Trophy Hunting by the Numbers: The European Union's role in global trophy hunting

Import and Export of CITES listed species between 2014 and 2018

HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL
EUROPE

CONTENTS

Dear reader,

The world is regularly shocked by news stories about people killing wild animals for fun. The dentist who shot Cecil the lion, the woman who shot a giraffe and posed for photos holding the giraffe's heart, the Prince who shot one of the biggest brown bears in Europe, and the man who snuck up on a sleeping lion in Zimbabwe and shot him are recent examples. Unfortunately such stories about killing are just the tip of the iceberg.

Hundreds of thousands of wild animals, including endangered or threatened species, are slain around the globe by trophy hunters each year. Trophy hunters pay large sums of money to kill wild animals for in-home display. They enter their achievements into record books kept by trophy hunting membership organizations. Industry groups like Safari Club International promote the killing of wildlife for "sport" by encouraging their members to compete to win awards. Killing the largest male animal often gets the trophy hunter extra points. As we all know, the killing of the largest animals, who have demonstrated their superior genes by surviving to become large, undermines the conservation of the species.

Trophy hunting has little to do with conservation or with supporting local communities, as is claimed by its supporters. Compared to trophy hunting, wildlife-watching tourism generates far more income to support conservation and provides far more jobs to local people. Trophy hunting is cruel and unethical, run by a ruthless industry that is profiting from organizing hunting trips of rare and magnificent animals.

For many of us it is hard to imagine that this industry has a strong foothold here, in the European Union. But it has: when all animal trophies imported into the member states of the EU are added up, the EU turns out to be the second largest importer of animal trophies in the world (the largest being the US). And over the past years import numbers have only been rising, steadily increasing in the period 2014-2018 by almost 40%.

Europeans travel to African countries to shoot lions and rhinos or to Canada to shoot polar bears, bringing home parts of their bodies for display. They travel within EU-borders as well, killing brown bears for example, and importing their head or claws into Germany, Spain, Denmark and Austria mainly: the largest importers within the EU.

With the world being in the middle of a biodiversity crisis, it is irresponsible to allow rich elites to shoot endangered species for pure pleasure. Still the EU Member States imported nearly 15.000 trophies of 73 mammal species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) over five years. Iconic species like the African elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*) and grey wolf (*Canis lupus*) are in the top 10. But also the trophies of rhinos, polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*), walruses (*Odobenus rosmarus*), narwhals (*Monodon monoceros*), tigers (*Panthera tigris*) and bobcats (*Lynx rufus*) were amongst them. For this report CITES data were analysed, which means that only those mammals listed on CITES during the five years studied (2014-2018) were includedand this is not an exhaustive list of all mammal species killed or imported to the EU as trophies. One clear example of a mammal that is trophy hunted and imported to the EU, but does not appear in this report, is the giraffe (*Giraffa giraffa*), which became CITES-listed only in 2019.

Opinion polls show that the vast majority of EU citizens surveyed are clearly against trophy hunting and would like to end this brutal industry. A few European countries have already banned the imports of animal trophies or are considering it. France banned the imports of lion trophies in 2015. In 2016, the Netherlands banned throphy imports of over 200 species. In October 2020, the Belgian Parliament introduced a legislative proposal to ban the import of hunting trophies of threatened species. Finnish parliament members presented a motion containing a proposal for a trophy import ban in March 2021. The UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson said in February 2020: "We mean to end the import of trophies elsewhere into this country." It is our hope, therefore, that this report will underscore the need for these measures and other to eventually end not just the import of trophies, but trophy hunting all together.

Yours,

Ruud Tombrock

(Executive Director for Humane Society International/Europe)

List of abbreviations

AEWA	**African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement**
APPDA	**Asociación Parlamentaria en Defensa de los Derechos de los Animales**
ASPAS	**Association pour la protection des animaux sauvages**
BfN	**Bundesamt für Naturschutz**
BJV	**Bayerischer Jagdverband**
BMU	**Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit**
CIC	**International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation**
CITES	**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**
CMS	**Convention on Migratory Species**
DBBW	**die Dokumentations- und Beratungsstelle des Bundes zum Thema Wolf**
DJV	**Der Deutsche Jagdverband**
DSC	**Dallas Safari Club**
EU	**European Union**
FACE	**European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation**
FNC	**National Federation of Hunters**
FNE	**France Nature Environnement**
HSI	**Humane Society International**
HSUS	**Humane Society of the United States**
HVV	**Hubertus Vereniging Vlaanderen**
IFAW	**International Fund for Animal Welfare**
IPBES	**Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**
IUCN	**International Union for Conservation of Nature**
LR	**Les Républicains**
LREM	**La République en Marche**

NABU	Naturschutzbund Deutschland
NSPCA	National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
ÖJV	Ökologischen Jagdverbands
OTOP	Ogólnopolskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Ptaków
PTOP	Polskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Przyrody
RSHCB	Royal Saint-Hubert Club of Belgium
SATSA	South African Tourism Services Association
SCI	Safari Club International
SRG	Scientific review group
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

IUCN Red List Categories are referred to throughout the text

Category	Description
Least Concern	Species does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are often included in this category
Near Threatened	Species does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future
Vulnerable	Species is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild
Endangered	Species is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild
Criticially Endangered	Species is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild
Extinct in the Wild	Species is only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range
Extinct	No reasonable doubt that the last individual of the species has died

"Until the lion has its own storyteller, tales of the lion hunt will always glorify the hunter."

—A ZIMBABWEAN PROVERB TOLD IN HIS BOOK, LION HEARTED,
BY DR. ANDREW LOVERIDGE, WHO STUDIED CECIL

Executive summary

Trophy hunting is an extractive enterprise that has a negative impact on animal welfare, biodiversity and species survival across the globe. News articles and studies have tended to focus on the United States (US), which is a prominent importer of hunting trophies. Comparatively little research has been done into the extent and impact of the European Union's (EU) role in the global trophy hunting industry.

This report is a result of a comprehensive desktop analysis of international trade data contained in a database of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). We undertook the analysis to ascertain just how many wild animals are killed as trophies and imported into the EU, and to a lesser extent, to establish the extent of EU trophy exports, including those from native species, which are strictly protected under EU legislation.

Between 2014 and 2018, trophy hunters imported 14.912 hunting trophies from 73 different CITES-listed mammalian species into the EU. Indeed, the EU is the world's second largest hunting trophy importer after the US. The top 10 EU Member States to import mammal hunting trophies were Germany, Spain, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, France, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia.

An average of 2.982 trophies per year - more than eight trophies per day - were imported into the EU during these five years. These trophy imports come in all shapes and sizes, such as ears, feet, horns, claws, bones, tails, skins and skulls. The top 10 species imported into the EU as trophies are: Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*) (3.119), Chacma baboon (1.751), American black bear (*Ursus americanus*) (1.415), brown bear (1.056), African elephant (952), African lion (*Panthera leo*) (889), African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) (839), hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) (794), caracal (*Caracal caracal*) (480) and red lechwe (*Kobus leche*) (415). It is worth noting that 297 cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) trophies were also imported into the EU during the study period, which makes the EU the largest importer of cheetah trophies in the world. Additionally, six hunting trophies of critically endangered black rhinos (*Diceros bicornis*) were imported into the EU.

Namibia, South Africa and Canada were the top three countries that exported trophies to the EU. Other top exporting countries included Russia, Argentina, Kyrgyzstan and the US. This illustrates that EU trophy hunters' activities span multiple continents and affect animal species on a global scale.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The trophy hunting of lions has received considerable attention in recent years due to the killing of Cecil by an American hunter in Zimbabwe in 2015. In order to satisfy trophy hunters' appetite for lion trophies, the industry behind canned lion hunts offers more accessible options than hunting wild lions. In South Africa, the lion breeding industry has proliferated with now more than 300 facilities keeping between 10.000 and 12.000 captive lions (Panthera, 2021; IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2018). It is a sad fact that today there are more lions in captivity than in the wild in the country; only around 3.000 of the latter are estimated to remain (Bauer et al., 2018). It can cost as much as 50.000 euros to trophy hunt a wild lion, while a captive-bred lion can be killed for as little as a few thousand euros. Among the 889 African lion trophies imported into the EU during the period studied, 660 (or 75%) were from captive-bred lions in South Africa. The top five EU Member States that imported captive lion trophies were Spain, Poland, Hungary, Germany and Czech Republic. Since 2016, the EU has overtaken the US as the world's largest importer of captive bred lion trophies after the US listed the African lion in its Endangered Species Act.

The EU is not only a destination for trophy imports, but it also serves as an exporter of hunting trophies, including foreign species and native species strictly protected under the EU Habitats Directive. The top trophies exported from the EU were from the brown bear, Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*), African leopard, hippopotamus, Hartmann's mountain zebra, grey wolf and African elephant. The top five EU Member States exporting mammal trophies of EU and non-EU species were Romania, France, Spain, Denmark and Croatia. During the period of analysis, the EU exported 246 brown bear trophies, nine Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) trophies and 35 grey wolf trophies. The top countries of origin for brown bear trophies exported from the EU were Romania, Sweden, Croatia, Germany and Slovenia while the primary countries of origin for Eurasian lynx trophies exported from the EU were Sweden, Russia and Latvia. Romania, Spain, Bulgaria, Latvia and Russia were the key countries of origin of grey wolf trophies exported from the EU.

The present report examines the EU's role in global trophy hunting, both as a prominent contributor to trophy hunting of wild animals around the world, or as a supplier, for foreign trophy hunters to travel to the EU and kill native species strictly protected under EU or national legislation. The data and discussion presented aim to not only inform EU citizens with concerns about the protection of animals and biodiversity, but also policymakers tasked with protecting threatened species and conserving biodiversity.

Introduction

No trophy hunt has provoked the world and ignited global outrage more than the killing of Cecil the lion in 2015 in Zimbabwe. Lured out of the protected area at Hwange National Park by a trophy hunting party with an elephant carcass bait, Cecil was shot with a bow and arrow in the dead of night but did not die right away. Instead, he suffered for ten agonising hours before the hunter finally killed him the following day (Wildlife watch, 2018).

Adding insult to injury, almost exactly two years after his death, Cecil's oldest son, Xanda was also killed (WildCRU, 2017) by a hunter not far from where Cecil met his untimely end. Like Cecil, Xanda was a father, the alpha male of a lion pride. Both were part of a lion research project of the University of Oxford's Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, which contributes to scientific understanding about lion conservation and behaviour. Unbeknownst to many, 42 male lions who have been collared by researchers have been trophy hunted since the research project began in 1999 (WildCRU, 2017).

What motivates someone to spend tens of thousands, or sometimes hundreds of thousands, of euros to kill rare and magnificent animals? What drives an individual to show such blatant disregard for conservation science by killing an animal who is clearly a research subject, just to obtain a trophy? Who facilitates this global enterprise that endorses, promotes, and organises the killing of wild animals for fun and bragging rights? Many are familiar with transnational wildlife trafficking networks, which involve actors in the source countries where animals are poached, transportation sectors and transit points for the illegal wildlife products, and consumers who demand elephant ivory or pangolin scales. The trophy hunting industry also thrives thanks to an international network of facilitators: trophy hunting industry groups organize conventions where hunters meet "outfitters" selling hunts; outfitters operate in countries where killings take place, providing the hunter with transport, accommodations, food and beverage, professional hunting services, and skinning; trophy hunting and trophy exports are permitted by governments; operators deliver animal parts to taxidermists; and taxidermists provide the trophies to companies that transport them to the destination countries where hunters reside; and the destination countries permit the trophy import.

We are amid a biodiversity crisis, with wild species facing extinction due to human activities. A recent biodiversity assessment report by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019) warned that around one million wild animal and plant species are threatened with extinction, more than ever before in human history. Trophy hunting contributes to the exploitation of wild animals, many of whom are already facing the multiple threats of poaching, conflict with humans, habitat loss and decline.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 makes an ambitious commitment to halt biodiversity decline and restore nature. As we explain below, trophy hunting – a colonial pastime that celebrates killing wild animals – is incompatible with the European Commission's biodiversity ambitions, as well as the views of EU citizens.

What are hunting trophies?

A trophy is the animal, or the parts of an animal; its head, skin, or any other body part that the hunter keeps as a souvenir and displays to represent the success of his or her hunt. Most typically trophies take the form of a stuffed animal head hanging on the wall, or the animal's skin lying on the floor as a rug. However, all kinds of other absurdities can be taken as trophies, including genitals, claws, ears, feet, tails, teeth and bones. However, for our analysis, we used a more restrictive definition of trophy to determine the total number of animals killed. Trophy hunters kill animals to obtain animal parts as trophies; they are not the same as people who hunt for food. Trohy hunters rarely eat the animals they hunt.

