”. He concluded that “*the high and increasing levels of exports from Argentina are of some concern in view of the unconfirmed report that there are population declines throughout the range of the species in the country. Until recently there were thought to be no problems with the Brazilian subspecies, A. a. aestiva, but a report in 1985 of population declines needs to be investigated*”.

*A. aestiva* was entered into Phase I of the Review of Significant Trade in March 1992. After the initial assessment, Argentina was the only range State remaining in the review. Full details of the species progress is not clear from the available documentation, however it was reported at COP10 in 1997 that Argentina had taken action to implement all the recommendations made by the Animals Committee (CITES Secretariat 1997).

OTHER COMMENTS: A project on the sustainable use of *Amazona aestiva* in Argentina, the Elé project, was launched in 1997; its objective being the integrated management and regulation of trade in this species. The project was designed to replace a high volume and poorly regulated trade that yielded only minor revenues to local people (Anon 2010). The project established proportional taxes for hunters and traders to ensure the self-financing of the operation and reinvestment in the conservation of the species. The price was fixed by the managers of the programme in consultation with the different stakeholders to ensure the equitable sharing of benefits along the supply chain. As a result, the local communities received at least eight times higher profit than they did previously, or that could be derived from illegal trade (CITES Secretariat 2006). As a result of the project, the regulated trade was much reduced from the unregulated levels. Moreover, revenue from the programme reportedly financed three strictly protected areas of the species habitat, and provided almost 20% of annual family income for peasant landowners, countering pressures for agricultural intensification and conversion to soybeans (Anon 2010).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Pionus maximiliani*

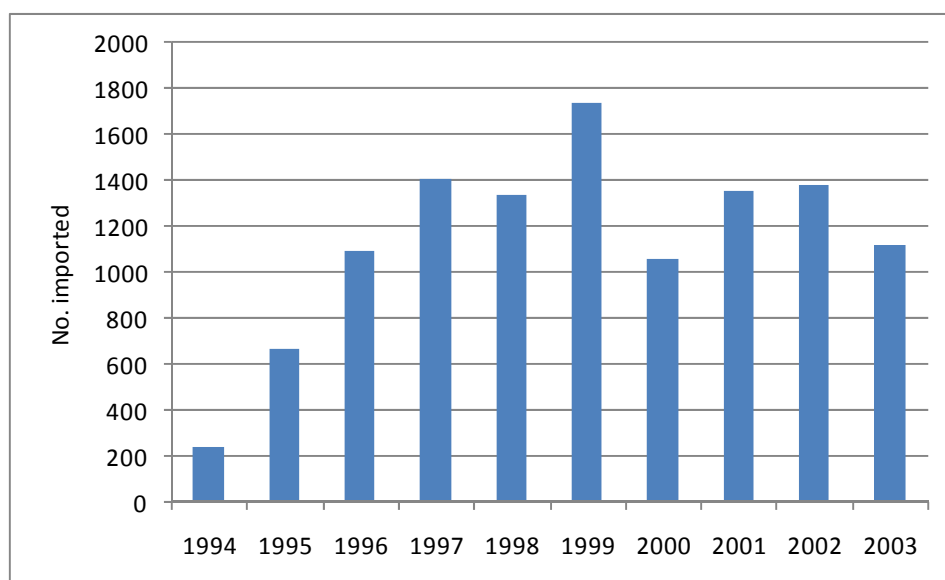
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus maximiliani*

COMMON NAMES: Scaly-headed Parrot

EXPORTERS: Argentina

EXPORT QUOTAS: In 1997 Argentina set an export quota of 3,000, rising to 3,500 between 1998 – 2003. In 2004 this rose again to 4,000.

TRADE PATTERNS: Direct imports of *Pionus maximiliani* into the EU generally increased from 1994 until reported imports peaked in 1999 (Figure 12). The total volume of birds imported direct from was 11,419. All reported direct imports were exclusively from Argentina. The principle EU importers of the species were Spain (7,248), and Portugal (2,028).



**Figure 12** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Pionus maximiliani* from Argentina, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Pionus maximiliani* has a large range. It is distributed throughout central, southern and eastern Brazil, extending into south-east Bolivia to northern Argentina (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is considered to be relatively infrequent in the northern reaches of the range, common from Bahia southwards, reaching high densities in certain areas of Sao Paulo State. The species is patchily common in Paraguay and Argentina (del Hoyo *et al* 1997) and reported to be a fairly common to locally abundant inhabitant of lowland forests and open woodland (Forshaw 1989). The species is more numerous in the centre of the range, but progressively scarcer towards the periphery. It is locally common in Bolivia and northern Argentina, with the highest Brazilian densities in Sao Paulo (Juniper & Parr 1998). In Paraguay, the species is found in sub-humid and humid forest, and is considered to be common in Matogrosense, Campose Cerrados, Alto Parana and central Paraguay regions, uncommon in Neembucu and Bajo Chaco regions and rare in the Alto

Chaco (Hayes, 1995). The apparent decline in some parts of the range is attributable to trade but elsewhere it is undoubtedly less numerous owing to forest loss (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: None

EU OPINIONS: None

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who concluded that this was “*a relatively common species, with a wide distribution in the lowlands of south eastern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and northern Argentina; described as one of the two most common parrots in the area. Populations are generally stable but may have suffered as a result of deforestation, and are slowly declining in Argentina. Minimum net imports reported to CITES increased each year from 830 in 1981 to 3220 in 1984 and then increased markedly to 25,596 in 1985. The majority of the exports apparently originated in Argentina. This species can undoubtedly sustain a substantial level of trade, but the effects of the sharply increasing exports from Argentina up to 1985 should be monitored with care, particularly in view of the reports that the species may be slowly declining in the country. No trade in this species should have been allowed after the introduction of the general export ban in Argentina in 1986*”.

In 1993 the species was entered into Phase II of the Review of Significant Trade. Details of the species status and progress through the review are not clear from the available documents, however, it was recorded at COP 10 that all the recommendations made by the Animals Committee had been implemented (CITES Secretariat 1997).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Aratinga wagleri*

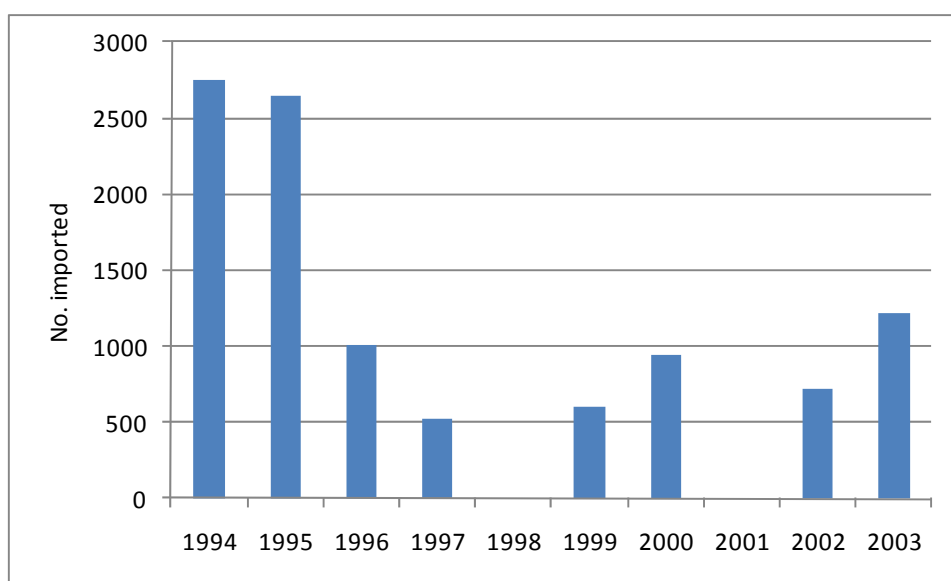
SYNONYMS: *Conurus wagleri*, *Psittacara wagleri*

COMMON NAMES: Red-fronted Conure, Scarlet-fronted Parakeet

EXPORTERS: Peru.

EXPORT QUOTAS: In 1997 Peru published an export quota of 5,800. No further quotas were published until 2001 when a quota of 1,000 was set for that year. No quota was published in 2002. In 2003 Peru set an export quota of 1,033 rising to 1,750 in 2004.

TRADE PATTERNS: Direct imports of *Aratinga wagleri* into the EU were highest in 1994-1995 (Figure 13). Reported imports in the two subsequent years declined consecutively. All imports over the ten years originated in Peru, with the exception of 40 specimens reported to originate in Germany and 30 specimens reported as wild birds from the Czech Republic. These records were likely to be erroneous as the species does not naturally occur within Europe. An EU import suspension was established in 1997 for Peru, and there were no reported imports in 1998. The suspension was no longer in force in 1999, and EU imports then resumed although there were no reported imports in 2001. The main EU importers were Spain (7,272) and Portugal (2,122). The total number of birds imported directly from Peru was 10,407.



**Figure 13** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Aratinga wagleri* from Peru, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Aratinga wagleri* is distributed in north-western and western south America in the Andes from Venezuela to Peru (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is reportedly abundant in many parts of the range and unaffected by loss of forests; however reduced in numbers in Colombia, where along with Peru, it is sometimes persecuted as a crop pest, but it is still very common in parts of Peru (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Habitat loss has caused range

contraction in some parts; the species is considered to be patchily common, even abundant, but scarce or absent in many areas, and scarcer in the south (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: Imports into the EU of *A. wagleri* from Peru were suspended on 5/10/1995 under previous EU Regulation 3626/82. The import suspension remained in place when current Regulation 338/97 came into force in 1997. A review of the species was prepared for SRG13 by Inskipp (1999) which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Ridgely (1982) who noted “*the species was said to be common and conspicuous very locally, but less numerous elsewhere, often varying seasonally in abundance and it was thought to be essentially stable*”. Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990) regarded it as “*common*”.

For Peru, information was also provided from O'Neill (1981) who reported that “*A. w. frontata was abundant west of the Andes, and that it was tolerant of human disturbance*”. Koepcke (1970) reported the species to be “*uncommon in the department of Lima*”. Parker *et al* (1982) described it as “*common in central areas of Peru*”. A pilot survey in the 'El Angelo' hunting district, Sullana, found that it was “*relatively numerous, with an apparently stable population*” (Peru CITES MA, *in litt.* to CITES Secretariat, 1985).

Morrison (1948) noted that *A. w. minor* “*was thought to be very common at Ninabamba, 80 miles south-east of Ayacucho*” and Carriker (1933) reported it to be “*abundant in the upper Marañón Valley*”. The SRG found in 1999 that the existing import suspension was no longer appropriate, and it formed no opinion in its place (European Commission 1999).

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Aratinga wagleri* are summarised in Table 11.

**Table 11** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Peru	21/11/98 22/12/97		

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who noted that “*minimum net imports reported to CITES decreased from a peak of 16,913 in 1982 to 2758 in 1985. The majority of exports apparently originated in Peru. The sharp decline in exports from Peru and the peak in 1982 are probably attributable to the quotas imposed in 1983. Protected in all range countries except Peru, where there is an export quota. The Peruvian export quotas appear to have been effective in curtailing the trade. The species is common in the country, but it is recommended that the quotas be clarified and regularly reviewed in relation to the population censuses, as local over-collection at cliff nesting sites clearly could be a danger*”.

The species was subsequently entered into phase III of the Review of Significant Trade in 1994. Details of the species status and progress through the review are not clear from the available documents, however at the 12th meeting of the Animals Committee in September 1995 the CITES the Secretariat reported that it was currently attempting to secure funds in order to carry out a study of the species in Peru. The Animals Committee decided that no formal action was required (CITES Secretariat 2001).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Pionites melanocephalus*

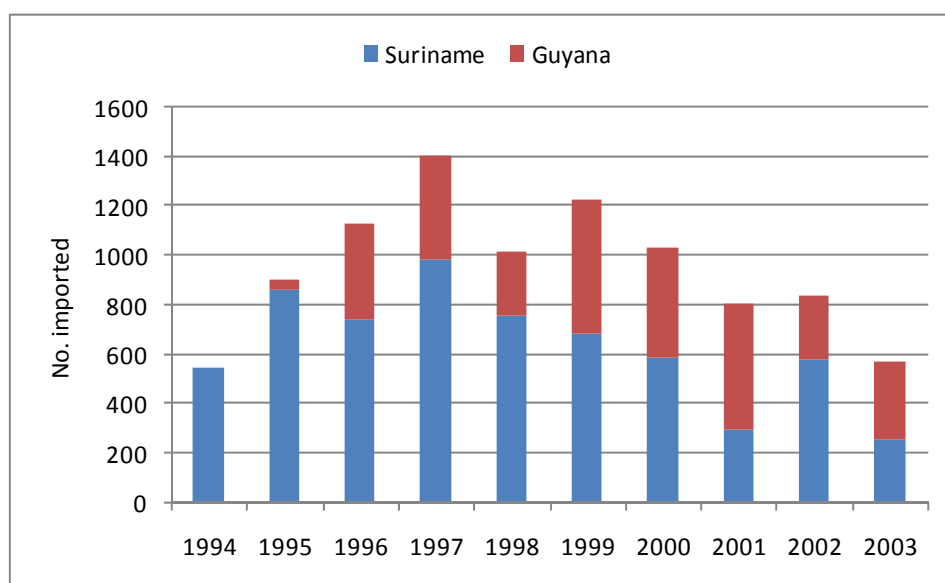
SYNONYMS: *Pionites melanocephala*

COMMON NAMES: Black-crowned Parrot, Black-headed Caique, Black-headed Parrot

EXPORTERS: Guyana, Suriname.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Between 1997-2010 Guyana published an export quota of 600. Suriname published an export quota of 1,605 in 1997. Between 1998 - 2007 it was reduced to 1,378, with the exception of 2002 where it rose to 1,745. From 2008 the quota was reduced to 1,103.

TRADE PATTERNS: Direct imports of *Pionites melanocephalus* into the EU increased gradually year on year until reported imports peaked 1997 (Figure 14). The major exporter of the species was Suriname (6,317 specimens), with Guyana the only other exporter (3,187) as reported by EU reporters. Guyana and Suriname were the dominant exporters of this species to the EU overall, with the EU reporting 48,721 and 28,297 specimens imported respectively. The principle EU importers of the species direct from the origin countries were the Netherlands (4,827), Spain (998), United Kingdom (991) and Belgium (987).