Legislation and policy in the EU

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)

CITES is the most important international legal and regulatory regime with regard to the import, export, and re-export of wildlife products and live animals. Considered to be the "foundational international policy instrument against wildlife trafficking" (Wittig, 2016, p. 83), CITES aims at keeping international wildlife trade at a non-detrimenal level to prevent species' extinction (CITES, n.d.). The EU has been a party to CITES since 2015. It implements CITES's provisions in the framework of a set of Regulations, which are known as the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations (see below).

Species listed under Appendix I are threatened by extinction, therefore their trade is permitted only under exceptional circumstances enumerated by Art. III of CITES (n.d.). Species listed in Appendix II are not yet threatened with extinction, but could become so unless international trade is strictly controlled (CITES, 2020a). The species listed on Appendix III are protected in at least one country, which seeks to regulate their trade with the assistance of other CITES parties (CITES, n.d.). However, there are exceptions to the rules provided for species listed in Appendices I, II, and III. Member States can also submit reservations when ratifying CITES species listings, which exempts them from applying the CITES rules for the species concerned.

Bern Convention (1979)

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (also called "Bern convention") was established by the Council of Europe to protect the natural heritage of the European continent. It is the only regional agreement of its kind in the world with respect to nature conservation (Díaz, 2010). As the Council of Europe is not an EU body, the Bern Convention is an international treaty that should not be mistaken for an EU legal instrument. The Bern Convention was open to non-Member States of the Council of Europe ratification, and applies to four African states (Burkina Faso, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia). In 1979, the EU became party to the Bern Convention, making this international treaty binding for all EU Member states. The Bern Convention was innovative at the time of its inception given that it recognizes that conservation relates to both species and habitat protection (Díaz, 2010). The Bern Convention ensures the a) special protection of the wild fauna species listed in Appendix II and the b) protection of all species listed in Appendix III and that "all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing [of protected species] will (...) be prohibited" under article 6(a) of the Convention (Council of Europe, 2007).

Parties may make exceptions to the various prohibitions, but only according to the conditions laid down in Article 9 of the Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979).

LEGISLATION AND POLICY IN THE EU

EU LEGISLATION

EU Wildlife Trade Regulations

The EU has formally been a Party to CITES since 2015, but most EU Member States had already been signatories to CITES before the EU joined. Germany ratified CITES in 1976, Denmark in 1977, France in 1978, Italy in 1979, Austria in 1982, Belgium in 1983, Spain in 1986 and Poland in 1989. Before formally becoming a Party, EU Member States adopted common positions on CITES proposals and spoke as one voice with regard to the issues under consideration. Even before becoming a Party, the EU had long implemented the Convention's provisions into EU law through four main regulations:

- The framework regulation Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97;
- The implementing regulation Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006;
- The Permit regulation Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012; and
- The Suspension regulations.

Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (also called "Basic regulation") sets down the general rules for the EU-internal trade and the import, export, and re-export of species listed under Annexes A, B, C and D. The aforementioned Annexes mainly replicate the three CITES Appendices with the exception of Annex D, which does not have an equivalent under CITES (Sina et al., 2016). The Basic Regulation also creates bodies at the EU level: The Committee on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora, the Scientific Review Group (SRG) and the Enforcement Group.

The implementing regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006) lays down the detailed rules needed to enforce the framework regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97), while the conditions under which permits, certification and applications are issued are set by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 called the "Permit regulation" (European Commission, n.d.-c).

In addition, the EU is also able to adopt Suspension regulations to restrict the introduction of species into the EU (European Commission, n.d.-c). The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations are directly applicable to all Member States (Bouquelle & Lavrysen, 2020), but some aspects of enforcement must be supplemented and detailed in national law (Bouquelle & Lavrysen, 2020; European Commission, n.d.-c), which also explains why some countries have adopted national legislation when transposing the provisions of both CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.

In various respects, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations go beyond the protection required by CITES for Appendices I, II and, III listed species. CITES only regulates international trade, while the EU regulations also control the domestic trade between EU Member States. In addition, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations are organized into four Annexes (from A to D) in which CITES species are listed (Appendix I, II, and III listed species having their equivalent in Annex A, B, and C), but not exclusively. The Annex A, B, and C can include non-CITES species and Annex D exclusively protects non-CITES species.

Hunting trophies are, however, referred to in the legislation as "personal and household effects" (Art. 7.3 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97). For the import and export of hunting trophies from Annex A listed species, both a CITES export document from the country of origin and a CITES import permit issued by the EU Member State authorities are required. For the import and export of hunting trophies from species listed in Annex B, only a CITES export document from the country of origin is generally required. However, there is an exception to this rule: six species in Annex B (African elephants, southern white rhinos, common hippopotamus, argali sheep, African lions, and polar bears) require an import permit (European Commission, n.d.).

CITES import permits can only be issued if they comply with the conservation conditions set down by article 4.1) Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. One aspect of the SRG's mandate is to make sure that imports of listed species are kept at a sustainable level and will not deplete the species' population. The opinion of the SRG (negative or positive) must be followed by the Member States' Scientific Authorities, unless new information arises with respect to the trade or conservation status of a species in a particular country of origin (European Commission, n.d.-a). In this case, the SRG will reconsider its opinions. If the SRG opinion is negative, then imports will be de facto temporarily suspended until new information enables the SRG to revert its original opinion. If the discussion leads to no SRG opinion, the Scientific Authority of the Member State can reiterate that the conservation conditions are not being met and will inform other EU Member States of its decision to restrict imports (European Commission, n.d.-a).

CITES Article XIV permits Parties to adopt "stricter domestic measures". To comply with CITES Article XIV, article 4 6), Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 allows the Commission to adopt general or country specific import restriction. An EU Member State Scientific Authority can therefore advise its Management Authority to not issue an import permit if the conservation conditions of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 are not being met. The other EU Member States are informed of this decision. Until a restriction is established by the SRG, EU Member States can suspend the issue of import permits (European Commission, n.d.-b). Indeed, France and the Netherlands have both already adopted national measures, which are stricter than the CITES regulations, by prohibiting the import of hunting trophies of African lions in France

(Vetitude, 2015) and more than 200 species in the Netherlands (Ministerie van Economische Zaken, 2016). Another legal basis for an EU Member State to restrict hunting trophies imports could be found within Article 36 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). Under Article 36 TFUE, EU Member States have the possibility of imposing restrictive national measures on imports, if restrictions are justified by public, non-commercial interests, such as protecting the health and safety of people, animals, and plants.

Habitats Directive (1992)

The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992) on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora implements the Bern Convention in the EU. It adopts the same approach to conservation by protecting both species and habitats. As such, it ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Together with the Birds Directive, it establishes the EU-wide Natura 2000 ecological network of protected areas. Under Annex II of the Habitats Directive, species are protected indirectly. Annex II listed species' habitats are designed as "sites of Community importance" (SCIs) and therefore must be managed according to the species' ecological needs. Appendix IV listed species are more strictly and directly protected, regardless of whether their natural range includes Natura 2000 sites or not. Article 12 of the Habitats Directive requires that each EU Member State prohibits under national law "the keeping, transport and sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange, of specimens taken from the wild". Therefore, it prohibits the hunting of Annex IV listed species in the wild to turn their body parts into trophies. However, derogations are permitted under Article 16 of the Habitats Directive under specific conditions. Species listed under Annex V are not protected as such, but their exploitation and offtake in the wild is regulated and must be compatible with maintaining a favourable conservation status. Any case of non-compliance with the Habitats Directive can lead to the instigation of infringement proceedings by the European Commission.

The history of trophy hunting

Hunting wild animals solely for the purpose of expressing a symbolic lust for power, rather than out of necessity, is a manmade concept that is not a novelty of the modern world. Trophy hunting, as we know it today, emerged with European expansionism over the African, American and Asian continents in the nineteenth century (Adams, 2009; Guérin, 2010; Hussain, 2010; Thompsell, 2015). The efforts of colonial powers to assert their control over the native population and their natural resources took many faces, and trophy hunting was one of them (Thompsell, 2015). It started with commercial hunting by explorers and early settlers which quickly paved the way for ritualising and idealising hunting to obtain trophies (Adams, 2009). In mainland Southeast Asia and British colonial Africa, killing charismatic native species was romanticised and symbolized the triumph of the civilized world over the wilderness (Guérin, 2010; Steinhart, 1989). Only the wealthiest European and American aristocrats could afford an excursion to obtain the biggest trophy of the rarest species, which they considered "the sport of gentlemen who obeyed a civilized and humane set of rules of the game" (Steinhart, 1989, p. 253). Both in Africa and Asia, the emphasis on the fairness of the game legitimised the marginalization of indigenous hunters who did not approach hunting as an adversarial or competitive sport (Hussain, 2010). By the early 1900s in East Africa, trophy hunting had already become a well-developed service industry where hunters were provided with "every imaginable comfort, including champagne, caviar, and butlers" (Thompsell, 2015, p. 7).

In the late 19th century, pressure from increased exploitation led to wildlife declines which resulted in calls for a regulation of both commercial and trophy hunting. Laws were adopted to alleviate the pressure on wildlife in German East Africa (1896) and British East Africa (1897) in Uganda (Thompsell, 2015), in British India (Hussain, 2010), French Indochina (Guérin, 2010) and in the East African Protectorate in Kenya in 1900 (Steinhart, 1989). They marginalized the indigenous populations ipso facto. In British India, the game laws adopted by the Kashmir Game Preservation Department required hunters to purchase licenses that natives could not afford (Hussain, 2010). The East African Protectorate in Kenya adopted hunting rules that exclusively allowed hunting practices with firearms, excluding indigenous hunters whose weapons were regarded as unsporting. When species populations like the markhor in British colonial India, plains antelopes and elephants in Cape Africa, eventually recovered (Adams, 2009; Hussain, 2010), the Western elite had worked its way into monopolising the lands and natural

resources to make the trophy hunting industry grow. Additional changes to the law in African countries allowed landowners to exploit wildlife living on their private lands and were instrumental in making trophy hunting seemingly highly lucrative and beneficial to conservation (Adams, 2009). Trophy hunters worldwide benefited from the presumed change of paradigm that Theodore Roosevelt embodied by founding the Boone and Crockett Club after witnessing on a hunting trip that the American bison had been nearly wiped out by commercial hunting (Adams, 2009).

Trophy hunting became more accessible and affordable in the 20th century, shifting from an aristocratic elite to white middle class men in British Columbia (Loo, 2001), French Indochina (Guérin, 2010) as well as in the African continent (Adams, 2009). Now, wealthy individuals from all over the world travelled great distances to hunt wild animals in pursuit of displaying trophies. Across Europe and Northern America, trophy hunting has become popular with various species being targeted, such as red deer (Milner et al., 2006) and brown bear (Knott et al., 2014) in Europe, grizzly bears and cougars in the US (Wielgus et al., 2013), polar bears (Freeman & Wenzel, 2006) in Canada and many more. Especially in North America, where hunting is more accessible to the public given greater access to firearms (O'Gara, 2002), hunting organisations advertise and promote trophy hunting safaris on the African continent and elsewhere in the world.

The trophy hunting industry continues to expand and more species are now being targeted as new destinations like the Republic of Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia (Nordbø et al., 2018) are entering the scene.

Trophy hunting from an ethical standpoint

Trophy hunting is unethical by definition given that its ultimate aim is to kill animals to obtain body parts as trophies. Trophy hunters do not hunt for survival, subsistence or cultural purposes (Ghasemi, 2021), but to bring home a souvenir as proof of their presumed victory. It has been posited that the trophy symbolically represents the triumph of the "civilised" Western world over the wilderness (Guérin, 2010), and the "subjugation of 'subhuman' indigenous people" (Mullin, 1999, p. 3). As such, it re-enacts colonial narratives and perpetuates the symbols of a history of oppression and racism (Di Minin et al., 2021; Kalof & Fitzgerald, 2003).

For example, a study that analysed a total of 792 pictures in 14 trophy hunting magazines found that trophy hunting displays ideologies of domination, patriarchy, as well as sexism, racism and anthropocentrism (Di Minin et al., 2021; Kalof & Fitzgerald, 2003). Despite the recent increasing involvement and attention given to female trophy hunters, trophy hunting has been found to convey an unethical wealthy white male narrative (Kalof & Fitzgerald, 2003) now relayed and amplified by social media, which grants them a vast audience to boast to (Darimont et al., 2017). Trophy hunters seek to achieve social status and prestige by posting pictures in which they pose next to the dead animal (Darimont et al., 2017). The dead animal testimony to the trophy hunter's projected wealth, with the same purpose that purchase and display of luxury objects, such as expensive cars, jewellery and clothes, have for status-accumulation (Darimont et al., 2017). The trophy hunting industry has made a business out of transforming sentient animals into objects, despite there being compelling scientific evidence that animals experience emotion, have complex social lives and intelligence (Batavia et al., 2019).

The current backlash against trophy hunting reflects the general public's condemnation of the objectification of wild animals (Prisner-Levyne, 2020). In 2021, over 80% of respondents to a representative survey conducted in five EU Member States opposed trophy hunting (HSI/Europe, 2021), with 91% of Belgians in 2020 expressing their opposition to trophy hunting

(HSI/Europe, 2020). An overwhelming majority (81%) in the five EU Member States surveyed also condemned trophy hunting imports from other countries and believe that these should not be legal. Belgians also massively supported (91%) a ban on all trophy hunting imports (HSI/Europe, 2020). An independent survey conducted in South Africa in 2021 reveals that two out of three South Africans oppose trophy hunting (HSI/Africa, 2021). There has been a clear evolution in societal attitudes towards nature. Nature is no longer regarded as something that may be exploited without question, but something with which we need to live in harmony (Coghlan & Cardilini, 2020). Never before have animals been taken so seriously as such a subject of moral concern by both civil society and academia (Coghlan & Cardilini, 2020). The moral status of animals is "the product of extensive academic and public thought and reflection"(Coghlan & Cardilini, 2020, p. 1) and should not go unrecognised. It is the role of governments to institute policies that take the moral values of their citizens into account(Chapron & López-Bao, 2019).

The IUCN Ethics Specialist Group itself confirms that trophy hunting is incompatible with the mission of the IUCN to conserve nature and is inconsistent with the idea of "sustainable use" (Bosselmann et al., 2019). They found that claimed financial benefits of trophy hunting to local communities "appear to be nowhere near as widespread as claimed; and claimed conservation benefits are undermined by trophy hunters' support for abundance of animals they want to kill instead of biologically diverse ecosystems," noting trophy hunting-driven declines of wild populations, such as African lions (Bosselmann et al., 2019, p. 3). The IUCN Ethics Specialist Group recalls that conservation laws, policies and practices should be grounded in ethics (Bosselmann et al., 2019). Therefore, lethal culling or trophy hunting should never be considered as conservation tools.

"It can be questioned whether a monetary value can be placed on life. It is unethical to place a monetary value on human life. On what grounds then should this be different with respect to animals? Even if an 'intrinsic value' of animals (biocentrism) is denied, an assumed mere 'instrumental value' of animals (anthropocentrism) still requires justifiable reasons for killing animals. These may include essential human needs (food, clothing, cultural identity etc.), but certainly not killing for fun ('experience', sport, trophies). At the very least, the onus for justifying trophy hunting must lie with those who claim that the 'benefits' for wildlife conservation are greater than the 'costs' of loss of life. Again, it must be stressed that the assumption of justifiable trophy hunting could only be made on the grounds of ethical anthropocentrism - a position that arguably is not consistent with IUCN's overarching conservation ethics". (Bosselmann et al., 2019, p. 3)

Trophy hunting from an animal welfare perspective

There is widespread consensus in the scientific community that vertebrate animals have the capacity to experience positive and negative emotional states. Many species targeted by trophy hunters are intelligent with complex social dynamics and scientists argue that they should be afforded a modicum of respect (Batavia et al., 2019).

In 2014, Green Mile, a trophy hunting company in Tanzania, was found to be behaving unethically towards animals; their conduct was also partly in violation of Tanzanian law. A video (Fernholz, 2016) that was posted online depicted hunters killing animals with semi-automatic weapons, as well as with silencers and pistols, running animals over with their cars, shooting animals from moving vehicles, picking up and carrying a zebra foal, as well as committing other acts of animal cruelty.

Hunting with hounds, baiting, spotlighting, and aerial hunting are among some of the cruel hunting practices favoured. Hunting with hounds involves hunting parties using packs of radio-collared dogs to pursue target animals until the latter are exhausted. Frightened animals, such as bears, seek refuge in trees where they are then shot or are forced to engage in a physical fight with the dogs. Hunting

with hounds pits dogs against wildlife and can result in injuries or death to both the animals targeted and the dogs. Hunting with hounds recently sparked outrage and intense debate in France. Reacting to a viral video of a deer being chased by a hunting party with dogs, a French citizen commented " [The person who organized this hunting party] should be chased to exhaustion for several kilometres so he can feel what this poor deer feels like" (France 24 - The Observers, 2020, para. 7). The use of dogs is common practice among trophy hunters hunting African leopards (Packer et al., 2011).

Hunters also kill other animals to use as bait to attract their target trophy animals. When assessing the full impact of the trophy hunting industry, the number and species of animals killed as bait should also be taken into consideration. The company, Hunt in Africa, states that baiting is necessary and notes it is the most common method for hunting leopards (CapetoCairosafari.com, n.d.). For lion hunting, species such as zebra, hippos, and impala, are used as bait. According to hunting outfitters, they will shoot and pre-bait the area with dead impalas, baboons, and/or zebras before trophy hunters arrive for their leopard hunts (Graham Sales Safaris, n.d.; Ozondjahe Hunting Safaris Africa, n.d.).The outfitters will kill these bait animals and drag their bodies and organs across the paths frequently used by leopards to attract them to trees near the hunting blind, where the hunters will wait until they can kill the animals. Outfitters explicitly state that bait must be fresh, so they replace the carcasses regularly (Graham Sales Safaris, n.d.; Ozondjahe Hunting Safaris Africa, n.d.). Outfitters kill and drag fresh bait every two to four days, depending on the season. This means that multiple impalas, baboons, or other bait animals are often killed to attract the desired trophy animal.

Animals shot by trophy hunters are oftentimes seriously wounded, but do not die right away. Cecil was a prime example. Lion expert, Dr. Andrew Loveridge, described Cecil's last hours: "he could be heard struggling to breath by the hunting tracker, suggesting that the animal was close by. They didn't bother to go and kill it, to put it out of its misery" (Masemann, 2018, para. 4). He surmised that the trophy hunter "wanted to claim the kill as a "bowhunting trophy", but in order to do that, he had to kill the animal with a bow and arrow (Masemann, 2018, para. 8). Studies show that the use of bows may result in a 50% wounding rate (animals injured, but not killed), suggesting that this method is far from being a clean kill and inflicts tremendous suffering to the target animal (Ditchkoff et al., 1998). Hunting groups, like Safari Club International, offer awards for extreme methods of killing trophy animals, such as using bows and arrows, handguns, or weapons like muzzle loaders.

Conservation experts do not believe that the welfare of the target animal is considered by hunters, many of whom are not necessarily expert shots. The primary motivation for a trophy hunter is to procure a "good quality trophy". Since the head of the animal forms an integral part of the trophy display, trophy hunters might opt for an inhumane method to minimise damage to the trophy parts (Butterworth, 2018).

Industry and supporters in the EU

The biggest hunting associations in the EU are the European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation (FACE) and The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC).

FACE is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation founded in 1977 that acts in the interests of over seven million European hunters. The organisation is a pro-hunting lobbying group, based in Brussels, which represents the hunting interests of 36 member organisations from the EU Member States and other European countries. In its 2019 entry to the European Commission's Transparency Register, FACE declared that it has six lobbyists with European Parliament accreditation and that it spends more than 800.000 euros per annum for its lobbying activities (Transparency Register - FACE, 2021). In addition, the organisation received 103.804 euros in funding from the EU LIFE Programme in 2019 (Transparency Register - FACE, 2021). FACE is a member of the Commission Expert Groups Advisory Group on the Food Chain and Animal and Plant Health and the Coordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature, has been running the Secretariat of the European Parliament's Intergroup on "Biodiversity, Hunting, Countryside" since its foundation in 1985, and is a member of the EU's Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores. FACE is a member of the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), which published a briefing paper (IUCN, 2016) in support of trophy hunting. Furthermore, FACE has an observer status at CITES, the Bern Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and The African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).

CIC, whose acronym is derived from the organisation's original French name "Conseil International de la Chasse" (International Hunting Council), was founded in 1928 in Paris, where the headquarters were located until 1999. Today, their headquarters are based in Budakeszi, Hungary with a legal seat in Vienna. CIC is recognised by the Austrian Government as an international non-governmental and non-profit organisation. According to its website, CIC's circa. 1.700 members (CIC, n.d.) include states, state institutions, individual members, universities and other research institutes, companies and hunting associations. Partners listed include several organisations of the United Nations (FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), of which the CIC is a member. CIC openly opposes canned lion hunting and states that "the practice has no relation to ethical and sustainable hunting practices" (CIC, 2020, para. 3). Indeed, in 2018, CIC expelled two South African hunting associations as members because these associations support captive-bred lion hunting (Bloch, 2018b).

Safari Club International, which has its headquarters in the US, is among the world's largest trophy hunting industry groups. SCI has approximately 50.000 members, represented in 200 chapters across all 50 States of the US and in 106 countries (Safari Club International, n.d.). SCI and their European counterparts encourage and facilitate elite hunters to kill endangered and threatened species, which are protected by national laws or international treaties. They devote substantial resources (HSUS & HSI, 2020) to pressure governments, range states, trophy importing countries and international bodies, such as CITES, to ensure that permits or quotas are routinely granted, or to weaken protection for hunted species.

SCI encourages hunters to kill wild animals by setting up competitions and giving out awards for achieving specific species kills. SCI has elaborate scoring systems that award status. For instance, SCI's "Record Book" is a detailed record keeping system by which hunters enter their kills to win awards, such as the "Grand Slam" or "Inner Circle"(Safari Club International, 2018). Trophy hunters are thus motivated to kill animals to compete with other trophy hunters, to kill animals with the largest trophies, and to have their kills memorialised in the record books. Among their more than 50 different hunting awards, there are specific awards for killing European species. For example, the "European 12" requires killing at least 12 European wild animal species out of a list of several dozen species such as European bison, Grey wolf, Eurasian brown bear or Alpine chamois (Safari Club International, 2018, p. 4); while the "European 25 Milestone" requires killing of 25 European species with a rifle and at least 15 kills with a bow (Safari Club International, 2018, p. 11).

SCI's records go back over a century with one of the earliest entries recording a rhino hunt by US President Theodore Roosevelt. Between 1959 and 2015, SCI's members killed 93 black rhinos (which the IUCN lists as critically endangered), more than 2.000 lions, 1.800 leopards and 800 elephants (SHIELD Political Research et al., 2015). Multiple European hunters, coming from France, Belgium, Hungary, Germany and Spain have won SCI award for their prolific killings (Gonçalves, 2020). In fact, a Spanish hunter's confirmed kills included as many as 1.317 elephants and 127 critically endangered black rhinos (Gonçalves, 2020). SCI also organises an annual convention in the US, which attracts tens of thousands of attendees from across the globe, including trophy hunting companies and outfitters from Europe. Trophy hunters, hunting outfitters and other businesses gather at this annual event to broker, auction or buy hunting packages to kill wild animals. The SCI's annual convention is the largest source of income for the organisation. According to its latest financial statement, the convention brought in 13 million USD in revenue for SCI in 2019 (Safari Club International, 2020). In the same year, SCI spent more than 2.3 million USD in lobbying the US government to weaken protections for wild animals (Safari Club International, 2020).

Hunting fairs similar to the aforementioned SCI conventions take place across Europe every year. Some of the largest hunting fairs are held in Germany and attract hundreds of thousands of visitors. For example, "Jagd & Hund" in the city of Dortmund in North Rhine-Westphalia state in Germany is among the largest hunting fairs in the world with about 80.000 visitors from all over the world, 14% being foreign visitors (Jagd & Hund, n.d., 2020). Another major hunting fair in Germany is Pferd & Jagd, which attracted 100.000 visitors in 2019 with at least three hunting outfitter exhibitors from Namibia (Pferd & Jagd, n.d.). In Italy, Hit Show (n.d.), Caccia Village(n.d.), ExpoRiva Caccia (Expo del Cacciatore, n.d.), Pesca Ambiente, and Game Fair Italia(n.d.) easily attract tens of thousands of attendees and several hundreds of outfitter exhibitors and other businesses. It is important to note that not all attendees visit such fairs out of interest in hunting or trophy hunting; some may attend for non-hunting countryside activities.

An HSI/Europe representative attended the Jagd & Hund hunting fair in 2020 and was offered a hunt of brown bears in Bulgaria for 10.000 euros. Another outfitter told our investigator that he could arrange a trip to hunt brown bears in Croatia, despite the fact that brown bears are strictly protected under the EU Habitats Directive. Africa-based outfitters readily offered to organise hunting packages with opportunities to kill giraffes, elephants, leopards, and lions. A giraffe hunt in Namibia cost about 5.000 euros and one outfitter even told our investigator that killing giraffes was "easy" (Brown, 2020).

Bred for slaughter: Canned lion hunts in South Africa

Rarely is a particular trophy hunting practice deemed so egregious, repugnant and unethical that trophy hunting industry groups, lion scientists and animal welfare groups share the same objections to it. Canned lion hunts, a spin-off of the captive breeding of lions, have earned this disgraceful distinction.