**Figure 14** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Pionites melanocephalus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *P. melanocephalus* occurs in northern South America, north of the Amazon from Peru and Colombia to the Guianas (Juniper & Parr 1998). It is considered to be generally common throughout its range, where vast areas of habitat remain (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). The species is generally common and in places numerous; it is reported as widespread and fairly common in Guyana, common to abundant in north-east Peru, and common to numerous in Colombia (Juniper & Parr 1997).



EU CONSIDERATION: Trade in this species from Guyana was assessed by the SRG at its 20<sup>th</sup> meeting in July 2001, as part of a wider assessment of a number of species subject to Standing Committee recommendations. The SRG recorded a positive opinion.

The SRG recorded a positive opinion for trade from Suriname at its second meeting in July 1997 after considering Surinamese published export quota for that year. This decision was re-assessed by the SRG at its 24<sup>th</sup> meeting in September 2002. A review of literature by UNEP- WCMC (2002) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from del Hoyo *et al* (1997) as summarised above. No specific opinion of the SRG is recorded in the summary of conclusions of SRG 24. This indicates that it was not decided to either maintain or withdraw the positive opinion made at SRG 2, which therefore remains valid.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Pionites melanocephalus* are summarised in Table 12.

**Table 12** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Guyana			29/10/01 18/07/01
Suriname			22/07/97

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: PSITTACIFORMES

SPECIES: *Amazona farinosa*

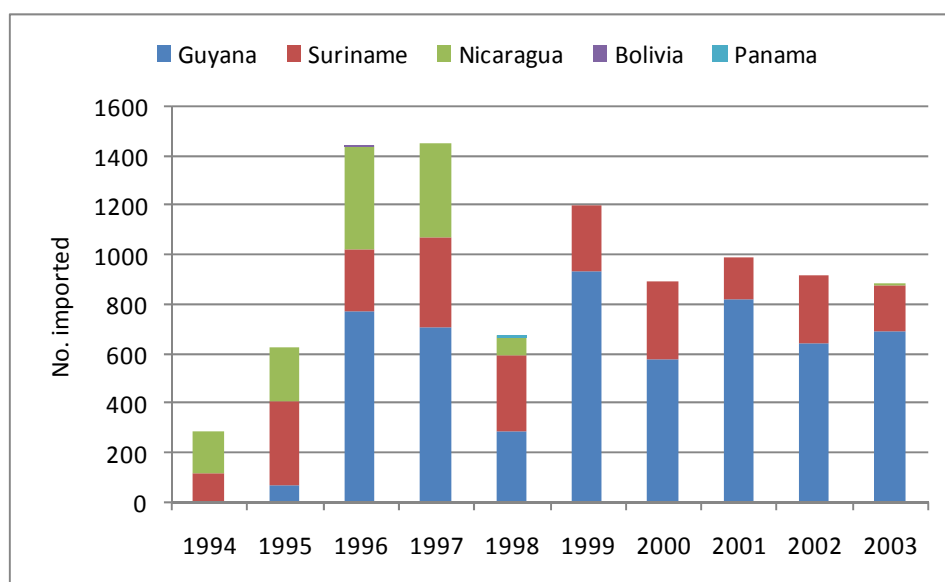
SYNONYMS: *Psittacus farinosus*

COMMON NAMES: Mealy Amazon, Mealy Parrot

EXPORTERS: Guyana, Suriname, Nicaragua

EXPORT QUOTAS: Between 1997-2000 Guyana published an export quota of 1,000, rising in 2001 to 1,100. In 2001 Mexico published an export quota of 115, but has not set any subsequent quota for this species. Nicaragua published a quota of 800 ranched specimens between 1997-1999, falling to 500 (rancher) between 2000-2004. Nicaragua has not published a quota since 2004. Suriname's export quota has fluctuated over time; 517 (1997), 450 (1998-2001), 523 (2002) and then 450 from 2003 onwards.

TRADE PATTERNS: EU-reported direct imports of *Amazona farinosa* during 1994-2003 rose substantially from 290 birds imported in 1994 to a peak of 1,455 in 1997. Imports then halved in 1998 and then remained at lower levels than reported in 1996-7. The key exporters were Guyana, Suriname and Nicaragua. Nicaragua ceased exporting *A. farinosa* in 1999, with the exception of eight specimens reported imported from the country in 2003. Total reported imports were 9,391 specimens, with 13 Member States reporting imports. The Netherlands and Spain were the major EU importers, with 3,429 and 2,304 specimens imported respectively.



**Figure 15** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Amazona farinosa*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species has an extensive range extending from middle America south into the Amazon and Orinoco basins, eastern Brazil and west of the Andes to

Ecuador. It is also found on the Caribbean slope of Mexico down to the Caribbean lowlands of Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and into Colombia (Juniper & Parr 1998). The species prefers extensive tracts of undisturbed lowland tropical forest (del Hoyo *et al* 1997). Forest clearing has certainly caused significant declines in some regions, notably in parts of Central America and in western Ecuador and south-eastern Brazil, but the still vast expanses of Guianan and Amazonian forest support large populations of these parrots (Forshaw and Cooper 1989). The species is reported to be fairly common in Guyana and common to abundant in Costa Rica (Juniper & Parr 1998).

EU CONSIDERATION: Imports into the EC of this species from Honduras have been suspended since 23/10/1986. Imports into the EC of this species from Belize and Mexico have been suspended since 23/01/1987. These suspensions came into force under previous EC CITES Regulation 3626/82 and were maintained when the current Regulation 338/97 came into force in 1997.

The SRG re-visited these long standing suspensions at their 12<sup>th</sup> meeting in April 1999 for which a literature review was prepared by Inskipp (1999). Specific information available for Belize was provided by Juniper & Parr (1998) who found the species to be “*reasonably common in Belize*” and from Russell (1964) who noted it to be a “*moderately common resident of tall humid forests*”.

For Honduras, information was provided from Juniper & Parr (1998) who considered the species to be “*uncommon*” in Honduras and also from Monroe (1968) who reported the species to be “*an uncommon resident of tropical lowland forest on the Caribbean slope of Honduras, occurring up into low montane forest as high as 1200m*”.

For Mexico, information was provided by Edwards (1972) who reported that the species was “*rather rare in Mexico, where it occurred mainly in dense, humid forest and often near the edges of scattered clearings*” (Forshaw and Cooper 1989). “*In Oaxaca, it is a fairly common resident of heavy tropical rainforests in the Atlantic region*”.

The SRG agreed that the existing suspension for all three countries was no longer warranted and formed no opinion in its place (European Commission 1999).

The SRG recorded a positive opinion for trade from Suriname at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting in July 1997 after considering Surinames’ published export quotas for that year.

Trade in this species from Guyana was assessed by the SRG at its 20<sup>th</sup> meeting in July 2001, as part of a wider assessment of a number of species subject to Standing Committee recommendations. The SRG recorded a positive opinion.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Amazona farinosa* summarised in Table 13.

**Table 13** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Belize	Removed 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Guyana			29/10/01 18/07/01
Honduras	Removed 19/09/99 21/11/98 22/12/97		
Mexico	Removed 19/09/9921/11/98 22/12/97		
Suriname			22/07/97

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Prior to the establishment of the Significant Trade Review process, the species was reviewed by Inskipp *et al* (1988) who noted that “*this species has one of the largest ranges of any neotropical parrot. Five subspecies are recognised. It is reported to be common throughout the bulk of its range in the Guianas and Amazonia, but is thought to have declined in Central America, western Ecuador and south-east Brazil as a result of deforestation. Minimum net imports reported to CITES from 1981 to 1985 varied from 1721 in 1982 to 4876 in 1985. The majority of exports originated in Guyana, with lesser amounts from Honduras and, particularly in 1981, Bolivia. Guatemala emerged as the major exporter in 1985. Protected in most countries of origin but exports are permitted from Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Suriname. This species is probably capable of sustaining a substantial trade in the central part of its South American range, but the large and increasing trade from Guyana requires monitoring because export controls, although apparently subject to a quota system, have not so far been based on quantitative data from population surveys. The species is apparently generally uncommon in Honduras and the level of trade from there should be investigated and clarification sought on the setting of quotas*”.

*Amazona farinosa* (Guyana) was identified as a potential candidate for phase IV of the review at AC14 in May 1998. At this time, the European Commission funded a CITES field project in Guyana, to investigate the status and distribution of psittacines in Guyana, and to make recommendations on the management of psittacines, including harvest quotas, areas to be protected, analysis of the potential for reintroduction, or future exploitation of psittacines through captive breeding or ranching. The results of this project assisted the Animals Committee in making its recommendations to Guyana at their 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> meetings in 1999 and 2000. These recommendations included the adoption of annual export quotas not greater than those recommended in the project (for *A. farinosa* this was 1,100); the establishment of a field reporting system to determine the geographic origin within Guyana of harvested birds; the implementation of a system to monitor trends in the populations of harvested species; and the requirement to base future annual harvest and export quotas on the methodology used in the report on the field project, and in consultation with the Scientific Authority of Guyana. At SC45 in June 2001 it was reported that Guyana had accepted the recommendations made and the CITES Secretariat was of the view that that no further action was required (CITES Secretariat 2001).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Necrosyrtes monachus*

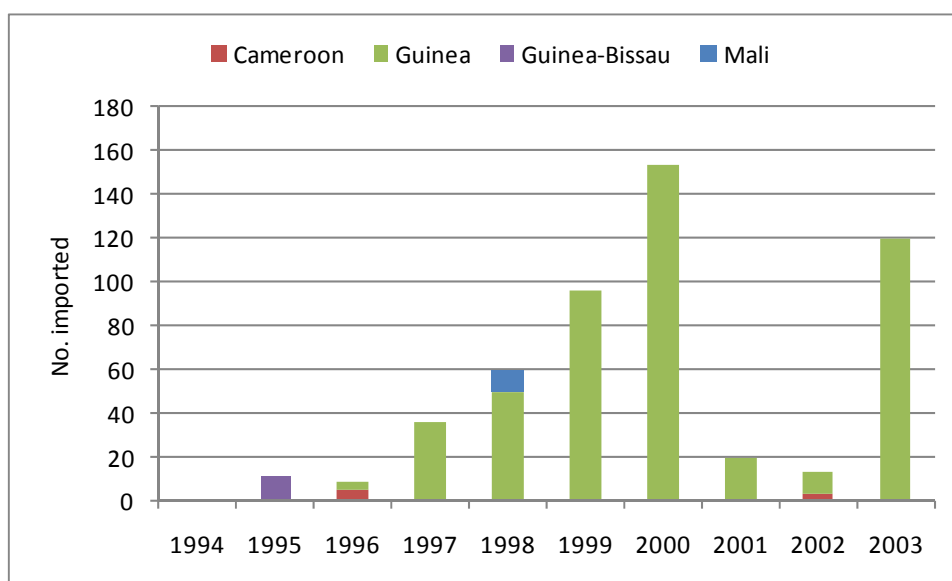
SYNONYMS: *Cathartes monachus*

COMMON NAMES: Hooded Vulture

EXPORTERS: Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Cameroon, Mali.

EXPORT QUOTAS: The United Republic of Tanzania published an export quota of 100 live specimens in 2008, 2009 & 2010.

TRADE PATTERNS: A total of 523 individuals of *Necrosyrtes monachus* were imported during 1994-2003, the greatest number of all species of Falconiformes. There were no EU-reported imports in 1994, but a generally increasing trade trend was apparent from 1995-2000 with 154 birds imported in 2000. The majority of all EU imports (94%) were exported directly from Guinea (Figure 16). Two additional specimens originating in Guinea were imported to an EU accession country via the Netherlands in 2001.



**Figure 16** EU reported imports of live, wild *Necrosyrtes monachus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Endangered

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Necrosyrtes monachus* is widely distributed throughout sub-Saharan Africa, occurring in varied habitats including open grassland, wooded savannah, desert and areas integrated with human development and agriculture (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The species is common or locally abundant to the north of the equator, especially in the west and eastwards to Ethiopia and Uganda, but scarce or even rare to the south (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The global population is thought to be in the region of 200,000-330,000 individuals and the population trend is considered relatively stable (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: The SRG considered trade in *N. monachus* from the main exporter, Guinea in November 2000 (SRG18). A literature review by Inskipp (2000) suggested the

species occurred in the south and east of the country and was common in parts of range within Guinea (Morel & Morel, 1988; Mundy, 2000). A positive opinion was formed. The species/country combination was assessed again at SRG32 in March 2005 following a review of Guinea by UNEP-WCMC (2005). This report reviewed additional references (Altenburg & van der Kamp, 1991; Halleux, 1994; Hayman *et al* 1995; Nikolaus, 2000) which confirmed occurrence in the east, south and coastal areas of Guinea, with occurrence of the species noted as abundant or common in several areas. The positive opinion for Guinea was maintained.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Necrosyrtes monachus* are summarised in Table 14.

**Table 14** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspensions	Negative opinions	Positive opinions
Guinea			15/03/05
			07/11/00

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

OTHER COMMENTS: This species was uplisted by the IUCN from Least Concern to Endangered in 2011. An annual export quota of 50 *Necrosyrtes monachus* was recommended by G. Rondeau (Pers Comm. 2008).