A LIFE CONDEMNED TO CRUELTY

Social media abounds with heart-warming images of tourists cuddling lion cubs and "rescued" lions walking peacefully alongside volunteers. However, the interactions portrayed with these animals is highly misleading. The cubs who are cuddled and petted together with the older lions used for lion-walking safaris kept at these facilities are anything but safe, loved or rescued from an otherwise doomed life.

Throughout South Africa, there are nearly 350 facilities with approximately 10.000 to 12.000 lions bred and kept in captivity for commercial use in tourist interaction activities, canned hunts, and the international lion bone trade (Panthera, 2021; IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2018). In contrast, fewer than 3.000 lions exist in the wild in national parks and game reserves in the country (Bauer et al., 2018). These wild lions are massively outnumbered by lions in captivity.

Captive-bred lions are exploited for profit throughout their entire lifetimes. In the wild, mothers do not resume reproductive activity until their cubs reach independence around one and a half to two years old (Schaller, 2009). At captive breeding facilities, female adult lions are forced into an exhausting and continuous breeding cycle until they cannot breed any longer. Captive-born lion cubs are taken away from their mothers when they are a few hours old and then used as props, often advertised as fake "orphans", for fee-paying tourists to hold, bottle-feed and take selfies with (Peirce, 2018). Once cubs grow too big to handle, their "job description" changes and they are used in "walking with lions" or other dubious activities.

Captive lion facilities have been able to get away with egregious animal welfare abuses in part due to regulatory and legislative shortcomings, as well as an unresolved conflict of mandate between South Africa's Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment, Forestry, and Fisheries and Environment. Animals languish in misery while the industry exploits the lack of regulations, enforcement controls and animal welfare standards.

A 2019 National Geographic article exposed their international audience to what many South Africans called one of the most shocking cases of animal neglect in the country (Fobar, 2019). More than 100 lions and other animals were found in horrific conditions at a captive breeding facility, Pienika Farm, in North West province. Many animals were afflicted with diseases, such as mange, and had lost almost all their fur. Cubs suffered from a neurological condition that left them unable to walk. One inspector from the National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (NSPCA) described what he saw at the scene as "soul-destroying" (Fobar, 2019, para. 4).

The ultimate fate for captive bred lions after their cub-petting and lion-walking safari days are done, is to be shot by thrill-seeking trophy hunters in "canned hunts", where hand-reared, captive-bred lions are killed in a fenced enclosure from which they cannot escape. The exploitation does not end at the killing. Once the lions are killed, traders often make one last round of profit, and export the bones to supply the international lion bone trade – mainly to supplement the illegal tiger bone trade - where they are used in bogus "traditional" medicinal products in Asia (Williams et al., 2015).

BRED FOR SLAUGHTER: CANNED LION HUNTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

GREED AND DECEPTION

Blood Lions, a South African documentary released in 2015, brought the deception that has long underpinned the canned lion hunting and lion breeding industries to light. This film showed how unsuspecting tourists are lured with the prospect of petting a lion cub. They pay a fee to look at or touch lion cubs and take selfies with these cute cubs to show on their social media accounts. Some breeding facilities falsely advertise themselves as being wildlife sanctuaries. Many pay a significant fee to become a "volunteer" where they are given the responsibility of hand-rearing adorable lion cubs and walking with young lions. Many volunteers have been deliberately misled into believing that the fees and their work would go towards increasing lion numbers and conserving the species, because the lions they help raise will be released back into the wild one day. Few are aware that their activities are linked to and supporting canned lion hunts and the lion bone trade.

"Other than greed and ego [emphasis added], there are no reasons to be breeding lions in captivity to be killed in captivity", concluded the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs of the South African Parliament (2018, para. 5).

SERVED ON A SILVER PLATTER

As part of the iconic "African Big Five" (elephants, leopards, Cape buffalos, rhinos, and lions), lions are among the most popular trophies sought after by big game hunters. Hunting a wild lion costs tens of thousands of euros, can take days, and is not always a guaranteed kill. Hunting a captive-bred lion, on the other hand, costs as little as a few thousand euros and is a tragically foregone conclusion.

Lions are raised in captivity with close contact to humans, either at breeding facilities or tourist attractions where visitors pay to interact with them. Years of close contact causes animals to become habituated to and lose their natural fear of humans. Combined with the fact that lions are contained and released into the area less than seven days before the hunt, hunters have a 99% success rate (Lindsey et al., 2012). The captive-bred lion hunt is so easy that a hunting license or any proven hunting experience is not usually required (Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs, 2018).

Captive-bred lion hunting is also considered time efficient. For instance, one trophy hunter bragged that he and his children were able to kill a captive-bred lion "within 90 minutes" (HSUS, 2019, para. 7). One reason that captive-bred lions can be killed in such a relatively short time is that hunting outfitters bait them with food to save time, as documented in conversations with Humane Society International's undercover investigators conducted ahead of a trophy hunter's arrival (HSUS, 2019). Some outfitters even drug lions before releasing them into the enclosure to make for an easy kill (Lindsey et al., 2012).

At Safari Club International's convention, captive-bred lion hunts are offered to prospective hunters like a menu in a restaurant. Hunting of a captive-bred lioness is generally cheaper than a male lion. Depending on the size or age of the animal and his mane, if he is a male lion, captive-bred lion hunts can range from "budget" to "deluxe". An example of the cheaper option would be hunting a two-year old lion (HSUS, 2019).

BRED FOR SLAUGHTER: CANNED LION HUNTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs of South Africa's Parliament characterised captive-bred lion hunts as the most extreme type of trophy hunting that serves the captive-bred lions to their hunters on a silver platter. In a resolution, the Committee urged the government to put an end to this practice as a matter of urgency (Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs, 2018).

CONDEMNATION

From lion researchers, animal welfare and wildlife conservation organisations, to hunting industry groups, captive-bred lion hunts have been condemned and have drawn international outrage. In December 2020, leading lion scientists and researchers, conservationists and other individuals with extensive scientific credibility wrote to South Africa's Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, Barbara Creecy, condemning captive-bred lion hunts and the lion breeding industry, urging her to put an end to these industries (HSI/Africa, 2020). Lion scientists asserted that captive lion hunting provides no benefits to conservation or communities.

"Many captive-bred lions are kept in small, intensively managed enclosures that have been cleared of most of their indigenous vegetation, thus removing the natural habitat of that area. In no way does this type of land management contribute to biodiversity conservation or provide benefits for meso-carnivores. There is no published, peer-reviewed evidence showing that hunting captive-bred lions provides direct conservation benefits to wild lions. [...] Captive lions are not suitable for reintroduction [to the wild] or species restoration. They are especially poor candidates due to inbreeding and behavioural concerns"(Alcock et al., 2020, pp. 2–3).

This is not the first time that lion researchers and conservationists sounded the alarm to policymakers. A similar letter addressed to the then US Secretary of Interior Ryan Zinke in 2017 provided evidence that hunting captive-bred lions does not contribute to conservation (van Asperen et al., 2017).

Captive-bred lion hunts are so unethical and unsportsmanlike that even trophy hunting industry groups have issued policy statements against the practise. In November 2020, the US-based Dallas Safari Club (DSC) and Europe based CIC, released a joint statement in opposition to captive bred lion hunts (2020). They stated that hunting captive-bred lions was "damaging the reputation of hunters, and sustainable hunting, around the world" and that they would "call on governments in support of the legal shooting of lions bred in captivity to consider the wider implications" (CIC & DSC, 2020, paras 3–4). In 2018, CIC expelled the Professional Hunters' Association of South Africa (PHASA) and Confederation of Hunting Associations of South Africa (CHASA) over their support of the captive lion hunting industry (Bloch, 2018a).

SCI, the world's largest trophy hunting club, has also opposed hunting lions bred in captivity with policies, inter alia, of not accepting advertisements from any canned lion hunt operators or allowing them to sell these hunts at the SCI annual convention (Hunt Forever, 2018).

Despite their public statements on captive-bred lion hunts, there is no evidence that DSC and SCI have actually enforced these positions. Multiple undercover investigations found that hunting outfitters still openly sell or offer to broker captive-bred lion hunts at DSCI's and SCI's annual conventions (HSUS, 2019, 2020).

TRADE OF BONES

As the South African government sat idly while the lion breeding industry grew from a few thousand lions in captivity in the 1990s to over ten thousand of animals today, the lion bone trade industry was born with the implicit endorsement of the South African government.

Lion scientists have warned that the increasing trade in lion bone poses a significant threat to wild lions in South Africa and neighbouring countries (Bauer et al., 2016). Research has found that lions are increasingly targeted for body parts and that a demand for lion body parts may even incentivise conflicted-related retaliatory killing of lions (Everatt et al., 2019).

In 2008, the South African government issued its first CITES permit to export lion skeletons to Asia. Between 2008 and 2015, more than 5.646 lion skeletons were exported, nearly 98% of which went to Laos and Viet Nam (Born Free, 2018). Captive-bred lion bones are the main supplement to tiger bones in the black market, exacerbating the demand for tiger bones and incentivizing poaching of wild tigers (Environmental Investigation Agency, 2017). Legal trade in lion skeletons also acts as an incentive for illegal trade in lion bones (IUCN World Conservation Congress Marseille, 2020). In fact, among the permits issued by the South African government were the export of 153 lion skeletons in 2016 to Laos for the Vinasakhone Trading company, a known transnational wildlife criminal network. Vinasakhone Trading has allegedly been involved in trafficking ivory, rhino horns, pangolins, and other wildlife worth tens of millions of dollars (Davies & Holmes, 2016). Permits for lion skeletons were also issued to Vixay Keosavang (Born Free, 2018), a notorious Laotian wildlife trafficker dubbed "the Pablo Escobar of wildlife trafficking" (Davies & Holmes, 2016, para. 19). Nationals of EU Member States have also been linked with the growing bone trade. For example, Polish national Jacek Rączka was linked to the import of the body and bones of a lion into Laos in 2009 and 2010 (EMS Foundation & Ban Animal Trading, 2018; Williams et al., 2015).

BRED FOR SLAUGHTER: CANNED LION HUNTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS

The COVID pandemic was a rude awakening laying bare the threat that trade in wildlife poses to public health and the global economy. In captive breeding facilities, lions are confined in unhygienic and stressful conditions with unregulated, inhumane slaughter on site.

These conditions are conducive to the spread of zoonotic diseases. A study by Blood Lions and World Animal Protection identified a total of 63 pathogens recorded in both wild and captive lions, including pathogens that can be transmitted from lions to other animals and humans (Green et al., 2020). The researchers also found 83 diseases and clinical symptoms associated with these pathogens. The transmission of zoonotic disease can occur when wildlife and humans are in close proximity and can be exacerbated by poor welfare and husbandry. The captive lion breeding industry may pose significant public health risks, particularly to breeding farm and other workers in the industry, and to local and international visitors.

DAMAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA'S CONSERVATION REPUTATION AND TOURISM ECONOMY

The captive breeding of lions for inappropriate tourist interaction activities, canned hunts and the lion bone trade has being damaging for tourism and South Africa's conservation reputation. In a letter to South Africa's Environment Minister, signed by 115 tourism operators in South Africa, the signatories remarked that interactive tourism encounters prevalent in the lion breeding industry were unacceptable as highlighted by the South African Tourism Services Association (SATSA) and no longer in line with global tourism trends (Blood Lions & HSI Africa, 2020). They cited a growing social movement towards sustainable, responsible and ethical travel, which has led to policies banning the promotion of direct wildlife contact experiences on major platforms, such as TripAdvisor, Instagram, AirBnB and Expedia.

SATSA, a leading tourism business association representing more than 1.300 operators in Southern Africa, warns that the voice against animal interactions has grown so loud that the outcry now has an impact on how South Africa is perceived as a tourist destination (Southern Africa Tourism Services Association, 2020). SATSA's position against interactive wildlife tourism is not unique, following similar international standards for wildlife tourism, such as the Dutch travel trade association (World Animal Protection, 2016) and the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA, 2019).

Not only is the reputation of South Africa at stake, but also its tourism economy. Hunting of captive-bred lions does not to meet the criteria to be considered sustainable or socially responsible. As a result, this industry undermines the supposed foundation of hunting, which is "fair chase" (Selier et al., 2018). The captive lion

breeding and canned lion hunting industry may even have a spill over effect to non-consumptive wildlife tourism economy in South Africa, as tourists go elsewhere for authentic and ethical wildlife experiences. Indeed, an economic study found that South Africa could lose as much as 2,79 billion US dollar in tourism revenues during the next decade if captive lion breeding, canned lion hunting and associated industries continue (Harvey, 2020).

A POLICY CHANGE FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S LIONS

On the 2nd May 2021, Minister Barbara Creecy of South Africa's Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment released the recommendations of the Ministerial High Level Advisory Panel (the Panel) appointed in November 2019 to review existing policies, legislation and practices relating to the handling, breeding, hunting and trade of elephant, lion, leopard and rhinoceros. The Panel's recommendations include a number of positive commitments, including ending the practice of captive lion breeding and the commercial trade of lion derivatives following a review of the controversial practice, as well as expressly recognising animal welfare as a central pillar of wildlife management policy. These were key proposals made by HSI/Africa, in comprehensive written and oral submissions to the Panel, as well as comments submitted during public participation processes in species-specific Norms and Standards development.

The new policy is welcome and will be supported by most South Africans, according to HSI/Africa, which in 2020 commissioned an independent national public opinion poll on trophy hunting, captive lion breeding and associated industries. The majority of South Africans polled oppose the breeding of lion cubs for two infamous tourist activities—cub petting and lion-walking. These activities are also linked to canned hunting and the lion bone trade.

LIONS ARE NOT THE ONLY ANIMALS CAPTIVE BRED FOR TROPHY HUNTING AND IMPORTED TO THE EU

While the South African government has signalled the beginning of the end of the captive lion breeding industry and canned lion hunting, such activities are not limited to lions. Even is South Africa stops issuing export permits for captive lion trophies, without legislative change, the EU will continue to import trophies of captive bred species, as it currently does, such as red lechwe, scimitar oryx and Barbary sheep.

Conservation problems

SPECIES PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES IN ECOSYSTEMS

Carnivores around the world have experienced large population declines and significant range loss (Ripple et al., 2014). This is concerning because carnivores play key roles as apex predators and their demise can be detrimental for the entire ecosystem and threaten biodiversity (Estes et al., 2011; Ripple et al., 2014; Sergio et al., 2008). The loss of leopards, lions, brown bears, wolves and lynx can cause catastrophic trophic cascades that negatively affect all parts of the ecosystem (Ripple et al., 2014).

The decline of these predators can even change the overall landscape and reduce productivity of entire ecosystems. For example, a study in Ghana, West Africa found that following the decline of leopards and lions, mesopredators increased, which resulted in decreased ungulate and small primate populations (Brashares et al., 2010). Similarly, wolves have direct and indirect effects on the entire ecosystem (Ripple et al., 2014), and population declines have been linked to decreased hardwood species and increased streambank erosion due to the reduction of predation pressure on elk according to a study in Washington state in the US (Beschta & Ripple, 2008). Following the human-caused local extinction of brown bears and wolves, ungulates overgrazed the habitat, degrading the riparian vegetation structure and density, and decreasing the richness and diversity of bird species (Berger et al., 2001). Apex predators are necessary for a functioning ecosystem, as they play important roles in herbivory, primary production, disease control, and even wildfire management (Estes et al., 2011; Ripple et al., 2014). Scientists warn that wildlife management decisions have underestimated the importance of apex predators and that the future health of worldwide ecosystems rely on healthy carnivore populations (Estes et al., 2011; Ripple et al., 2014; Sergio et al., 2008).

Large herbivores also play critical roles in their ecosystems and are experiencing population declines and range contractions (Ripple et al., 2015). Overhunting is one of the primary threats, especially due to their large size and slow reproduction (Ripple et al., 2015). Only eight species of large terrestrial herbivores remain today, two of which are the African elephant and black rhinoceros (Ripple et al., 2015). Large herbivores play important roles in shaping the structure and function of their ecosystems, a role that cannot be filled by smaller herbivores (Ripple et al., 2015). Megaherbivores are unique in their ecosystem in their ability to alter nutrient cycles, soil properties, fire regimes, and primary production (le Roux et al., 2018). For example, elephants are considered keystone species and ecosystem engineers because of the important modifications they make to their environment (Jones et al., 1994). These changes increase the availability and quality of vegetation at lower heights, increase understory biomass and richness, and increase biodiversity by improving habitat quality and providing refuge for smaller animals and insects (Coverdale et al., 2016; Govender, 2005; Kohi et al., 2011; Poulsen et al., 2018; Pringle, 2008; Valeix et al., 2011). Black rhinos play an important role in the ecosystem as grazers, which shapes the local landscape. Large herbivores, such as black rhinos, elephants, and giraffes, are also economically important and bring in significant revenue in the photo safari industry (Di Minin et al., 2013; Lindsey et al., 2007; Ripple et al., 2015). The loss of large herbivores equates to a loss of vital ecosystem services they provide. Due to their importance, scientists recommend a global government-funded scheme for rare large herbivores, like the black rhino (Ripple et al., 2015).

TROPHY HUNTING CONTRIBUTES TO POPULATION DECLINES

Many species subjected to trophy hunting are threatened by multiple stressors and are experiencing population declines. Many of the species in this report have been assessed by the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened and are of significant consernvation concern. Some examples include the Critically Endangered black rhino (Emslie, 2020a), addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*) (IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group, 2016a), and dama gazelle (*Nanger dama*) (IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group, 2016b); the Endangered African elephant (Gobush et al., 2021), tiger (Goodrich et al., 2014), and wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) (Kaul et al., 2019); and the Vulnerable leopard (Stein et al., 2020), lion (Bauer et al., 2016), and giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) (Muller et al., 2018). Trophy hunting is an additional stressor that places further strain on species, especially where populations are already threatened. Species experiencing habitat loss and range contractions are especially susceptible to extinction due to high rates of offtake (Burgess et al., 2017). In fact, the top species imported into the EU as a trophy, Hartmann's mountain zebra, is currently listed as Vulnerable, and has been assessed as Vulnerable or Endangered since 1986 (Gosling et al., 2019).

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

In addition to each individual animal killed as a trophy, trophy hunting also has wide-ranging and long-lasting effects on entire populations. Trophy hunting can have an additive effect on motrality, meaning that it acts in addition to natural mortality and exacerbates other stressors (Bischof et al. 2009, 2018; Creel & Rotell, 2010; Frank et al. 2017). Due to this additive effect, even low rates of offtake can negatively impact populations. Scientists advise consideration of effects beyond the number of individuals removed from population, incorporating the wide-ranging impacts that removing one individual has on the entire population and future growth (Gosselin et al., 2017; Wallach et al. 2009).

Indirect, but equally concerning negative effects of trophy hunting include changes in population age strcture and sex ratio, reduced reproductive rates, social disruption, behavioural changes, altered genetic structure, and human-induced selection. Under natural conditions, large carnivores and herbivores have low adult mortality which is unnaturally increased from trophy hunting (Moss, 2001). Trophy hunting contributes to reduced reproductive rates (Balme et al., 2009, 2010) and lower juvenile or offspring survival (Balme et al., 2009; Bischof et al., 2018; Novaro et al., 2005; Rosenblatt et al., 2014) which are direct predictors of population growth.

Trophy hunting disrupts social structures, which can contribute to loss of important ecological and social information shared across generations, as is the case for elephants (Allen et al., 2020; Evans & Harris, 2008; K. McComb et al., 2001) and giraffes (Bercovitch & Berry, 2015; Berry & Bercovitch, 2015). Social disruption can also increase rates of infanticide for leopards (Balme & Hunter, 2013; Craig Packer et al., 2009), lions (Bertram, 1975; Creel et al., 2016; Leclerc et al., 2017; Whitman et al., 2004), brown bears (Gosselin et al., 2017; Leclerc et al., 2017; J. E. Swenson, 2003), and cougars (Wielgus et al., 2013), as well as inbreeding (Naude et al., 2020). Both infanticide and inbreeding can have long-term negative effects on population growth. There is also evidence that hunting increases human-wildlife conflict, which already a major threat for cougars (Teichman et al., 2016) and elephants (Slotow et al., 2000).

Trophy hunters target the largest and most impressive individuals from a species, which exerts unnatural selection on populations (Allendorf & Hard, 2009; Mysterud, 2011). Selectively hunting these individuals can result in reduced body size, earlier sexual maturity, altered dispersal patterns, and changes in physical traits or behaviour (Allendorf et al., 2008; Allendorf & Hard, 2009; Mysterud, 2011). Reduction in sexually selected traits can alter mate choice and result in changes in the gene pool and lower quality offspring. Hunting pressure can also negatively alter reproduction and life history patterns (Balme et al., 2009; Bischof et al., 2018; Frank et al., 2020). Trophy hunting can affect genetic structures and increase the rates of inbreeding, with potentially catastrophic long-term effects on population viability (Allendorf et al., 2008; Allendorf & Hard, 2009; Frank et al., 2020; Naude et al., 2020).

Scientists have expressed concern that there is insufficient data on many populations experiencing high hunting pressure (e.g., Frank et al., 2017). It is impossible to fully understand the negative effects of trophy hunting without sufficient data on population dynamics. For example, scientists do not even know how many leopards exist in Africa (Stein et al., 2020), yet global gross imports of leopard trophies totalled 7.155 from 2009 to 2018, or 715 per year on average (CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" of *Panthera pardus*, all countries, all sources, all purposes, on 07/13/2020). Without sufficient information on population abundance, demographics, and distribution, and other sources of mortality, it is impossible to ensure that trophy hunting does not contribute to significant population declines.

Management employing "sustainable offtake" of large carnivores can be difficult (Linnell et al., 2010;. Swenson et al., 1995). Biologically unsustainable trophy hunting is common across numerous species such as elephants (Muposhi et al., 2016; Selier et al., 2014), leopards (Balme et al., 2009; Caro et al., 2009; Grant, 2012; Jorge, 2012; Pitman et al., 2015; Ray, 2012), lions (Creel et al., 2016; Croes et al., 2011; Groom et al., 2014; Lindsey et al., 2013; Loveridge et al., 2007, 2016; Packer et al., 2011; Rosenblatt et al., 2014), and brown bears (Popescu et al., 2016; Swenson et al., 1995). Decisions regarding hunting quotas, zones, and seasonal restrictions are often not based in science, but instead are dictated by local hunters or hunting organisations and based on overestimated population sizes (Balme et al., 2010; Popescu et al., 2016; Swenson et al., 1995, 2017; Trouwborst et al., 2020). High rates of offtake resulted in substantial population declines and near extinction of Scandinavian brown bears (Swenson et al., 1995) and lynx in Norway (Linnell et al., 2010). Brown bears were nearly extirpated from Norway and Sweden in the early 1900s due to high hunting intensity (Swenson et al., 1995). Relentless hunting throughout the 20th century also contributed to large population declines in black rhino, the effects of which are still present through low genetic diversity (Emslie, 2020a).

Imports and exports of trophies in and out of the EU

Methodology

Data for this report were obtained from the WCMC-CITES Trade Database website (available at https://trade.cites.org/) on March 4, 2021. We analysed trade data for the years 2014-2018, allowing us to examine the trade in trophies during a five-year period. Data were obtained using the methodologies following each table, but generally were compiled filtering only for mammal species ("Class" = "Mammalia") and using Comparative Tabulations, with imports calculated based on Importer Reported Quantity and Exports calculated based on Exporter Reported Quantity. Averages were rounded up to the nearest whole number.

For the EU-level analyses, importer, exporter, or country of origin was filtered for EU countries only, which included Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

Our goal was to determine the total number of mammals traded as trophies. Therefore, based on information provided in the CITES Trade Database User Guide (CITES et al., 2013), we used the following rules to obtain only mammals traded as trophies where the data represents an entire animal. We included the term "trophies" for purposes "personal" and "hunting trophy" with no unit value (represents the total number of specimens) for all species. We also included additional species-specific terms based on the rules below. For the order Artiodactyla, we included the terms bodies, horns, rugs, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy". We also included the terms teeth and tusks for hippopotamus where we combined both terms into "tusks" and divided by two where unit was blank and 5,25 where unit was kg in order to calculate the number of hippopotamus taken as trophies. For the order Carnivora, we included the terms bodies, rugs, skeletons, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy". We also included the terms teeth and tusks for walrus where we combined both terms into "tusks" and divided by two (unit = none) in order to calculate the number of walrus taken as trophies. For the order Cetacea, narwhal was the only species, and we included the terms trophies and tusks for purpose "hunting trophy". For the order Perissodactyla, we included the terms bodies, horns, rugs, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy". We divided horns by two (unit = blank) in order to calculate the number of rhinoceros taken as trophies. For the order Perissodactyla, we included the terms skins and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy". For the order Primates, we included the terms bodies, skeletons, skins, skulls, and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy". For the order Proboscidea, *Loxodonta africana* was the only species, and we included the terms bodies, skins, skulls, teeth, trophies, and tusks for purpose "hunting trophy". We combined the term "teeth" into "tusks" and divided by two (unit = none) or 6,6 (unit = "kg") in order to calculate the number of African elephants taken as trophies. For the order Rodentia, we included the terms bodies and trophies for purpose "hunting trophy".

The WCMC-CITES Trade Database is widely accepted as the best source of international wildlife trade data, despite the following known and accepted limitations. First, it only includes CITES-listed species. Second, as with most large-scale databases with many different reporters, there are known inconsistencies within the WCMC-CITES Trade Database. These may include misinterpretations with how data should be reported, inaccurate counts, or typographical errors. Despite some inaccuracies, data extracted from the WCMC-CITES Trade Database are understood to be an accurate representation of wildlife trade. Third, due to some inconsistencies with reporting and incomplete data, interpretations can vary; especially since CITES does not set exact rules for data calculations. Therefore, we have used conservative estimates based on our understanding of the CITES Trade Database User Guide (2013) and only included data that were defined as trophies (either by the Term or Purpose) and represented an entire animal. We used the comparative tabulation reports since, according to the CITES Trade Database User Guide (2013), they provide the most comprehensive output and are less likely to overestimate trade levels.