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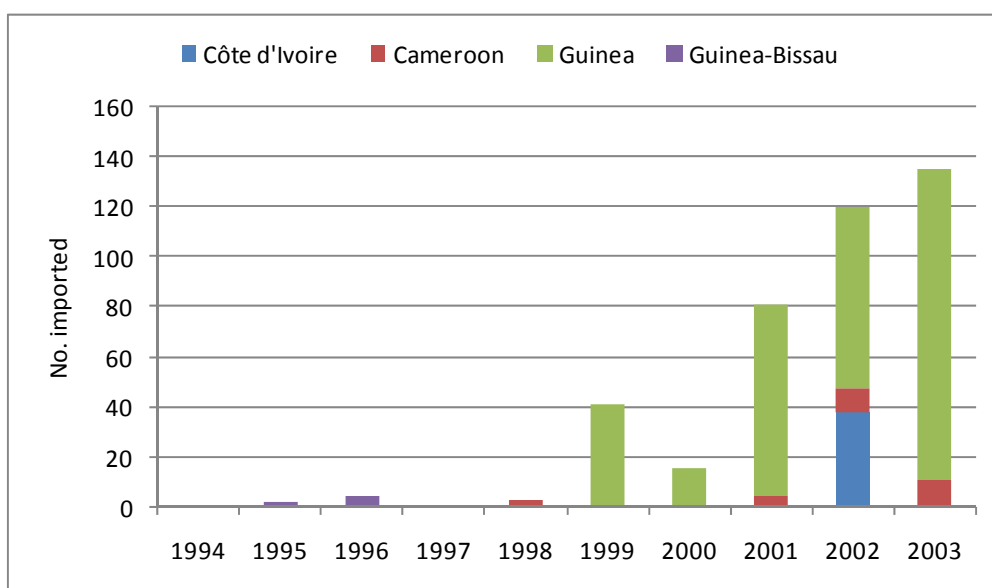


## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES:	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
SYNONYMS:	-
COMMON NAMES:	African White-backed Vulture
EXPORTERS:	Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea-Bissau.
EXPORT QUOTAS:	The United Republic of Tanzania published an export quota of 100 live specimens in 2008, 2009 & 2010.

**TRADE PATTERNS:** An average of two specimens of *Gyps africanus* were imported into the EU per year during 1994-1998, with all reported imports originating from Cameroon and Guinea-Bissau. In 1999, the EU reported imports of 41 African White-backed Vultures originating in Guinea. Trade from the country then generally increased to 124 specimens in 2003. A large proportion of all direct imports during 1994-2003 (82%) originated in Guinea, with 8% originating in Cameroon (Figure 17).

Four live *G. africanus* were imported via Morocco, two each originating in Guinea and Cameroon. Three specimens were imported by accession countries from EU15 Member States.



**Figure 17** EU reported imports of live, wild *Gyps africanus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

**IUCN RED LIST:** Near Threatened

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** *Gyps africanus* is distributed throughout much of Sub-Saharan Africa. With the exception of highly populated areas of Guinea and DRC, it is the most numerous vulture in Africa (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001; BirdLife International, 2009). The global population has been estimated at 270,000 and although populations are apparently stable across Ethiopia, Tanzania and in southern Africa, populations have declined by over 90% in West Africa (Thiollay, cited in BirdLife International, 2009). The main threats to the species have been identified as loss of habitat, reduced prey availability, trade, persecution and poisoning (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: Trade in *Gyps africanus* from the main exporter, Guinea was assessed by the SRG in November 2000 (SRG18). A literature review by Inskipp (2000) was presented which suggested that the species was the “*commonest African griffon-like vulture of savanna and woodland by 4-5 times, eg in many large reserves and ranches, with 2500 breeding pairs estimated for Transvaal alone. Subject to some persecution, poisoning and range reduction in parts of S, C and NE Africa, but has also expanded to adopt power pylons as nest-sites in S Africa.*’ (Thiollay 1994).” A positive opinion was formed for Guinea.

For Tanzania, the review cited Zimmerman *et al* (1996), which noted in the north of the country, the species was “*the common large vulture of most national parks and reserves. Widespread and resident in all open or lightly wooded with large mammals, mainly below 2300 m*”. Based on Tanzania’s reported exports of 14 specimens in 1990, the SRG formed a positive opinion for Tanzania.

The SRG reviewed *Gyps africanus* from Guinea again in 2005 at SRG32. A literature review by UNEP-WCMC (2005) found the species to be rare in several national parks within the country, noting:

“A flock of 20 was seen at Kankan airfield in November 1984 (Walsh, 1987). It was rarely found along the coast during visits from 1988 to 1990, with a total of 25 individuals seen (Altenburg and van der Kamp, 1991). It was recorded from Wassou, Koba and Kolenté in the west in 1991 (Demey, 1995). It was rarely recorded in primary woodland and bush habitat of the Parc National du Haut Niger in 1996-1997 (Nikolaus, 2000). It was rarely recorded from lowland areas of Pic de Fon Forest Reserve in November and December 2002 (Demey and Rainey, 2004)”.

The SRG adopted a precautionary negative opinion on 15/03/05. In 2008, the negative opinion for *G. africanus* was formalised within EU Suspension Regulation 811/2008 and currently remains in place. In an analysis of EU and candidate country annual reports to CITES for the year 2005, *G. africanus* was highlighted as a species which met the “*overall increase*” criteria for trade over the period 1996-2005 (UNEP-WCMC, 2007). It was not selected for further review on the basis of the EU ban on imports of wild birds for reasons of biosecurity.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Gyps africanus* are summarised in Table 15.

**Table 15** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Guinea	26/11/10	15/03/2005	07/11/2000
	21/05/09		
	03/09/08		
Tanzania			07/11/2000

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Caracara plancus*

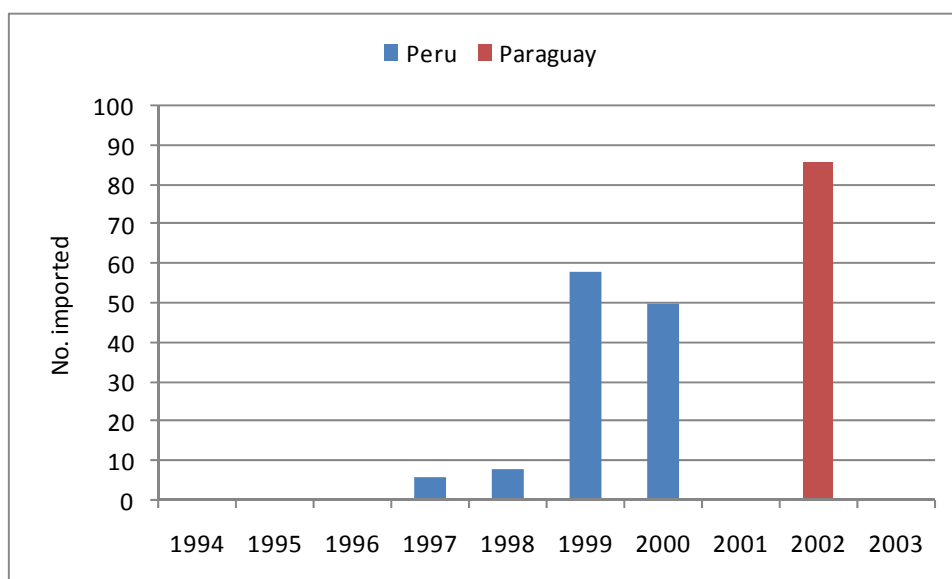
SYNONYMS: *Polyborus plancus*

COMMON NAMES: Common Caracara, Crested Caracara, Southern Caracara.

EXPORTERS: Peru, Paraguay

EXPORT QUOTAS: Paraguay published an export quota of 200 live specimens in 2000.

TRADE PATTERNS: *Caracara plancus* was imported to the EU exclusively from Peru during 1997-2000. Following Peru's self-imposed moratorium on exports of wild birds in 2001<sup>15</sup>, the origin of specimens imported to the EU switched to Paraguay in 2002. A total of 86 live specimens of the Common Caracara were reported imported from Paraguay in 2002 (Figure 18). In addition, the Czech Republic (an accession State) imported 16 specimens from the Netherlands in 2002, all of which originated in Paraguay.



**Figure 18** EU reported imports of live, wild *Caracara plancus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Caracara plancus* is widely distributed in the South Nearctic and Neotropical regions with an estimated range of 8-9million km<sup>2</sup> (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). Abundance varies greatly from rare to common across the range; the global population is not quantified but is considered to be in at least six figures although densities of only one bird/10km<sup>2</sup> would give a total population in the high hundreds of thousands (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001).

EU CONSIDERATION: The species was reviewed by UNEP-WCMC (2001) for SRG19 on 26 March 2001. For Peru, the literature consulted (Clements & Shany, 2001) suggested that the species was "fairly common along Pacific slope from sea level to 2500m' Information

<sup>15</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.

from White *et al* (1994) also suggested the species was “fairly common to locally abundant. Locally persecuted in some farming regions (eg in southern Chile) as accused of preying on lambs; declines reported in southern Argentina in areas where strychnine used by sheep ranchers. Conversion of farmland to citrus plantations, and other forms of habitat loss, threaten Florida population. Elsewhere, conversion of forest to cattle pastures almost certainly beneficial to species, and range expanding.” A positive opinion was formed for Peru at SRG19.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Caracara plancus* are summarised in Table 16.

**Table 16** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspensions	Negative opinions	Positive opinions
Peru			29/10/2001
			26/03/2001

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

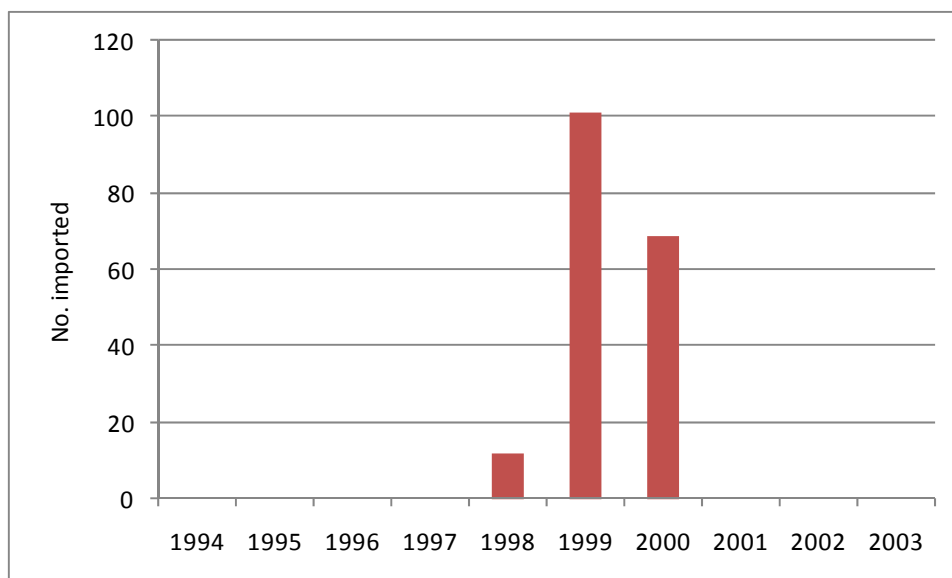
SYNONYMS: *Spizaetus melanoleucus*

COMMON NAMES: Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, Black-chested Eagle  
Grey Buzzard-Eagle.

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* was imported to the EU only during the three years 1998-2000 (Figure 19). All direct imports originated from Peru. Trade to the EU peaked in 1999, with 101 birds reported imported. Imports ceased after Peru introduced a self-imposed ban on exports of wild birds in 2001<sup>16</sup>. In addition, two specimens originating in Argentina were imported by the United Kingdom via Poland in 1998. One bird originating in Peru was imported by an accession State from an EU Member State in 2001.



**Figure 19** EU reported imports of live, wild *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* from Peru, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* is patchily distributed across the Neotropical region across the entire length of the Andes and other parts of the southern half of South America (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001), with range extent estimated at 6.8 million km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2009). The global population is estimated at 10,000 individuals and is considered stable (BirdLife International, 2009). Abundance varies throughout the range and from rare (especially in the north) to fairly common (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001).

EU CONSIDERATION: The species was reviewed by Inskipp (2000) for all range States at SRG18. The literature review found conservation status to vary across the range:

<sup>16</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.

*“Generally fairly common; eg numerous in region of Torres del Paine National Park, Southern Chile. Range expanding in Brazil into decimated Atlantic forest in Alagoas. Declines reported in southern Argentina, in areas where strychnine used by sheep ranchers (Thiollay, 1994).”* For Peru, literature in press (Clements & Shany, 2001) noted the species to be *“uncommon in montane forests at 2500-3500m”*.

The outcome of the SRG discussion on this species is not clear from the available documentation as no opinion is recorded in the summary of conclusions of the meeting. This suggests that either the SRG recorded a no-opinion (which was not, at that time, routinely recorded) or that the species was not actually discussed at the meeting due to lack of time or other reasons.

EU OPINIONS: There are no import suspensions for this species, nor are there any positive or negative opinions of the SRG in place.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Gypohierax angolensis*

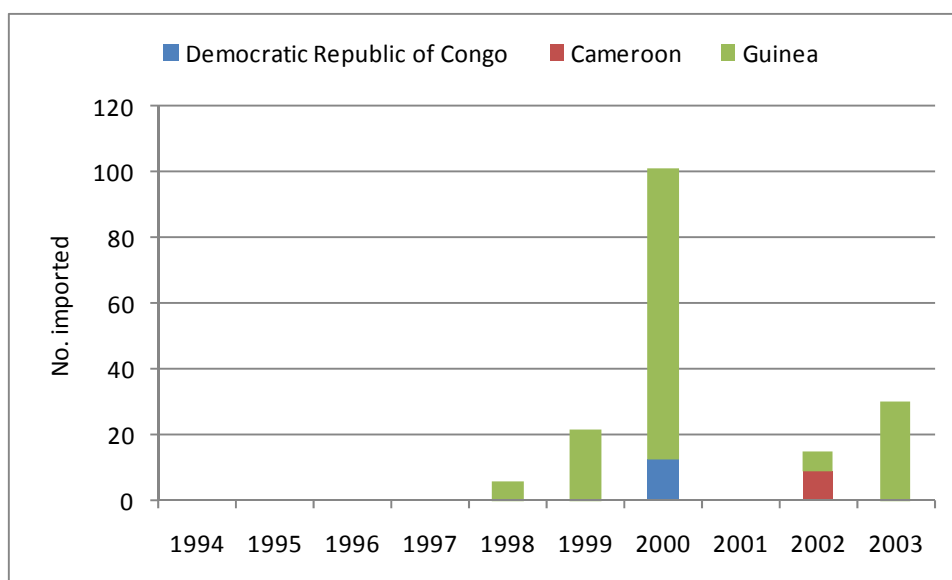
SYNONYMS: *Falco angolensis*

COMMON NAMES: Palm-nut Vulture, Vulturine Fish-Eagle

EXPORTERS: Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon.