EU

THE EU IMPORTED NEARLY 15.000 TROPHIES OF INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED SPECIES. MORE THAN EIGHT TROPHIES OF CITES LISTED SPECIES ARE IMPORTED TO THE EU EACH DAY.

Germany, Spain and Denmark, imported by far the most trophies to the EU among the Member States, summing up to 52% of all imported trophies. There is an overall clear and steady increase of imported trophies over the five years of 39,29%. (Table 1)

Table 1. EU importers of trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	811	771	783	787	807	792	3959	27%
Spain	367	397	394	436	523	424	2117	14%
Denmark	303	231	393	334	409	334	1670	11%
Austria	234	275	293	276	276	271	1354	9%
Sweden	80	223	180	191	245	184	919	6%
France	136	180	144	97	195	151	752	5%
Poland	137	116	121	188	182	149	744	5%
Hungary	21	76	149	192	180	124	618	4%
Czech Republic	106	111	99	103	124	109	543	4%
Slovakia	96	65	69	121	102	91	453	3%
Finland	54	60	54	63	92	65	323	2%
Italy	13	39	48	40	182	65	322	2%
Belgium	28	76	78	58	68	62	308	2%
Bulgaria	23	23	29	45	66	38	186	1%
Lithuania	24	18	44	57	26	34	169	1%
Latvia	64	30	19	39	3	31	155	1%
Portugal	28	32	20	14	11	21	105	1%
Romania	13	6	35	19	28	21	101	1%
Estonia	1	3	10	6	11	7	31	<1%
Luxembourg	4	3	1	7	8	5	23	<1%
Netherlands	2	13	7	0	0	5	22	<1%
Slovenia	1	5	6	5	0	4	17	<1%
Malta	0	0	1	0	10	3	11	<1%
Croatia	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	<1%
Greece	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Grand Total	2548	2755	2980	3080	3549		14912	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Romania, France and Spain are by far the countries that exported the most hunting trophies, summing to 57% of all exported trophies (Table 2). The brown bear was the top species exported as hunting trophy, representing 40% of all exported trophies, well above the second most exported species only representing 8% of all exported trophies. The top five species exported are European (brown bear, grey wolf) and African species (leopard, hippopotamus, and Hartmann's mountain zebra) (Table 3).

Table 2. EU exporting countries of trophies

Exporting Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Romania	49	47	32	8	15	31	151	21%
France	25	22	36	29	25	28	137	19%
Spain	24	34	26	30	13	26	127	17%
Denmark	28	23	13	11	0	15	75	10%
Croatia	8	11	5	15	12	11	51	7%
Sweden	7	7	9	12	14	10	49	7%
Austria	11	9	8	1	9	8	38	5%
Germany	2	13	7	4	6	7	32	4%
Finland	1	6	2	3	7	4	19	3%
Hungary	0	0	0	2	10	3	12	2%
Estonia	1	0	3	3	3	2	10	1%
Slovenia	0	1	0	4	3	2	8	1%
Belgium	0	1	0	1	5	2	7	1%
Bulgaria	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	<1%
Latvia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Lithuania	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Slovakia	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	156	174	146	126	124		726	

Table based on exporter reported quantities.

EU

Table 3. Top species of wild-source trophies exported from the EU

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	58	60	51	29	48	50	246	40%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	12	11	8	10	11	11	52	8%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	7	7	12	7	6	8	39	6%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	3	18	8	3	6	8	38	6%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	8	3	8	10	6	7	35	6%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	2	8	2	13	3	6	28	5%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	6	5	5	2	7	5	25	4%
Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)	2	6	1	5	2	4	16	3%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	10	1	2	0	2	3	15	2%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	6	3	1	2	3	12	2%
Hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*)	10	0	0	0	0	2	10	2%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	1	3	1	3	1	2	9	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	2	0	4	3	2	9	1%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	2	0	2	5	2	9	1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	1	1	2	1	2	2	7	1%
Other (32 species)	18	16	13	13	12	15	72	12%
Grand Total	138	149	116	103	116		622	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Wild ("W").

Country cases

AUSTRIA

Austria is the fourth largest importer of trophies in the EU between 2014 and 2018 (Table 1). During this period, Austria imported 1.354 hunting trophies of 42 CITES-listed mammal species which accounts for 9% of imported hunting trophies by the EU (Appendix A, Table 4). Notably, Austria is the largest importer of southern white rhinoceros trophies and tied as the largest importer of walrus trophies in the EU; Austria imported 19% of total EU imports of each of these species (Appendix B, Tables 18 and 33). Austria is the second largest importer in the EU of trophies from Eurasian lynx, grey wolf, polar bear, Hartmann's mountain zebra, and chacma baboon (Appendix B, Tables 11, 19, 25, 29 and 32). Austria's imports of Eurasian lynx trophies account for 19% of total EU imports of this species, all of which were wild sourced and originated from Russia (Appendix B, Tables 25, 26 and 27 ; Appendix C, Table 4). Austria's imports of grey wolf trophies account for 11% of total EU imports of this species, all of which were wild sourced, and the majority originated from Canada (Appendix B, Tables 29 and 30; Appendix C, Table 5). During this period, Austria also imported 70 brown bear trophies, accounting for 7% of EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 21).

COUNTRY CASES

Among the 10 most imported species for hunting trophies, eight are native African species, three of which belong to the "Big Five" (elephants, lions and leopards) (Table 4). Imports of these three species accounts for nearly 15% of all imported trophies by Austria during this period (Table 4). Austria is the fourth largest importer of trophies from African elephants and leopards (Appendix B, Tables 3 and 4). African lions were sourced from captivity as well as from the wild; captive-bred African lions originated from South Africa (Appendix C, Tables 2 and 3). Austria is the third largest importer of wild-sourced African lion trophies in the EU during the research period (Appendix B, Table 9). Austria played a large role in trade of cheetah imports during this period as it is the third largest importer of cheetah trophies in the EU (Appendix B, Table 12). Austria imported six trophies of captive-sourced scimitar oryx, a species extinct in the wild and bred exclusively in South Africa for trophy hunting, and 65 trophies of vulnerable hippopotamus (Table 4; Appendix B, Table 14).

Table 4. Top species of trophies imported into Austria

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	69	64	89	86	123	87	431	32%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	35	66	33	42	40	44	216	16%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	14	18	24	7	11	15	74	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	12	17	16	20	9	15	74	5%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	12	10	21	4	23	14	70	5%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	19	24	4	16	6	14	69	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	14	13	11	12	15	13	65	5%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	12	14	13	6	6	11	51	4%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	14	2	7	12	7	9	42	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	7	9	9	7	2	7	34	3%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	5	6	1	9	10	7	31	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	5	16	3	3	6	29	2%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	2	5	3	11	0	5	21	2%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	1	7	0	10	0	4	18	1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	2	7	3	5	4	17	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Other (25 species)	14	12	39	28	16	22	109	8%
Grand Total	234	275	293	276	276		1354	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into 'Other' unless they are certain species of interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

Legal Framework

There are currently no import bans or import restrictions for hunting trophies in place in Austria.

The trade of protected species is regulated by the Species Trade Act (Rechtsinformationsystem des Bundes, 2021a), which transposed Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (which itself implements CITES), into national law.

When it comes to domestic hunting, its regulation is generally excluded from the Federal Animal Protection Act (§3 (4)) (Rechtsinformationsystem des Bundes, 2021b). It does, however, define the release of a captive-bred wild animal that is not able to survive in the wild at the time of release as animal cruelty, thus making the hunting of animals bred and set loose for this purpose unlawful (§ 5 (2) 14a).

More specifically hunting is regulated by nine hunting laws at the federal state level, eight of which have banned canned hunting. Salzburg is the only federal state to still allow canned hunting with the last active enclosure located within a Natura 2000 protected area. In 2020, the federal state of Burgenland also tried to overturn a canned hunting ban, which had been enacted in 2017, with a proposed amendment to the hunting law. The animal protection group Verein Gegen Tierfabriken was able to fulfil the necessary requirements for a plebiscite to halt this initiative (Verein Gegen Tierfabriken, 2021).

Nature conservation is also regulated at federal state level by nine nature protection laws, which set down provisions for the general protection of plants and animals from human interference. In addition, state governments are authorised to place rare and endangered animal species under protection by ordinance. The protection of species within the framework of nature conservation usually only affects those species that are not covered by hunting or fishing laws. In addition, Austria is obliged to comply with all EU nature and species conservation directives.

Public attitudes and trends

Trophy hunting has been widely discussed in the media with positions from both sides being taken into consideration, mostly in connection with canned lion hunting. Undercover investigations from hunts and from fairs offering such hunts have been critically presented to the public, via mainstream media like ORF (Salzburg.orf.at, 2017).

The high number of hunters in relation to the overall size of the Austrian population (8,8 million) is noteworthy. Between 2017-2018, the number of licensed hunters was 130.000, with an additional 11.100 "guest" hunters. This makes up for 1,5% of the Austrian population (JagdFakten.at, 2019).

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations, and their opponents

Although there have been advocacy efforts and campaigns to implement an import ban, especially with respect to lion trophies coming from South African canned hunts, this still has not become a reality.

Several interest groups and hunting associations, as well as event organisers, outfitters and transportation companies are active in Austria with respect to the promotion and protection of hunting and trophy hunting practices. Only the Ökologische Jagdverband (ecological hunting association) has released a statement against canned hunting (Balluch, 2020). The biggest event that brings together over 43.000 visitors and 600 businesses to meet the demand for hunting, is the annual "Hohe Jagd und Fischerei" fair. In 2016, the Austrian animal protection organisation Four Paws convinced the fair's organisers to commit to excluding canned lion hunt offers. Despite all exhibitors being informed of this commitment, not all of them respected this (Salzburg.orf.at, 2016).

BELGIUM

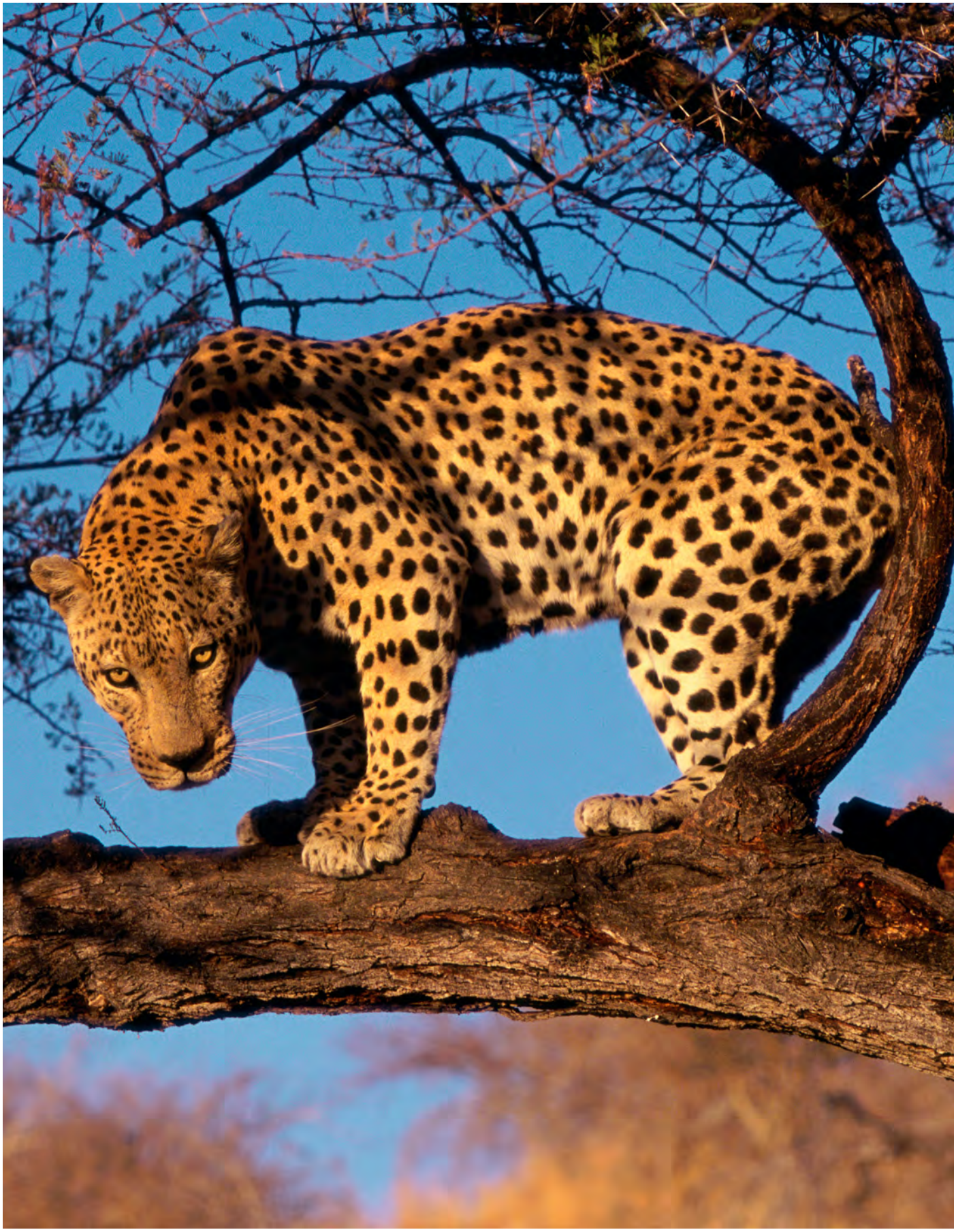
Belgium imported 308 hunting trophies of 37 CITES-listed mammal species between 2014 and 2018, accounting for approximately 2% of imported hunting trophies in the EU (Appendix A, Table 4; Appendix C, Table 6). Belgium's top imported species as trophies during this period were Hartmann's mountain zebra (59), African lion (45), and brown bear (32). Nearly all brown bear trophies, 91%, originated from Russia (Appendix C, Table 11). Belgium is among the top 10 EU importers of trophies of southern white rhinoceros and Hartmann's mountain zebra (Appendix B, Tables 18 and 19). Belgium is the top EU importer, along with Austria, of walrus trophies (5) (Appendix B, Table 33). During this period, Belgium also imported trophies from an endangered species, the West Caucasian tur (5), vulnerable species including hippopotamus (11), cheetah (7), polar bear (4), and other species including brown bear (32), grey wolf (2), and southern white rhinoceros (2) (Table 5; Appendix C, Table 6). Belgium imported five trophies of captive-sourced scimitar oryx, a species extinct in the wild and bred exclusively in South Africa for trophy hunting (Appendix B, Table 14; Appendix C, Table 7).