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: EU reported imports of *Gypohierax angolensis* fluctuated over the ten years 1994-2003. Prior to 1998, there were no reported direct imports, and then only low levels of trade until 2000 (Figure 20). In that year, imports comprised 13 birds from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 88 from the main exporter, Guinea. Imports then declined to 15 and 30 birds in 2002 and 2003 respectively. Nine birds imported originated from Cameroon, the only other exporter to the EU, in 2002. All imports of *Gypohierax angolensis* were direct from the origin countries.



**Figure 20** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Gypohierax angolensis*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Gypohierax angolensis* has an extremely large range in excess of 11 million km<sup>2</sup> (Birdlife International, 2009). It is uncommon to rare in the south and very local in the east, but is widespread and locally abundant from West Africa to Angola and is reportedly the most numerous large raptor of lowland forests in West and Central Africa (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The global population is estimated to number 240,000 individuals and the population trend is stable (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: Trade in *G. angolensis* from all range States was assessed by the SRG in November 2000 at SRG18. According to a literature review of the conservation status in Guinea by UNEP-WCMC (Inskipp, 2000), Thiollay (1994) found the species to be: *'the commonest large raptor in many lowland forest areas of W and C Africa, at densities up to 1 pair/2 km<sup>2</sup>, and with c. 50% of population made up of immature birds. Less common in gallery forest and drier savannas. Abundant in swamps and along coast of Sierra Leone.*



*Readily utilizes secondary habitats, which have extended its range, but does not favour extensive oil palm monoculture. Rarely persecuted due to mainly vegetarian diet; unlikely to be vulnerable to pesticides.”*

Specifically for Guinea, the main exporter, the review cited Morel & Morel (1988) which found the species to be “*common, at least in Gaoual and Koundara departments*”. By reference to CITES trade data available up to and including 1999, the SRG formed a positive opinion for Guinea.

*Gypohierax angolensis* from Guinea was again reviewed by the SRG in March 2005, at their 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting. UNEP-WCMC (2005a) produced a species review for discussion citing Borrow & Demey (2001), which suggested *G. angolensis* was “*not uncommon to locally common resident in forest and wooded savanna belt throughout.*”

For Guinea, recent literature reviewed by UNEP-WCMC (2005a) suggested the species was common or frequent in several areas of the country: “*It was found to be abundant along the coast in 1988-1990 (Altenburg & van der Kamp, 1991). It was common in all types of habitat with trees in the region of Macenta during 1988-1991 (Halleux, 1994). It was recorded from the coast and the area of Kindia in the west in 1991 (Demey, 1995). It was frequently recorded from the Kounounkan Massif in 1992 (Hayman et al 1995). It was frequently recorded, and found breeding, in primary woodland habitat of the Parc National du Haut Niger, and also recorded from Kouroussa in 1996-1997 (Nikolaus, 2000). It was found to be uncommon in lowland areas of Pic de Fon Forest Reserve in November and December 2002 (Demey and Rainey, 2004).*

Trade data reported by Guinea and collective importers was also considered. Guinea reported exporting 385 birds during 1998-2003, although importers reported a total of 166 birds (UNEP-WCMC, 2005a). The positive opinion for Guinea was confirmed on 15/03/05.

In a review of species in trade from Cameroon, UNEP-WCMC (2005b) produced a factsheet on *G. angolensis* for SRG32 in October 2005. Status information for Cameroon was summarised by UNEP-WCMC (2005b) as follows:

*“Resident (Dowsett and Forbes-Watson, 1993; Ferguson-Lees and Christie, 2001). Reported from southern and eastern Cameroon, where not uncommon to locally common (Borrow and Demey, 2001). Fourteen records mapped in southern Cameroon (1 breeding), three on Lake Chad (Snow, 1978). Common in south-western forest (Louette, 1981). Frequent at Mt Oku Forest (Fotso, 2001) and a frequent resident at Mt Kupe (Bowden, 2001). Common in coastal western Cameroon (Eisentraut, 1973). Resident in and common in the Lobéké Reserve, especially in Raphia swamps (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1999a; Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 2000). Common to frequent in Korup National Park (Rodewald et al 1994). Common in western Cameroon (Serle, 1950, 1954). Frequent in Takamanda Forest Reserve (southern Cameroon) (Languy and Motombe, 2003). Recorded in craters at an altitude of 1,150m in the Manengouba mountain region (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1999b). Recorded in Tchabal Mbabo region by Fishpool and Evans (2001). Recorded at the Mbi Crater and Kimbi River (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1998; Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 2000). Observed once or rarely in savanna habitat on Mt Tchabal Mbabo (Smith and McNiven, 1993). Recorded in Lobéké Reserve (Smith et al 1996). Widespread near villages, also in forest (especially with Raphia and Elaeis) up to at least 1150m on Mt. Nlonaka (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 2001)”*

Based on apparently favourable conservation status within Cameroon and trade levels reported by importers totalling 110 during 1996-2002 (UNEP-WCMC, 2005b), a positive opinion was formed.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Gypohierax angolensis* are summarised in Table 17.

**Table 17** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Guinea			15/03/2005
			07/11/2000
Cameroon			25/10/2005

OTHER COMMENTS: An annual export quota of 10 *G. angolensis* was recommended by G. Rondeau (2008. Pers Comm).

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Accipiter gentilis*

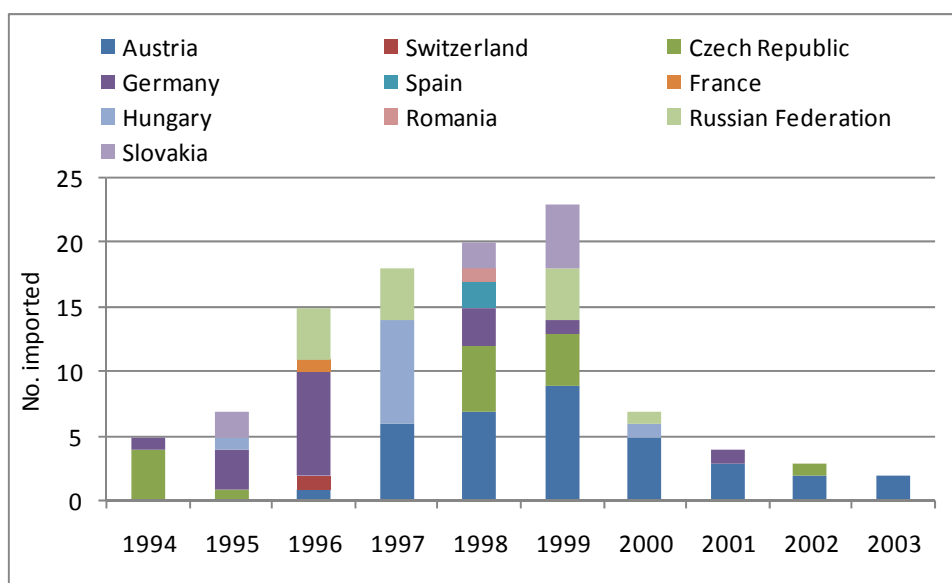
SYNONYMS: *Falco gentilis*

COMMON NAMES: Goshawk, Northern Goshawk

EXPORTERS: Austria, Germany, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain, France, Romania, Switzerland.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Uzbekistan have published export quotas for *Accipiter gentilis* since 2000. The quota for live specimens was 20 in 2000-2001, 70 in 2002-2004 and 100 from 2005-2009.

TRADE PATTERNS: *A. gentilis* was the only species of the Order Falconiformes to be imported by EU Member States in every year 1994-2003. Of all 104 direct imports, 85% represented trade between the EU15 and the accession States which joined the EU in 2004. Member States reported imports from only two countries that are not current members of the EU; namely the Russian Federation (13) and Switzerland (1) (Figure 21).



**Figure 21** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Accipiter gentilis*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

The EU reported imports of 69 live, wild specimens of *A. gentilis* that were re-exported from third Parties. All specimens traded originated in what are now EU Member States and with the exception of one specimen that was re-exported by Israel in 1994, all were also re-exported by current EU Member States (Table 18).

**Table 18** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Accipiter gentilis* 1994-2003 (re-exports only).

Importer	Exporter	Origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Austria	Czech Republic	Austria	6		1		2	5					14
	Hungary	Austria					1	3			1	1	6
	Slovakia	Austria			1	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	18
Czech Republic	Austria	Czech Republic	2										2
	Germany	Czech Republic				1					1		2
	Netherlands	Czech Republic		1	1								2
	Slovakia	Czech Republic	2		2		5	5	1		1		16
France	Hungary	France			1								1
Hungary	Germany	Hungary							2	1	1		4
	Italy	Hungary								1			1
		Germany					1						1
Netherlands	Israel	Finland	1										1
Slovakia	Hungary	Slovakia					1						1
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: The species has a wide circumpolar distribution with an estimated range of over 31 million km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2009). Abundance varies throughout the range; it is described as rare and local to fairly common and generally common (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The global population trend is considered to be stable, with a population numbering approximately 500,000

(BirdLife International, 2009). The species is widely distributed across Europe and is absent from only Ireland and Iceland, with the total European population estimated at 145,000-161,000 pairs (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001).

EU CONSIDERATION: The listing of *Accipiter gentilis* on Annex C1 of EU Regulation 3626/82 and later Annex A of Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 in 1997 restricted any EU imports of the species to non-commercial purposes where a non-detriment finding could be made. However, the species was reviewed by Inskipp (2000) for SRG18. This provided a summary of rough population figures extracted from Thiollay (1994), as follows:

*“70,000 pairs in European Russia; 4500-5000 pairs in Byelorussia; no more than 100 pairs in Azerbaijan; 1000-1500 pairs in Bulgaria; c. 2300 pairs in Austria. Figures from 1980’s for other sizeable European populations: 2300-3000 pairs in Spain; 3000-4500 pairs in France; 1500-1800 pairs in Netherlands; 4200-4700 pairs in Germany; c. 8000 pairs in Poland; c. 2000 pairs in Czechoslovakia; c. 1500 pairs in Hungary; 2000-3000 pairs in Norway; 5000 pairs in Sweden; 6000 pairs in Finland. Only a few dozen pairs in Morocco; 100-250 pairs in Turkey; estimated breeding population of at least 300-480 birds in Japan.”*

EU OPINIONS: There are no import suspensions for this species, nor are there any positive or negative opinions of the SRG in place.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Falco sparverius*

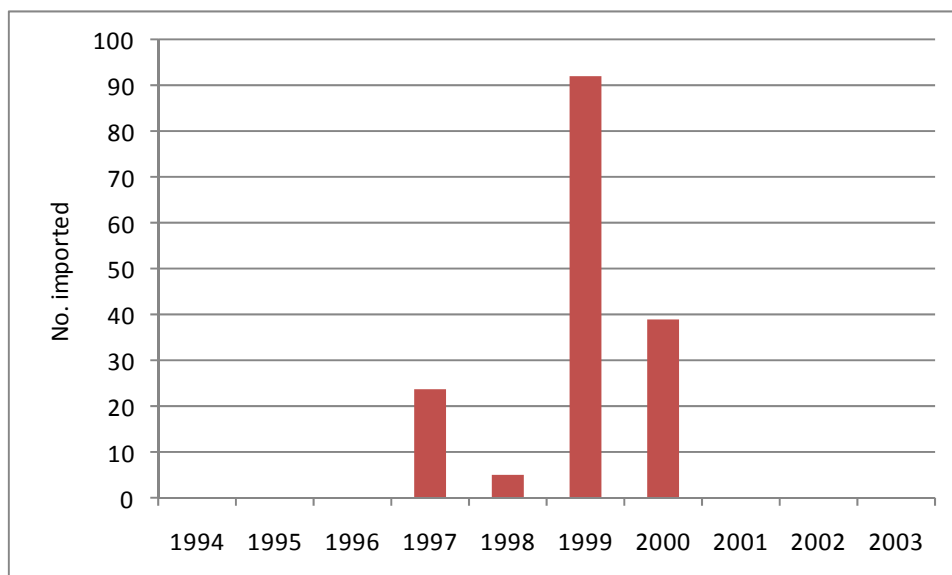
SYNONYMS: -

COMMON NAMES: American Kestrel

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: All EU-reported imports of *Falco sparverius* were imported in four consecutive years (1997-2000) with the highest imports of 92 specimens in 1999 (Figure 22). All imports originated from Peru. No trade was reported in 2001 or subsequent years following a self-imposed ban on exports of birds from Peru<sup>17</sup>. All EU imports of *F. sparverius* were direct from the countries of origin.



**Figure 22** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Falco sparverius* from Peru 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Falco sparverius* is the commonest and most widespread American falcon (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The species distribution is Nearctic and Neotropical, with an estimated range of around 25 million km<sup>2</sup> (Birdlife International, 2009). Throughout much of North America the species is widespread and very common to uncommon, although rarer in the south-east (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). The global population is thought to be large and stable, with an estimated six million individuals (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A review of the species was prepared for SRG 18 and SRG 19 in 2000. At SRG18 in November 2000, a review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from White *et al* (1994):

<sup>17</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.



*“Ubiquitous, and perhaps commonest New World falconid overall. Expanding range and increasing numbers in many regions; invading urban areas, readily occupying artificial nest boxes. Wintering population of North America estimated at 236,000 birds, and total breeding population at 1,200,000 pairs. No reliable estimates for most of Neotropical range. Decreasing in parts of SE USA, eg Florida (with entire population of race paulus), because of habitat alterations; scarce or decreasing in some other regions of USA, eg Texas and Arkansas.”* For Peru, literature in press (Clements & Shany, 2001) noted the species to be *“fairly common coast, highlands and Andean valleys from sea level to 4500m.”*

A review by UNEP-WCMC (2000) at SRG 19 summarised Parker *et al* 1982 which indicated for Peru, *F. sparverius* was *“common in the puna zone, fairly common in the arid subtropical and arid temperate zones, uncommon in the arid tropical and humid temperate zones, and rare in humid subtropical zone”*.

The outcome of the SRG discussions on this species is not clear from the available documentation as no opinions of the SRG have been recorded in the summary of conclusions of the meeting. This suggests that either the SRG recorded a no-opinion (which was not, at that time, routinely recorded) or that the species was not actually discussed at the meetings due to lack of time or other reasons.

EU OPINIONS: There are no import suspensions for this species, nor are there any positive or negative opinions of the SRG in place.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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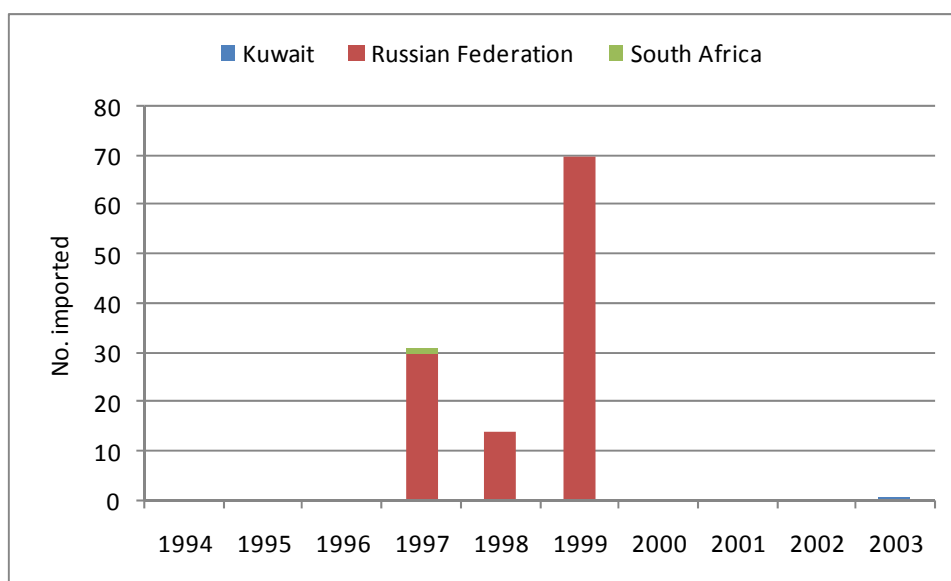
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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES:	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
SYNONYMS:	<i>Aquila orientalis</i> , <i>Aquila rapax nipalensis</i> , <i>Aquila rapax orientalis</i> .
COMMON NAMES:	Steppe Eagle
(RE)-EXPORTERS:	Russian Federation, South Africa, Kuwait, Tunisia.
EXPORT QUOTAS:	Uzbekistan published an export quota of 10 live specimens during 2000-2001 and 8 live specimens in 2002-2003.

**TRADE PATTERNS:** The EU-reported imports of 121 live Steppe Eagles during 1994-2003 direct from the origin countries. Imports originated predominately in the Russian Federation (114 birds). Imports from the country peaked in 1999 with 73 individual birds imported (Figure 23). Three specimens of *A. nipalensis* originating in Kazakhstan were imported to the EU in 1999 via the Russian Federation, and two specimens originating in the Russian Federation were imported, one each via Tunisia and an EU accession State.



**Figure 23** Direct EU-reported imports of live, wild *Aquila nipalensis*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

**IUCN RED LIST:** Least Concern

**CONSERVATION STATUS:** The species has an extremely large range predominantly in Asia extending to Eastern Europe (BirdLife International 2004; 2009). Distribution in winter is almost entirely AfroTropical and IndoMalayan (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). Assuming a range of 8 million km<sup>2</sup> and overall density of one pair per 100km<sup>2</sup>, Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) speculated the global population could number 80,000 breeding pairs, although the species was known to be declining in most of its range. Current population estimates are in the region of 10,000 (BirdLife International, 2009). *A. nipalensis* is most common in the stronghold of the Russian Federation, however populations declined in the country during 1990-2000 probably very rapidly (BirdLife International, 2004).

EU CONSIDERATION: A number of range States were considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

*“Common in suitable habitat, eg estimated c. 20,000 pairs in European Russia. Extirpated from large areas of former range in W; has disappeared from Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine due to habitat alteration, with conversion of steppes into fields, and persecution; also adversely affected by power lines. Trends of E populations unknown; 7852 birds recorded migrating over C Nepal in 1985. In any case, commonest eagle species of its size in the world.”*

A positive opinion was formed based on the available information for the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan at SRG18. Three live wild specimens were also reported imported originating from Kazakhstan in 1999 and a positive opinion for the species/country combination was also formed.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Aquila nipalensis* are summarised in Table 19.

**Table 19** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Kazakhstan			07/11/2000
Russian Federation			07/11/2000

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Gyps rueppellii*

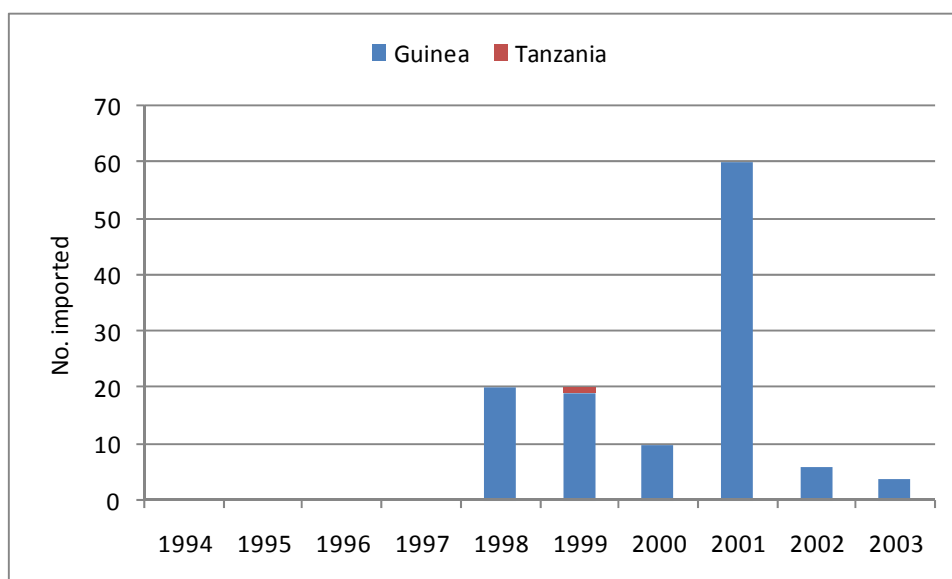
SYNONYMS: *Vultur rueppellii*

COMMON NAMES: Rüppell's Griffon, Rüppell's Griffon Vulture, Rüppell's Vulture

EXPORTERS: Guinea, Tanzania.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Guinea published an export quota of 60 live specimens from 2001-2005 inclusive.

TRADE PATTERNS: Over the ten years 1994-2003, EC Member States reported imports of *Gyps rueppellii* in six consecutive years 1998-2003 (Figure 24). Imports peaked in 2001, with 60 specimens imported, before declining to less than ten specimens in subsequent years. With the exception of one bird imported to the EU from Tanzania in 1999, all specimens originated from Guinea (Figure 24). All EU imports of *G. rueppellii* were direct from the origin countries.



**Figure 24** Direct EU-reported imports of live, wild *Gyps rueppellii*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Near Threatened

CONSERVATION STATUS: *G. rueppellii* has an estimated range of over 8 million km<sup>2</sup> occurring throughout the Sahel region and in East and West Africa (BirdLife International, 2009). It was described by Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) as uncommon in parts of West Africa, but otherwise common and locally abundant, and even the “*commonest vulture of arid Sahel and northeast African mountains.*” The population has experienced rapid declines especially in West Africa as a result of habitat loss through agricultural expansion, incidental poisoning, persecution, and historically through the loss of ungulates, and the population is currently estimated to number 30,000 individuals (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A number of range States were considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

“Total population estimated at 30,000 birds, including 3000 pairs in Tanzania, and 2000 pairs each in Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and W Africa. Less studied than other griffons; several colonies in Kenya reported to have declined through agricultural encroachment and poisoning. Widely killed for use in traditional medicines.’ Specifically for Guinea, the main exporter, the review cited Morel & Morel (1988) which recorded the species to be present in the Gaoual and Koundara departments.

The precise outcome of SRG 18 is not clear from the available documentation, however only Guinea is subject to a formal import suspension, in force since 02/02/01. The suspension has remained in place with each revision of the regulation.

On the basis that Cameroon had reported exports to the EU during 1996-2001, *G. rueppellii* was reviewed by UNEP-WCMC (2005) for SRG32 for a country-based review of species in trade from Cameroon, with status information summarised as provided below:

*Occurrence reported in Northern Cameroon (Ferguson-Lees and Christie, 2001), locally in highlands (Borrow and Demey, 2001). Three records mapped from Northern Cameroon (one breeding) (Snow, 1978). Uncommon in northern Cameroon (Louette, 1981). Frequent at Mt Oku Forest (Fotso, 2001), described as resident and spotted “occasionally” at 2,100m by Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett (1998) at Oku. An abundant resident in the Waza-Logone area (northern Cameroon) (Scholte et al 1999). Common in Waza (Sørensen et al 1996). Recorded more than once but considered uncommon in savanna habitat on Mt. Tchabal Mbabo (Smith and McNiven, 1993, Dongmo, 2004). Occurrence reported at Lake de Lere, Mora, Waza National Park and Moltam (Thiollay, 1978). Occurrence reported on Mt Tchabal Mbabo (Larison et al 1995). Recorded at Mbi Crater (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1998). Recorded in Faro National Park (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1999).*

Since no trade had been reported by EU importers, the SRG formed a no opinion for Cameroon. There was no apparent shift in exporters from Guinea to other countries following the adoption of EU restrictions in 1999 (Figure 24).

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Gyps rueppellii* are summarised in Table 20.

**Table 20** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Guinea	All suspension regulations from 02/02/01 - 26/11/10		

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

OTHER COMMENTS: Figure 24 indicates that there were EU reported imports of *G. rueppellii* from Guinea following the formation of the SRG negative opinion in December 1999. However, these can be attributed to reported imports of the accession States. Until they acceded to the EU in 2004, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations were not directly applicable.

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Parabuteo unicinctus*

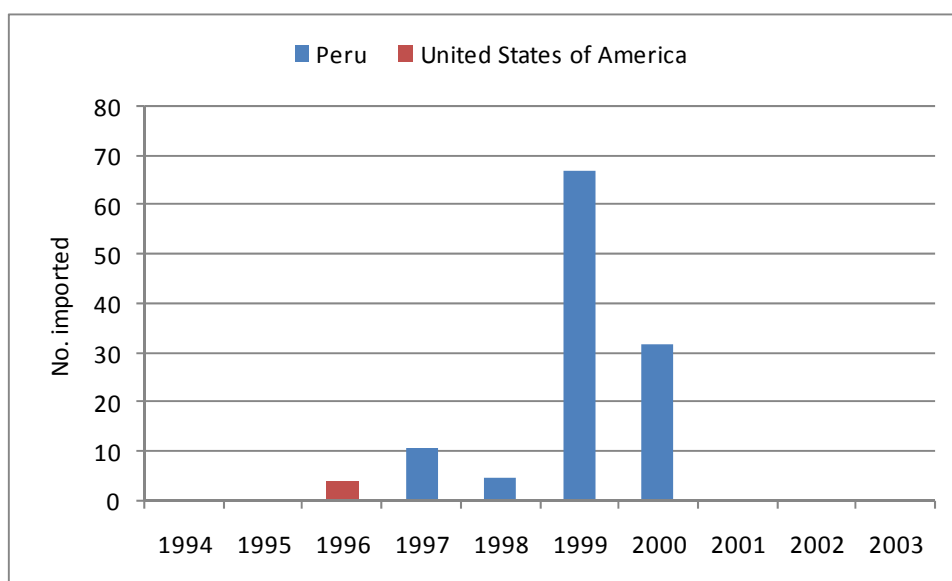
SYNONYMS: *Falco unicinctus*

COMMON NAMES: Bay-winged Hawk, Harris's Hawk

EXPORTERS: Peru, United States of America

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: *Parabuteo unicinctus* was imported at relatively low levels during the first five years of the review period (1994-8). A notable increase in reported EU imports was apparent in 1999, with 67 birds imported, all originating in Peru. This trend was consistent with the general increase in trade in Falconiformes observed in 1999-2000. The majority of EC imports of *P. unicinctus* (>96%) originated from Peru (Figure 25), with the remainder originating in the United States of America. Trade with Peru ceased in 2001, after a moratorium on trade was introduced<sup>18</sup>. All EU imports of *P. unicinctus* were direct from the origin countries.



**Figure 25** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Parabuteo unicinctus* 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: *P. unicinctus* has an extremely large range covering 9.4 million km<sup>2</sup> of the Southern Nearctic and Neotropical zones (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001; BirdLife International, 2009). The species distribution is patchy with considerable gaps with abundance described by Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) as uncommon to fairly common and even locally common, and always patchily distributed in South America and generally scarce in Argentina. The global population is estimated to number 400,000 individuals and is thought to be declining, yet it does not meet the decline threshold for the Vulnerable

<sup>18</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.

category under the population trend criterion of >30% decline over ten years or three generations (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: There has been no formal consideration of CITES trade data and conservation status of *Parabuteo unicinctus* at meetings of the SRG.

EU OPINIONS: There are no import suspensions or SRG positive or negative opinions in place for this species.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Aquila rapax*

SYNONYMS: *Aquila vindhiana*, *Falco rapax*

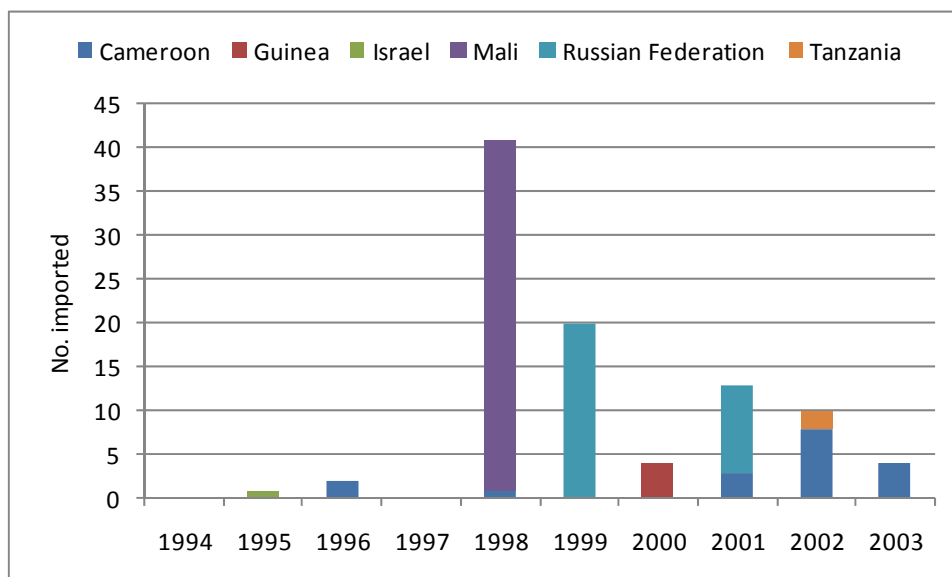
COMMON NAMES: Tawny Eagle

EXPORTERS: Mali, Russian Federation, Cameroon, Guinea, Tanzania, Israel, Finland.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Uzbekistan published an export quota of 8 live specimens from 2005-2008 and a quota of 4 live specimens in 2009 & 2010.