Among the 10 most imported species, eight are African species and three belong to the "Big Five" (elephants, lions, and leopards) as seen in the table 5. Imports of these three species accounts for 30% of all trophies imported by Belgium during this period. African lions were mostly sourced from captivity, originating exclusively from South Africa (Appendix C, Tables 8 and 9). Wild-sourced African lions comprised 40% of lion trophy imports to Belgium, and originated primarily from South Africa and Tanzania (Appendix C, Table 10).

Table 5. Top species of trophies imported into Belgium

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	7	12	21	7	12	12	59	19%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	1	9	13	12	10	9	45	15%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	9	8	6	7	2	7	32	10%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	0	21	3	3	2	6	29	9%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	1	3	2	6	5	4	17	6%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	0	4	6	2	4	4	16	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	0	2	3	4	2	3	11	4%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	0	2	2	6	1	3	11	4%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	0	5	4	0	1	2	10	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	1	1	0	3	2	2	7	2%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	1	1	0	0	3	1	5	2%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	2	1	2	0	0	1	5	2%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	0	0	2	2	1	1	5	2%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	3	2	0	0	0	1	5	2%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Other (17 species)	1	3	13	6	7	6	30	10%
Grand Total	28	76	78	58	68		308	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into 'Other' unless species of interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").



COUNTRY CASES

Belgian Parliament hunting trophy import ban legislative proposal

In 2020, three Belgian Federal Parliament members - Kris Verduyckt (Sp.a), Melissa Depraetere (Sp.a) and Mélissa Hanus (PS) - introduced a legislative proposal that seeks to prohibit the import of hunting trophies of species listed in Appendix A of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, including critically endangered black rhinos, and six species in Appendix B that require an import permit, including African lions and elephants. The lead sponsor, Kris Verduyckt MP pioneered the initiative to introduce a national ban, given concerns about the negative impact of trophy hunting on biodiversity and because of how a progressive country like Belgium may be perceived by other nations, stating "We want our country to take a strong position, just like the Netherlands and perhaps soon also, the United Kingdom, that we do not participate in this economic model" (Verduyckt, 2020, para. 5). In an opinion piece in De Standaard entitled "You don't compromise on endangered species", he passionately made the case that humankind must better protect threatened species and Westerners should not pretend that the survival of these species can be guaranteed only if we pay big money to kill them for fun (Verduyckt, 2020).

Legal framework

In 1983, Belgium became a party to CITES which is implemented at national level, Belgium adopted its own legislation after CITES entered into force in 1984 (Loi Portant Approbation de La CITES, 1981). A Royal Decree clarifies the practical application of the law (Arrêté Royal Relatif à La Protection Des Espèces de Faune et de Flore Sauvages, 2003). For species, such as polar bears, lions, rhinoceros, and elephants, the current legislation allows the import of certain hunting trophies if a CITES permit has been issued. The administrative responsibility within the Belgian Federal government lies with the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment, where the CITES authorities are located.

Public attitudes and trends

The Belgian public overwhelmingly disapproves of trophy hunting across the political spectrum and among all socio-economic groups, genders, and regions. In a public opinion poll conducted in December 2020, 91% of the respondents stated they are opposed or strongly opposed to trophy hunting; 91% expressed shock/abhorrence at the legal import of hunting trophies into the country and 88% said they support or strongly support prohibition of import of certain hunting trophies. 91% support or strongly support prohibition of import of all hunting trophies (HSI/Europe, 2020).

Following international outrage after the killing of Cecil the lion in Zimbabwe in 2015, Brussels Airlines, Belgium's national carrier, at the centre of one of the busiest transportation hubs in Europe, introduced a ban on shipping all hunting trophies. Brussels Airlines directly serves 20 African destinations from Brussels. It was a significant development for a leading Belgian company to align its business practices with public sentiment, which is overwhelmingly against trophy hunting.

In the summer of 2014, a seventeen-year-old Belgian girl, Axelle Despiegelaere, made headlines when she was photographed during the World Cup. She was dubbed the "most beautiful" football supporter in the world. The photographs not only went viral, but also landed her a modelling contract with L'Oréal. However, the French company decided to cut ties with her following the publication of a series of photographs on Facebook, which showed her on a hunting trip, posing with a rifle next to a dead animal she had shot (Tadeo, 2014). The incident drew international media attention, with many people and in particular animal welfare organisations condemning the pictures. L'Oréal was praised for their rapid decision to terminate her contract.

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

In Belgium, hunting is regulated at the regional level and hunting organisations are structured accordingly. The Royal Saint-Hubert Club of Belgium (RSHCB) is the most important association for promoting hunting activities and defending the rights of hunters in Wallonia, in southern Belgium. The Hubertus Vereniging Vlaanderen (HVV) is the only hunting association in Flanders and represents more than two thirds of all hunters based in the region. Animal Rights Belgium is the only animal welfare/wildlife conservation group in the country that is actively campaigning for a trophy hunting import ban.

DENMARK

Denmark is the third largest importer of trophies in the EU between 2014 and 2018 (Appendix A, Table 4). During this period, Denmark imported 1.670 hunting trophies of 43 CITES-listed mammal species which accounts for 11% of imported hunting trophies by the EU (Table 6; Appendix A, Table 4; Appendix C, Table 12). Notably, Denmark is the top EU importer of trophies from two species: American black bear and polar bear (Appendix B, Tables 20 and 32). Denmark's imports of American black bears accounts for 36% of total EU trophy imports of this species and far surpasses any other EU country's import of this species (Appendix B, Table 20). Denmark imported 11 polar bear trophies during this period, accounting for 17% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 32), making it the largest importer of polar trophies among the Member States.

Among the top 16 species imported by Denmark, 13 are native African species, three of which belong to the "Big Five" (elephants, lions, and leopards) (Table 6). African lion trophies imported by Denmark were either from the wild (32) or captivity (23) (Appendix C, Table 14). All but one of the 23 captive-sourced African lions originated from South Africa (Appendix C, Table 15).

Denmark is the second largest importer of wild-sourced African lion trophies in the EU during this period (Appendix B, Table 9).

Denmark is the fourth largest EU importer of grey wolf and chacma baboon (Appendix B, Tables 11 and 29) and the third largest importer of brown bear trophies (Appendix B, Table 21). Approximately 86% of brown bear trophies were sourced from the wild in Russia and 96% of grey wolf trophies were sourced in the wild in Canada (Appendix C, Tables 16 and 17).

Denmark is one of two countries that imported a captive-bred tiger trophy from South Africa between 2014 and 2018 (Appendix B, Tables 15, 16 and 17). Denmark played a significant role in the EU's trade of hippopotamus and endangered hog deer trophies. Denmark was the fifth largest importer of hippopotamus and its imports of hog deer trophies represents 20% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Tables 13 and 35). Other notable species imported by Denmark during this period include, the scimitar oryx (22), cheetah (10), southern white rhinoceros (3), West Caucasian tur (2), and walrus (1) (Appendix C, Table 12).

Table 6. Top species of trophies imported into Denmark

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	111	48	153	113	87	103	512	31%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	48	53	51	44	75	55	271	16%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	24	5	40	28	36	27	133	8%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	20	16	11	17	22	18	86	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	8	12	18	22	22	17	82	5%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	6	12	13	23	23	16	77	5%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	9	3	12	11	23	12	58	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	6	20	18	3	8	11	55	3%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	2	5	7	16	15	9	45	3%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	4	12	10	7	10	9	43	3%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	6	4	3	8	16	8	37	2%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	14	4	4	4	10	8	36	2%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	3	6	7	8	6	26	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	9	6	2	6	5	25	1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	1	2	5	6	8	5	22	1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	5	3	1	7	4	4	20	1%
Other (26 species)	35	20	35	16	36	29	142	9%
Grand Total	303	231	393	334	409		1670	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into 'Other' unless target species ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

COUNTRY CASES

Legal framework

In Denmark, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations are implemented through an Executive Order on the Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora in Controlling Trade (Retsinformation, 2019). This Executive Order repeals and replaces previous statutes pertaining to wildlife trade and the national implementation of CITES.

The import and export of parts and products of animal species covered by the regulations from and to countries outside the EU can take place at all Danish border customs offices, in contrast to imports of live animals and plants that can only enter Denmark via four specific locations. The customs authorities are assisted by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the Danish Agency for Agriculture with regard to the verification of the validity of the CITES documents accompanying these animal products.

The Executive Order on the Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora in Controlling Trade also sets down the penalties for breach of these wildlife trade rules, which may be superseded if the penalties deriving from violating other laws are higher. Penalties apply to, for example, providing incorrect or misleading information, concealing relevant information or using falsified documents in order to obtain CITES documents, or violating the terms of the regulation in a variety of ways for commercial gain. While no specific figures are given in the Executive Order, it states that the penalty for violating the legislation may increase to imprisonment for up to two years if the offence is committed intentionally or by gross negligence, and if the offence damages the interests of the Danish Nature Conservation Act or is intended to financially enrich the perpetrator or others. Companies etc. (legal persons) may be held criminally liable too under this legislation.

In addition to meeting the CITES provisions administered by the Danish Nature Agency, hunting trophies may be imported to Denmark from other EU Member States in accordance with the general conditions that apply to the trade in animal by-products (Forordningen om animalske biprodukter og tilhørende gennemførelsesforordning, 2011).

The Danish authorities make a distinction between those trophies and other wildlife specimens that have been treated (i.e., taxidermy, mounted, preserved in alcohol/formaldehyde etc.), or untreated (which must be sent with commercial documentation to an establishment or conservator approved/registered under the Regulation on animal by-products), and whether the trophies are being imported from areas where there are restrictions due to infectious animal disease.

With respect to the latter, there is a set of conditions applying to the import of bones, teeth and skins, which must be accompanied by a health certificate. For example, hunting trophies consisting solely of skins must have been dried, dry-salted or wet-salted for at least 14 days before sending, or subject to a preservation process other than tanning. These products must then be immediately individually packaged and sealed in transparent packaging to avoid subsequent contamination (Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri, n.d.).

Public attitudes and trends

There appears to be a relatively broad acceptance of hunting in Denmark, but this does not necessarily translate into a broad support for hunting threatened species in other parts of the world and shipping them home as trophies. A representative survey from March 2021 shows that 75% of Danish citizens oppose trophy hunting of internationally protected species and 73% think that Danish people should not be allowed to import trophies of dead animals from other countries (HSI/Europe, 2021).

There seems to be a high level of interest in animal protection in Denmark. The historical, political, and cultural links with Greenland and the Faroe Islands has, however, created a moral blind-spot with respect to issues, such as whaling and sealing. All animal protection and conservation issues relating to indigenous communities are sensitive topics. Likewise, fur farming has been largely a political no-go area given the number of people who have been engaged in this economic activity. The discourse on this issue, however, is shifting as a result of COVID-19 outbreaks.