TRADE PATTERNS: As for other species of Falconiformes, the general trade pattern for *Aquila rapax* during 1994-2003 was fairly low levels of trade reported by EU importers pre-1998-9 followed by marked increase (Figure 26). *A. rapax* was imported from six range States within Africa and the Middle East. One specimen was reported imported by an accession State from Finland, which is not a range State for the species and was therefore excluded from Figure 26 (UNEP-WCMC 2005; UNEP-WCMC, 2009).

Mali was the main exporter of *A. rapax* to the EU during 1994-2003; all 40 birds which originated from the country were imported in 1998 (Figure 26). The Russian Federation was the other main exporter of Tawny Eagles to the EU; 30 birds were reported imported from the country. The Russian Federation is not a range state for the tawny eagle therefore it is likely that this trade represents taxonomic confusion with the steppe eagle (*A. nipalensis*) which was formerly considered to be a sub species of the tawny eagle.



**Figure 26** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Aquila rapax*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: The distribution of *A. rapax* is widespread. The species occurs in the Afrotropical, Indomalayan and marginally Palearctic regions and is described as generally common to fairly common over much of the range (Fergusson-Lees & Christie, 2001). On the African continent, the species was described as common in many parts of the range and based on an estimated extent of occurrence of 15 million km<sup>2</sup> estimated to

number at least six figures, with another five figure population estimated to occur on the Indian continent, although declines in east and southern Africa had been reported (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). Currently, the global population is considered large (100,000 individuals) and stable (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: The species was considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

*“Common in many areas, including several large national parks, such as Comoé (Ivory Coast), Hwange (Zimbabwe) with an estimated 200 pairs, and Kruger (South Africa) with 292 pairs. Commonest eagle of Indian plains. Very uncommon in Nepal, where presumed to be resident. Status in Burma unknown; may be mere vagrant; possibly very rare resident, eg along R. Irrawaddy. Adaptable, breeding equally successfully at mean inter-nest spacing of 3.5-59 km<sup>2</sup> and densities of 1 pair/64-300 km<sup>2</sup>. Scavenging habits make it susceptible to poisoning and has declined in many farming areas of S and E Africa. Also declining in W and NE Africa. Not known to be affected by pesticides.”*

For Mali, information was presented from Lamarche (1980) to suggest that the species was occasional and widespread and common in the Sahel in the rainy season but not frequent in the south. For Tanzania, the report referred to Zimmerman *et al* (1996), which stated that in the north of the country the species was *“widespread and fairly common resident of open country, bush and savannah at all elevations, mainly in dry areas”*. A positive opinion was formed for Tanzania at SRG18.

The species was reviewed by UNEP-WCMC (2005a) for SRG32 in March 2005 for Guinea. It stated *“.. reported to be rare in primary woodland, bush and grassland habitats of the Parc National du Haut Niger in 1996-1997 (Nikolaus, 2000). One individual was recorded on the coast by Altenburg and van der Kamp (1991).”* A negative opinion was formed for Guinea at SRG32.

In a country-wide review of Cameroon, UNEP-WCMC (2005b) reviewed trade levels and conservation status for *A. rapax*. The SRG formed a positive opinion for Cameroon. The following status information was presented by UNEP-WCMC (2005b):

*“Resident in northern Cameroon (Dowsett and Forbes-Watson, 1993; Ferguson-Lees and Christie, 2001). Three records mapped from northern Cameroon (Snow, 1978). Found in craters in the Manengouba montane region (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1999). Occurrence reported at Lake de Lere, Mora, Waza National Park and Moltam (Thiollay, 1978). Considered to be scarce to not uncommon in northern Cameroon by Borrow and Demey (2001) and considered by Louette (1981) to be common in north-eastern Cameroon. Occasional in Mt Oku Forest (Fotso, 2001). Reported as rare at 2,000 m, Mt Oku (Wilson, 1989), but Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett (1998) considered this to be a misidentification. Common resident in Waza-Logone area (N Cameroon) (Scholte *et al* 1999). Unconfirmed records from Kumbo (one) and Ndop (one) (Demey, 2005).”*

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Aquila rapax* are summarised in Table 21.

**Table 21** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Cameroon			25/10/2005
Guinea	26/22/10 21/05/09 03/09/08	15/3/2005	
Tanzania			07/11/2000

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

OTHER COMMENTS: *Aquila rapax* is covered by the provisions of the EC Birds Directive and accordingly, cannot be imported for primarily commercial purposes.

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Buteo polyosoma*

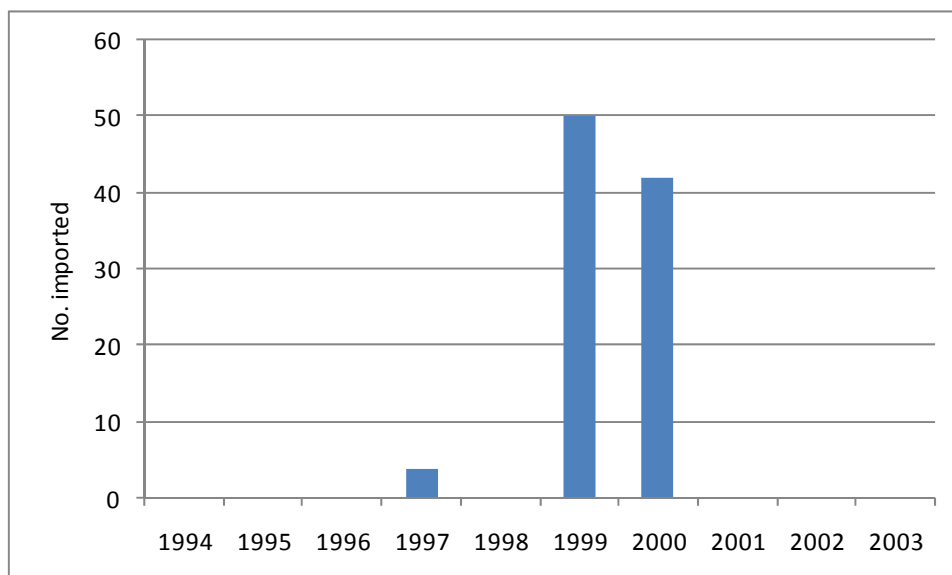
SYNONYMS: *Falco polyosoma*

COMMON NAMES: Red-backed Hawk

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: Members States of the EU25 reported imports of *Buteo polyosoma* during 1994-2003 only during three years: 1997 (4 birds), 1999 (50 birds) and 2000 (42 birds). The peak in EU imports in 1999 was consistent with other Falconiformes. All specimens originated from Peru (Figure 27) and ceased in 2001 following Peru's export ban on live birds<sup>19</sup>. All EU imports of *B. polyosoma* were direct from the origin countries.



**Figure 27** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Buteo polyosoma* from Peru 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species has a large Neotropical range with an estimated global extent of occurrence of 3.1 million km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2009). It has been described as common in at least parts of its range and a six figure population seems probable (Ferguson-Lees & Christie, 2001). However, the population has not been quantified and it is known that the population trend appears to be decreasing, although the decline is not thought to approach the thresholds for the Vulnerable criterion of the IUCN (>30% decline over ten years or three generations) (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: The species was considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

<sup>19</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.

'Status poorly known, but in general appears to be relatively secure, and locally common, eg Ecuador. Apparently declining in Chile.' For Peru, the main exporter, in-press literature consulted (Clements & Shany, 2001) suggested that the species was "fairly common".

The SRG formed a positive opinion for Peru at SRG18.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Buteo polyosoma* are summarised in Table 22.

**Table 22** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Peru			07/11/00

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Sagittarius serpentarius*

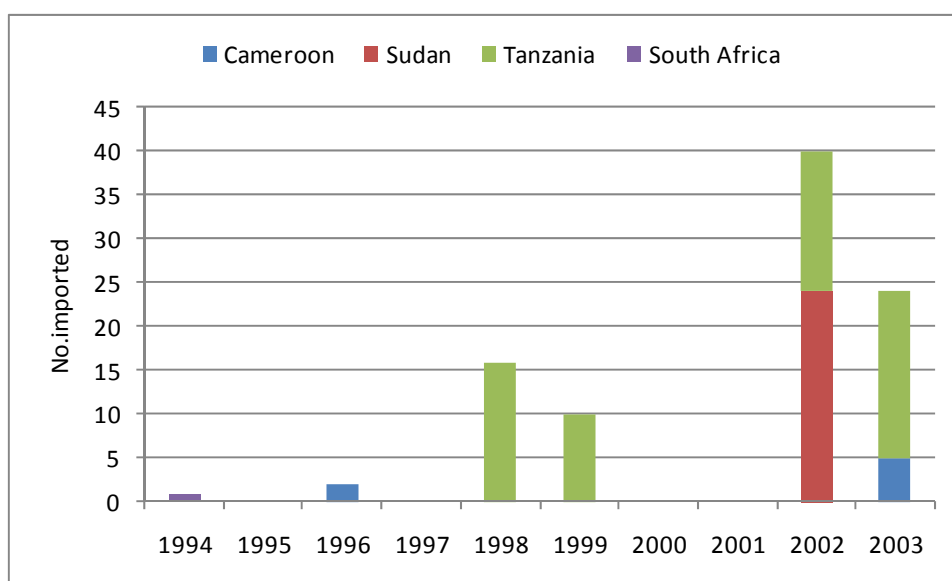
SYNONYMS: *Falco serpentarius*

COMMON NAMES: Secretarybird

EXPORTERS: Tanzania, Sudan, Cameroon, South Africa.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Tanzania is the only country to have published an export quota. In 1998, the quota was 22 live individuals. The export quota was 53 live specimens in 1999, 22 in 2000-2001, and in 2002-2004: 8, 5 and 5 specimens respectively. For 2008-2010, the published quota was 20 live specimens.

TRADE PATTERNS: Imports of *Sagittarius serpentarius* to the EU were variable during 1994-2003. In contrast with other highly traded Falconiformes, EU imports were not highest during the years 1999-2000, but peaked in 2002-2003 (Figure 28). Tanzania was the main exporter with 61 birds imported directly from the country. Twenty-four birds were reported imported from Sudan, all within a single year (2002). One specimen originating from Tanzania was imported by a Member State from an accession State in 2002.



**Figure 28** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Sagittarius serpentarius*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Vulnerable

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species has an extremely large range in sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated global extent of occurrence of over 14 million km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2009). Status varies throughout the range from uncommon to rare in some parts to generally common in others (Fergusson-Lees & Christie, 2001). It has a large global population estimated to number 10,000-100,000 individuals and although the population trend is thought to be decreasing, the species does not meet the decline threshold of >30% decline over ten years or three generations to meet the Vulnerable criterion (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A review of the species was prepared for SRG18 and 19 by UNEP-WCMC (2000), which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Kemp (1994):

*“Widespread and often locally common, both in protected natural areas and in various forms of extensive agriculture. Often protected in recognition of snake and rodent killing abilities, but sometimes persecuted at low accessible nest-sites. Afforestation of grasslands and intensive land use have eliminated habitat, with some compensation where bush has been cleared for grazing or croplands. No total population estimates but over 1000 breeding pairs thought to occur in Transvaal Province of South Africa alone.”*

Specific information available for Tanzania from Zimmerman *et al* (1996), was presented, which noted in the north of the country the species was “*conspicuous, but nowhere common, on open plains, farmland, and grassland with scattered bushes and trees.*” A positive opinion was formed for Tanzania and South Africa at SRG19.

In May 2001, the SRG formed a negative opinion for *Sagittarius serpentarius* originating in Guinea by a postal procedure (see explanation in Annex C). Whilst Member States had received import applications requests from the country, the species is not documented to occur in Guinea (UNEP-WCMC 2005a; UNEP-WCMC 2009). Similarly in 2003, an SRG negative opinion was formed through postal procedure for *S. serpentarius* from Togo on the basis of an assessment by the Member State of import, which suggested the species was a rare dry season visitor to the far north of the country (European Commission, 2003).

Trade levels and conservation status of *S. serpentarius* originating from Cameroon was reviewed by UNEP-WCMC (2005) for SRG 34. Globally, the population size, trend and extent of occurrence were summarised as they are in this report (in conservation status above). Trade levels from Cameroon 1995-2004 were presented indicating the EC imported two live specimens in 1996 and five in both 2003 and in 2004 (UNEP-WCMC, 2005).

Status in Cameroon was summarised by UNEP-WCMC (2005) as follows:

*“Resident (Dowsett and Forbes-Watson 1993; Ferguson-Lees and Christie, 2001). Six records mapped throughout Cameroon, breeding status unclear (Snow, 1978). Dry northern savannas, e. g. Boubara, Benoue, Waza, rare resident (Louette, 1981). Waza-Logone area (N Cameroon), frequent (Scholte et al 1999). SW Cameroon, rare (Serle, 1965). Waza (Elleström et al 2003). One unconfirmed record from Kika (south-eastern Cameroon) (Demey 2002).”*

In a review of species in trade to the EU from Benin and Togo, UNEP-WCMC (2005b) identified the export of 20 live specimens to the EU as reported by Togo (but not by the EU importers) during 2000-2004. The species was not selected for further review.

Following an analysis of new or increased export quotas for 2008 (UNEP-WCMC, 2008a), the SRG selected *S. serpentarius* for further review from Tanzania. Restrictions on the import of wild birds relating to avian ‘flu controls in the EU had come into force. Trade data and conservation status were summarised for SRG45 by UNEP-WCMC (2008b),

*“Britton (1980) stated that ‘In Tanzania it is reasonably common in the north, from Serengeti to Mkomazi, and breeds south to Rukwa and N Njombe, but it is still unrecorded in most of the east and northwest. It apparently wanders widely, as suggested by a bird circling over Kibondo in NW Tanzania on 30 October 1960’. In the Serengeti National Park, Schmidl (1982) described it as an ‘uncommon resident breeder in all types of grassland; usually seen in pairs’. In Kenya and northern Tanzania, Zimmerman et al (1996) found it to be ‘Conspicuous, but nowhere common, on open plains, farmland, and grassland with scattered*



*bushes and trees. Widespread in s. Kenya and n. Tanzania, mainly in areas of moderate rainfall, but scarce in w. Kenya and the arid north and west.* Lack et al (1999) found it to be 'common and widespread in more open areas' in the Mkomazi area.

In East Africa, Stevenson & Fanshawe (2002) mapped the species throughout most of Tanzania, except the south-east corner; they noted that it was 'locally common in open bushed and wooded grasslands from near sea-level to 3000 m'. It was also noted that Tanzania had apparently exceeded their voluntary export quota in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

In order to closely monitor all EU trade, the SRG has agreed that all applications to import *Sagittarius serpentarius* from Tanzania should be referred to the SRG prior to a decision being taken by an individual Member State. Consequently, trade *Sagittarius serpentarius* from Tanzania has been discussed at the SRG on several occasions since 2008.

EU trade in *Sagittarius serpentarius* originating from Sudan has not been formally assessed by the SRG.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Sagittarius serpentarius* are summarised in Table 23.

**Table 23** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Cameroon	All suspension regulations from 01/10/07- 26/11/10 inclusive	25/10/05	
Guinea	All suspension regulations from 01/03/03- 26/11/10 inclusive	29/10/01 15/05/01	
South Africa			26/03/01
U.R. Tanzania		14/09/10 18/05/10	+ opinion removed 09/02/08 26/03/01
Togo	All suspension regulations from 10/05/06- 26/11/10 inclusive	13/12/04 20/08/03	

COMMENTS: This species was uplisted from Least Concern to Vulnerable by the IUCN in 2011.

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Trigonoceps occipitalis*

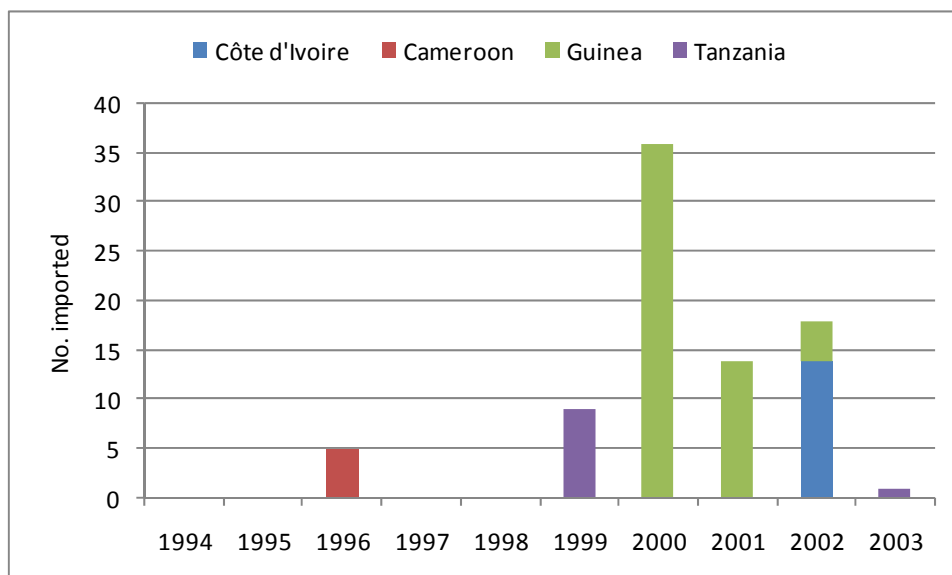
SYNONYMS: *Aegyptius occipitalis*, *Vultur occipitalis*

COMMON NAMES: White-headed Vulture

EXPORTERS: Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Cameroon.

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: EU importers reported the highest volumes of *Trigonoceps occipitalis* in 2000 (36 birds) with half or less reported imports in any other year 1994-2003 (Figure 29). Four countries exported *T. occipitalis*, all directly to the EU. Guinea was the key EC trading partner, with 65% of imports originating from the country. All EU imports of *T. occipitalis* were direct from the origin countries.



**Figure 29** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Trigonoceps occipitalis*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Vulnerable

CONSERVATION STATUS: The species has a large range in sub-Saharan Africa. The population is small (7,000-12,500 individuals) which constitutes a single metapopulation with presumed movement of individuals across the range (BirdLife International, 2009). Status varies from uncommon to locally common but declines have been documented in parts of West Africa, and the population in southern Africa is now largely confined to protected areas (BirdLife International, 2009). The main threats to the species are reduction in food availability through decline of medium-sized mammal populations and ungulates, habitat loss and indirect poisoning (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A review of the species was prepared for SRG18 and 19 (UNEP-WCMC, 2000) which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

*“Generally uncommon, at 0.25-1.2 birds/100 km of road counts, with highest values of up to 9.3 birds/100 km from woodland-grassland mosaic in Cameroon and Uganda. Estimated 130*

*pairs in South Africa, 80 in Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe. Up to 61% of pairs do not attempt breeding every year, especially during periods of below average rainfall.”*

Specific information available for Tanzania from Zimmerman *et al* (1996) was presented, which noted in the north of the country the species was “a rather scarce but widespread resident of open and lightly wooded country with large mammals.”

The SRG did not form positive or negative opinions for countries from which trade had been reported following the review presented at SRG19. However, following receipt of an import application for *T. occipitalis* from Guinea, a negative opinion for Guinea was proposed by one Member State through a written procedure (see Annex C) which was supported by the SRG. The negative opinion for Guinea came into force on 05/02/01. Similarly, an application to import twenty wild specimens from Côte d'Ivoire in 2002 was refused and a negative opinion was formed by written procedure. This level of trade was considered by the importing Member State and the SRG to be unsustainable.

Following the formation of a negative opinion for Guinea in 2001, four specimens of *T. occipitalis* were imported from the country in 2002 (Figure 29). However, imports were reported by an accession state which did not implement the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations until 2004.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Trionocephs occipitalis* are summarised in Table 24.

**Table 24** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Côte d'Ivoire	All suspension regulations from 30/04/04 - 26/11/10 inclusive	07/08/2002	
Guinea	All suspension regulations from 29/10/01- 26/11/10 inclusive	05/02/2001	

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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ZIMMERMAN, D. A., TURNER, D. A. & PEARSON, D. J. 1996. *Birds of Kenya and northern Tanzania*. London: Christopher Helm.

## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: FALCONIFORMES

SPECIES: *Terathopius ecaudatus*

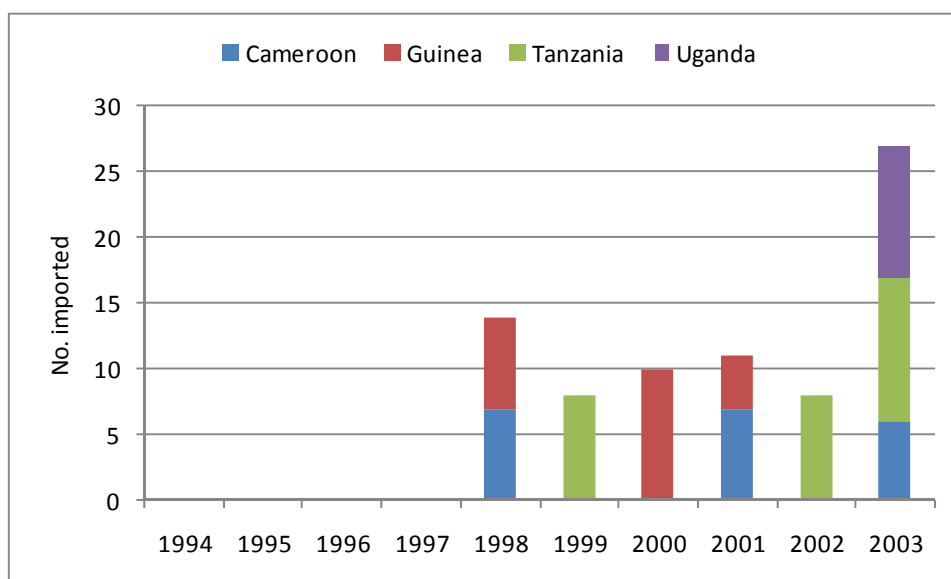
SYNONYMS: *Falco ecaudatus*

COMMON NAMES: Bateleur, Bateleur Eagle

EXPORTERS: Tanzania, Guinea, Cameroon, Uganda.

EXPORT QUOTAS: Tanzania published an export quota of 50 live specimens in 2008, 2009 & 2010.

TRADE PATTERNS: There were no reported EU imports of *Terathopius ecaudatus* during 1994-1997, but imports were approximately consistent during 1998-2002 averaging at ten specimens per year, with all imports of the species originating from Cameroon, Guinea, and Tanzania. Reported imports increased sharply in 2003 to 27 specimens with ten originating in Uganda (Figure 30). One additional specimen originating in Tanzania was imported to an accession State from Switzerland in 2002.



**Figure 30** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Terathopius ecaudatus*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Near Threatened

CONSERVATION STATUS: *Terathopius ecaudatus* is patchily distributed across sub-Saharan Africa and is described as “*mostly rather uncommon*” (Fergusson-Lees & Christie, 2001). It has an estimated global extent of occurrence of more than ten million km<sup>2</sup> and in some parts of its range, appears to undertake substantial movements (BirdLife International, 2009). It has a large global population, estimated to be in the region of 10,000-100,000 individuals, and although it remains common in some areas, declines or range contractions have been documented in several countries (BirdLife International, 2009). Population trends have not been quantified. Causes of decline are speculated to include poisoning, pesticide use, international trade, nest disturbance from human settlement and intensification and degradation of agricultural land (BirdLife International, 2009).

EU CONSIDERATION: A review of the species was prepared for SRG18 and 19 (UNEP-WCMC, 2000) which provided a general overview of conservation status summarised from Thiollay (1994):

*“Widespread and common at densities of 1 pair/140-200 km<sup>2</sup> in Kenya, or 1 pair/30-60 km<sup>2</sup> in Transvaal (estimated total of 600 pairs). Suffered extensive range retraction in many areas of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe through poisoning and nest disturbance, and now only common in larger nature reserves. Also declining in W Africa (Ivory Coast) and in Sudan. Some evidence for pesticide contamination in S Africa but no population effects described.”*

For Guinea, it was noted that the species had been recorded by Klaptoch (1913), and singles had been seen by Bournonville (1967) and Walsh (1987). Status in Tanzania was summarized from Zimmerman *et al* (1996), which noted in the north of the country the species was *“widespread; one of the commonest raptors of dry bush and grassland, ranging as high as 3000 m.”* Considering status in West Africa, a negative opinion was formed for Guinea at the 19th meeting on 26/03/01. This negative opinion was formalised into an import suspension, later removed on 26/11/2010 on the basis of no current or anticipated level of trade (European Commission 2010). A positive opinion was formed for Tanzania.

In a review of species in trade from Cameroon, UNEP-WCMC (2005) produced a review of *Terathopius ecaudatus* for SRG34 in September 2005. Status information for Cameroon was summarised by UNEP-WCMC (2005) as follows:

*“Resident (Dowsett and Forbes-Watson, 1993; Ferguson-Lees and Christie, 2001). Eight records mapped from northern Cameroon (Snow, 1978). Waza (Elleström et al 2003) and Tschabal-Mbabo area (Dongmo, 2004). Reported in Bénoué National Park, and as generally common in Faro National Park (Dowsett-Lemaire and Dowsett, 1999). Rarely observed in savanna around Mt. Tchabal Mbabo (Smith and McNiven, 1993). Occasional along the Lac de Léré-Maroua-Pouss and Mora-Waza Maltam-Kousséri routes, common in Waza National (Thiollay, 1978). Reported as frequent resident in the Waza-Logone area (Scholte et al 1999).”* The SRG formed a “no opinion” for Cameroon.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Terathopius ecaudatus* are summarised in Table 25.

**Table 25** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Guinea	Removed 26/11/2010 All suspension regulations from 29/10/01- 21/05/09 inclusive	26/03/01	
Tanzania		30/06/09	26/03/01

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: STRIGIFORMES

SPECIES: *Glaucidium brasilianum*

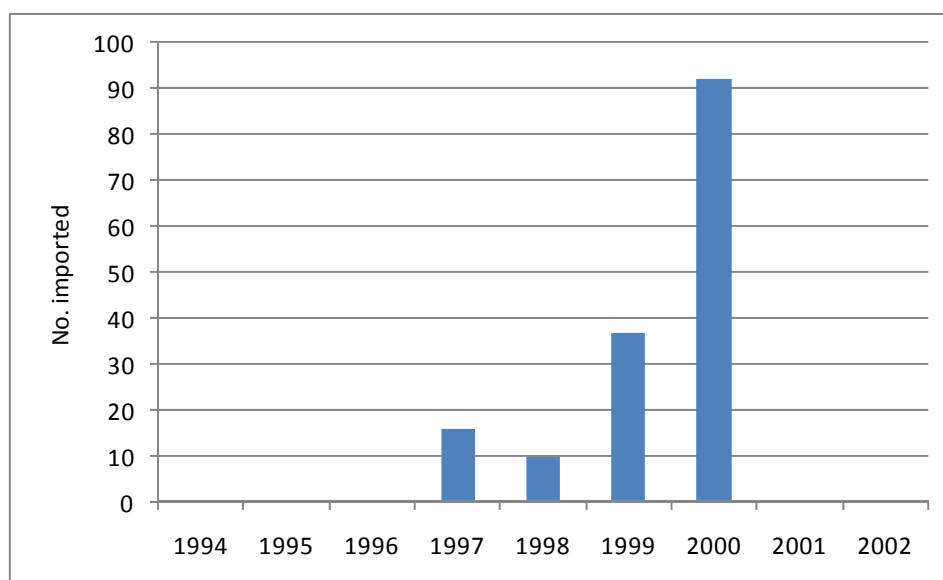
SYNONYMS: *Strix brasiliensis*

COMMON NAMES: Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range States have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: Of all Strigiformes, *Glaucidium brasilianum* was reported imported to the EU in the largest volumes between 1994-2003. All imports occurred in only four years (1997-2000). All direct trade originated from Peru (Graph 31), and imports ceased when Peru introduced a moratorium on exports in 2001<sup>20</sup>. In addition, five specimens originating in Peru were re-exported from an accession State to an EU Member State in 1994 and one live bird was imported to an accession State in 2000 originating from the Netherlands, which is not a range State for the species.



**Figure 31** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Glaucidium brasilianum*, 1994-2003 (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: This species has an extremely large range within South America and an estimated global extent of occurrence of 15.1 million km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2009). It has a large global population estimated to be in the region of 20 million individuals, and although the population trend is apparently decreasing, the decline is not believed to be greater than 30% in ten years or three generations (BirdLife International, 2009). It is described by König & Weick (2008) as at least “locally common” (eg in sub-tropical, semi-open secondary forest within dense forest and in remnants of pristine forest).

<sup>20</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.



EU CONSIDERATION: A number of range States were considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status, summarised from Marks *et al* (1999):

*'In USA, has declined drastically during 20th century; in Texas (lower Rio Grande valley), once generally distributed in riparian trees, brush, palm and mesquite thickets, now limited to remnant mesquite thickets and listed as threatened in Arizona, has suffered from loss of preferred saguaro and associated riparian habitats and listed as endangered, future in USA uncertain. In Central and South America, considered widespread; fairly common to locally common in Panama and Colombia, and fairly common in Costa Rica; in some countries the only common pygmy-owl. Occurs in a considerable number of protected areas in most countries throughout its extensive range. In South America, this species (and other Glaucidium) kept as cage-birds in belief that they bring luck and success in love.'*

For Peru, the report cited Parker *et al* (1982), which suggested that the species was “fairly common to common.” Literature in press at the time of the report (Clements & Shany, 2001) also indicated that in Peru the species was “common in arid tropical and subtropical zones. Fairly common in lowland rainforests; and recorded at 2800m in Moquegua.”

A positive opinion for Peru was formed at SRG 19 upon discussion of the review.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Glaucidium brasilianum* are summarised in Table 26.

**Table 26** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Peru			26/03/01

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

## References

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PARKER, T. A., PARKER, S. A. & PLENGE, M. A. 1982. *An annotated checklist of Peruvian birds*. South Dakota: Buteo Books.

## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: STRIGIFORMES

SPECIES: *Athene cunicularia*

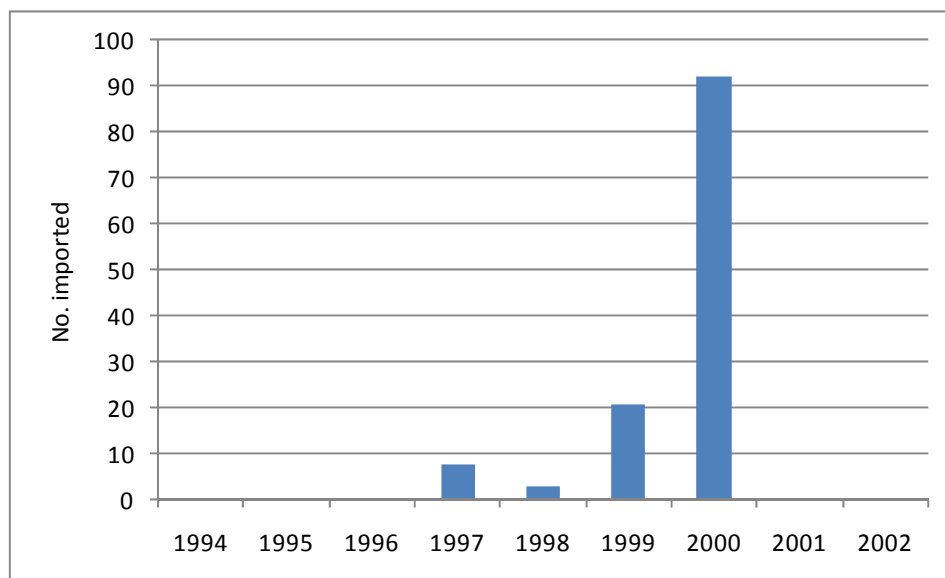
SYNONYMS: *Speotyto cunicularia*, *Strix cunicularia*

COMMON NAMES: Burrowing Owl

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: Paraguay published an export quota of 20 in 2002.

TRADE PATTERNS: Over the ten-year period 1994-2003, EU imports of live *Athene cunicularia* were reported only in 1997-2000, but were more than four times higher in 2000 (92 birds) than the number imported in 1999 (21 birds), (Figure 32). All EU imports of *A. cunicularia* were direct from the origin country, exclusively Peru. There were no further imports following Peru's export ban in 2001<sup>21</sup>.



**Figure 32** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Athene cunicularia*, 1994-2003 from Peru (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: The species has an extremely large range of over 14 million km<sup>2</sup> from the western United States to the Caribbean, Central America and South America, (König & Weick, 2008; BirdLife International, 2009). The population estimate is two million individuals (BirdLife International, 2009). The status of the species is described as uncertain, locally rather frequent, otherwise rare (König & Weick, 2008).

EU CONSIDERATION: A number of range States were considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status, summarised from Marks *et al* (1999):

*“Listed as endangered in Minnesota and Iowa, and species of special concern in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota,*

<sup>21</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed.

*Oklahoma and Florida; designated as endangered in British Columbia and Manitoba, and threatened in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Still relatively numerous in parts of North American range (eg of 24 jurisdictions in W USA, 46% reported a population size between 1000 and 10,000 pairs in early 1990's), but declining seriously in many areas.*

*“Considered common to fairly common in Mexico; locally common in Cuba and Hispaniola, and fairly common in most of the Bahamas, but declining in Grand Bahama and New Providence; widespread and locally common in South America, though reported as virtually extinct in Tierra del Fuego. Race amaura of Nevis, St Kitts and Antigua and guadeloupensis of Guadeloupe and nearby Marie Galante extirpated c. 1890. In Florida, however, where population estimated 3000-10,000 adults in late 1980's, range expansion N to Georgia since 1950's; human activities actually beneficial where mowing, cattle grazing and wetland drainage have increased range, residential and industrial areas supporting largest concentrations. Activities causing decline include intensive cultivation of grassland and native prairies, resulting in 21% loss of habitat over 7 years in Saskatchewan; intensive agriculture, resulting in loss of burrows and foraging areas, degradation of nesting habitat, greater vulnerability to predation, and potential impeding of pair formation; collisions with vehicles; disturbance at nest- and roost-sites from dogs, people and construction work; shooting and trapping; and pesticides and other contaminants and toxins, resulting in either direct toxicity or indirect mortality from contaminated prey, though latter effect needs further study. Proposed management strategies include protecting burrowing mammal populations, placing wood or plastic nestboxes in ground, providing artificial perches for hunting and predator observation, and managing vegetation through fire or grazing.*

*In Canada, use of carbofuran insecticide already prohibited within 250 m of occupied nest burrows, though prohibition appears to be ineffective despite promotion; some Canadian provinces protect private land from cultivation and reseeded through monetary and voluntary lease agreements. In Florida, signs placed near burrows to educate public, but action did not significantly affect fledging and territory-reoccupancy rates. Reintroductions attempted in British Columbia, Manitoba and Minnesota; in British Columbia, 91 fledglings produced as of 1986, but no returns of reintroduced young recorded in either Manitoba or Minnesota.”*

For Peru, the report cited Parker *et al* (1982), which suggested that the species was “fairly common.” Literature in press at the time of the report (Clements & Shany, 2001) also indicated that in Peru the species was “fairly common from arid trop. to puna zone.”

A positive opinion for Peru was formed at SRG 19 following discussion of the review.

EU OPINIONS: SRG opinions and restrictions relating to trade in *Athene cunicularia* are summarised in Table 27.

**Table 27** Summary of import suspensions and opinions of the SRG.

Country	Import suspension	Negative opinion	Positive opinion
Peru			29/10/01 26/03/01

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

## References

BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL. 2009. Species factsheet: *Athene cunicularia*. URL: <http://www.birdlife.org> Accessed: 30/9/2009.

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KÖNIG, C. & WEICK, F. 2008. *Owls of the World*. London: Christopher Helm.

PARKER, T. A., PARKER, S. A. & PLENGE, M. A. 1982. *An annotated checklist of Peruvian birds*. South Dakota: Buteo Books.

## REVIEW OF SELECTED HIGHLY TRADED SPECIES: STRIGIFORMES

SPECIES: *Bubo virginianus*

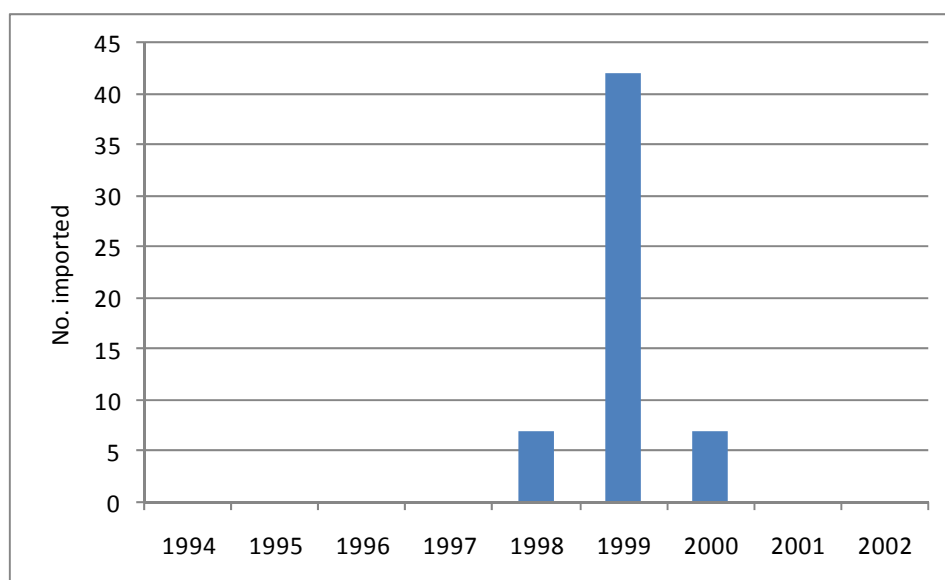
SYNONYMS: *Bubo magellanicus*, *Strix virginiana*

COMMON NAMES: Great Horned Owl

EXPORTERS: Peru

EXPORT QUOTAS: No range states have published an export quota.

TRADE PATTERNS: Over the ten-year period 1994-2003, EU imports of *Bubo virginianus* were reported only in 1998-2000, but were six times higher in 1999 (42 birds) than the number imported in 1998 (7 birds), (Figure 33). All EU imports of *Bubo virginianus* were direct from the origin country, exclusively Peru. There were no further imports following Peru's export ban in 2001<sup>22</sup>.



**Figure 33** EU-reported imports of live, wild *Bubo virginianus*, 1994-2003 from Peru (direct imports only).

IUCN RED LIST: Least Concern

CONSERVATION STATUS: The species has an extremely large range of over 26 million km<sup>2</sup> from Alaska in North America through Central America and South America (König & Weick, 2008; BirdLife International, 2009). The population estimate is five million individuals and is thought to be stable (BirdLife International, 2009). The species is described as widespread and locally frequent in some areas yet endangered in others on account of habitat transformation, persecution and power-line electrocution (König & Weick, 2008).

EU CONSIDERATION: A number of range States were considered at SRG18 in November 2000. A review of literature by Inskipp (2000) provided a general overview of conservation status, summarised from Marks *et al* (1999) "*Widespread, but densities low; few population estimates. Commonest owl in S Quebec; in optimum habitat in North America, densities of*

<sup>22</sup> Although attempts were made to contact Peru, the precise date of the moratorium cannot be confirmed

0.1-0.2 pairs/km<sup>2</sup>; in S of range rather scarce generally, but said to be quite common in S Mato Grosso in Brazil. Population levels closely associated with prey availability: when prey scarce, breeding density much lower and mortality sometimes very high; in periods of high prey abundance, higher survival leads to greater intraspecific (and interspecific) competition. Heavily persecuted in first half of 20th century, but totally protected in North America since 1970; probably reasonably stable now within limits of annual fluctuations.

In Canada, however, presence of individuals referred to as “non-territorial floaters” (a “shadow” population that lives a secretive life, moves more often than territorial birds, and ranges broadly over territories of latter) can delay detection of population declines in traditional censuses. Roadkills, pesticides, collisions with manmade objects, electrocution from power lines, and indiscriminate and illegal shooting are major causes of mortality locally in USA (Utah); these factors likely to be applicable elsewhere in range. Habitat disruption apparently less of a threat, and range and numbers noted to have expanded in Pacific Northwest following opening-up of new areas by logging activities. Species’ continuing survival almost throughout range aided by highly secretive nature and its high capacity for ecological adaptability; adapts well to changes in habitat, so long as suitable nest-sites and roost sites remain.”

For Peru, the report cited Parker *et al* (1982), which suggested that the species was “uncommon to rare.” Literature in press at the time of the report (Clements & Shany, 2001) also indicated that in Peru the species was “Uncommon in arid subtropical and temperate zones; in *puna* mainly above 3000m.”

EU OPINIONS: No positive or negative opinions of the SRG have been formulated.

REVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT TRADE: Not considered

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KÖNIG, C. & WEICK, F. 2008. *Owls of the World*. London: Christopher Helm.

PARKER, T. A., PARKER, S. A. & PLENGE, M. A. 1982. *An annotated checklist of Peruvian birds*. South Dakota: Buteo Books.