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

According to FACE, 3,3% of the Danish population (i.e., 163.000 people) are engaged in hunting; only 4% of these are women. The Danish Hunters' Association has approximately 93.000 members, which are organised in around 900 clubs throughout the country. These figures – dating from 2008 - report that hunting generates an annual turnover of 400-530 million euros in Denmark (FACE, n.d.). The Danish hunting lobby is active and the Hunting Association participates in the Danish Wildlife Management Council, but most activities of Danish hunters appear to be directed towards killing native species in Denmark or neighbouring countries.

In addition to the Danish Hunters' Association, the Nordisk Safari Klub seems to operate exclusively for the collective needs of Nordic trophy hunters, both Swede and Norwegian (Nordisk Safari Klub, n.d.). This group, which was established in 1972, appears to focus primarily on hunting abroad and works with the Safari Club International and the CIC's awards system. They record the winners of the various awards for having killed a specific number of species in different parts of the world.

The non-profit organisation, called the Børge Hinsch Foundation, has an extensive exhibition of animal trophies from around the world, comprising around 230 different species of "large game", which are partly owned by the Nordisk Safari Klub and housed in a castle in Svendborg (Børge Hinsch Fonden, n.d.).

With respect to trophy hunting imports, the Danish Hunting Association provides advice to hunters regarding the transport of trophies from abroad and recommends using freight forwarding companies specialised in transporting them. They list three Danish companies that work specifically in this area:

- Labrador Cargo, which exports regularly from South Africa, Namibia and eastern Canada.
- NTG Trophy
- Global Trophy Logistics

These companies deal with the requisite paperwork, trophy tags, taxidermists, and veterinary and CITES certification. Hunting trophies, which fall under CITES or the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, are not considered to have a legal commercial value with respect to customs taxation; raw/unfinished trophies are valued differently according to the Danish customs taxation regime.

There are numerous Danish outfitters and travel companies offering trophy hunting trips abroad not only in Africa, but also in Canada and other parts of Europe. For example, Limpopo & Diana Jagtrejser offer bear hunting in Croatia and Romania (Limpopo Diana Hunting Tours, n.d.). The following Danish companies offer trophy hunting trips, primarily to South Africa: Matswani (n.d.), Pete Safaris (n.d.), VIP Hunting (n.d.) and Amakulu Travel (n.d.).

COUNTRY CASES

FRANCE

France was the sixth largest importer of trophies in the EU between 2014 and 2018 (Appendix A, Table 4). During this period, France imported 752 hunting trophies of 36 CITES-listed mammal species, which accounts for 5% of imported hunting trophies by the EU (Appendix A, Table 4).

Notably, France is the top EU importer of trophies from three species: African leopard, Eurasian lynx, and cheetah (Appendix B, Tables 4, 12 and 25). France's imports of African leopard account for 25% of total EU imports of this species, its imports of Eurasian lynx accounts for 25% of total EU imports of this species, and its imports of cheetah accounts for 22% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Tables 4, 25 and 12).

Among the 10 top species imported into France, six are native African species, three of which belong to the "Big Five" (elephants, lions, and leopards). Imports of these three species account for approximately 47% of all imported trophies into France during this period (Table 7). African lions were for the majority, 65%, sourced from captivity, originating exclusively from South Africa (Appendix C, Table 19 and 20). It is important to note that France instituted a ban on import of lion trophies in 2015 and that policy explained the zero import of lion trophy imports after 2015.

France is the third largest importer of trophies of African elephants, grey wolves, hippopotamus, and scimitar oryx—a species of African antelope that is extinct in the wild and bred in captivity (Appendix B, Tables 3, 13, 14 and 29). France is also the fourth largest importer of brown bears; 89% of brown bear trophies and 56% of grey wolf trophies originated from Russia (Appendix B, Table 21; Appendix C, Tables 21 and 22).

France is the only EU country to have imported trophies from narwhals during this period and is one of the five EU countries which imported at least one black rhino trophy between 2014 and 2018 (Appendix C, Table 18). During this period, France also imported trophies from African lions (20), southern white rhinoceros (11), polar bears (5), walrus (1), and the Critically Endangered Addax (1) (Appendix C, Table 18).

Nearly all wildlife products imported for hunting trophy purposes by France were of trophies and tusks (Appendix C, Table 23).

Table 7. Top species of trophies imported into France

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	34	41	36	23	76	42	210	28%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	42	30	15	18	16	25	121	16%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	16	16	32	17	32	23	113	15%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	3	30	15	16	19	17	83	11%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	11	12	11	5	28	14	67	9%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	12	10	2	1	6	27	4%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	2	1	4	5	14	6	26	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	1	19	0	0	0	4	20	3%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	5	4	6	1	0	4	16	2%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	9	0	0	0	2	3	11	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Other (23 species)	9	13	14	10	7	11	53	7%
Grand Total	136	180	144	97	195		752	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into 'Other' unless species of interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

Legal framework

The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations are directly applicable and do not need national transposition measures per se. However, since France was party to CITES (1978) prior to the EU (2015), and because the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations do not describe every detail of national implementation, France adopted two decrees:

- one determines the implementation of CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade regulations (Arrêté Du 30 Juin 1998 Fixant Les Modalités d'application de La Convention Sur Le Commerce International Des Espèces de Faune et de Flore Sauvages Menacées d'extinction et Des Règlements (CE) N° 338/97 Du Conseil Européen et (CE) N° 939/97 de La Commission Européenne - Légifrance, 1998);
- the second designates the Scientific Authorities (Arrêté Du 21 Décembre 2000 Relatif à La Procédure d'agrément Des Institutions Scientifiques Dans Le Cadre Des Échanges Internationaux de Spécimens d'espèces Relevant de La Convention Sur Le Commerce International Des Espèces de Faune et de Flore Menacées d'extinction (CITES), 2000).

French legislation is stricter than the EU legislation: it requires proof of the specimen's legal origin for trade, possession or transport of any specimen listed in the four EU Annexes, with violations subject to fines by Customs (Ministère de la Transition Ecologique, 2019). In France, not complying with CITES permit requirements is punishable by a maximum of three years of imprisonment and 150.000 euros fine under article L415-3 of the Environmental Code. If the offense is committed by an organized gang, it is punishable by a maximum of seven years of imprisonment and 750.000 euros fine under article L416-6 of the Environmental Code.

In November 2015, the Ministry of Environment announced that France would no longer issue import permits for lion trophies. Environment Minister Ségolène Royal announced this move in a letter to the Brigitte Bardot Foundation dated 12th November 2015.

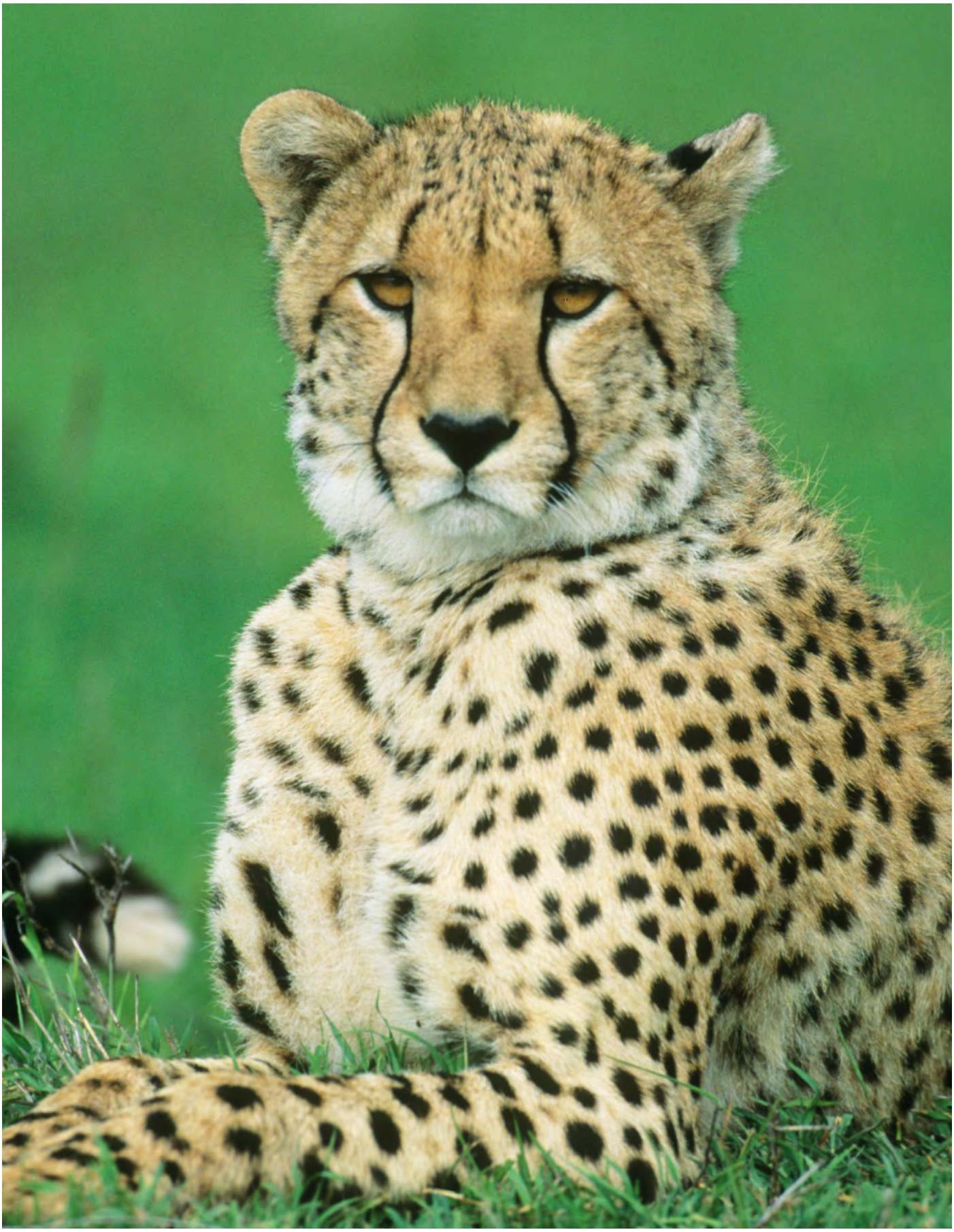
Species are not only protected under CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulation in France. France implements the Habitats Directive under many pieces of legislation[1], for example, Article L411-1 of the Environmental Code clearly lays out in national law the strict protections for species set by Articles 12 and 16 of the Habitats Directive. Article L411-1 of the Environmental Code prohibits the "mutilation, destruction, capture or removal, intentional disturbance, naturalization of animals of these [protected] species or, whether alive or dead, their transport, hawking, use, keeping, offering for sale, their sale or purchase". The protected species are listed in ministerial decrees[2], and wolves, lynx or brown bears cannot be hunted provided article 2 of the ministerial decree on mammals[3] unless they fall under the derogations provided by article L411-2 4° of the Environmental Code. Article L411-2 4° is the transposition into national law of Article 16 of the Habitat Directive.

1 Décret n° 95-631 du 5 mai 1995 relatif à la conservation des habitats naturels et des habitats d'espèces sauvages d'intérêt communautaire ; décret n° 2001-1031 du 8 novembre 2001 relatif à la procédure de désignation des sites Natura 2000 et modifiant le code rural ; ordonnance n° 2001-321 du 11 avril 2001 relative à la transposition de directives communautaires et à la mise en œuvre de certaines dispositions du droit communautaire dans le domaine de l'environnement ; ordonnance n° 2000-190 du 2 mars 2000 relative aux chambres de discipline des ordres des médecins, des chirurgiens-dentistes, des sages-femmes et des pharmaciens de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et de la Polynésie française ; loi n° 95-101 du 2 février 1995 relative au renforcement de la protection de l'environnement ; décret n° 2001-1216 du 20 décembre 2001 relatif à la gestion des sites Natura 2000 et modifiant le code rural ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 17 avril 1981 fixant les listes des mammifères protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire ; arrêté du 20 décembre 2004 relatif à la protection de l'espèce Acipenser sturio (esturgeon) ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 22 juillet 1993 fixant la liste des insectes protégés sur le territoire national ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 7 octobre 1992 fixant la liste des mollusques protégés sur le territoire métropolitain ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 22 juillet 1993 fixant la liste des amphibiens et reptiles protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire ; loi n° 2010-788 du 12 juillet 2010 portant engagement national pour l'environnement (article 125).

2 arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 17 avril 1981 fixant les listes des mammifères protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire ; arrêté du 20 décembre 2004 relatif à la protection de l'espèce Acipenser sturio (esturgeon) ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 22 juillet 1993 fixant la liste des insectes protégés sur le territoire national ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 7 octobre 1992 fixant la liste des mollusques protégés sur le territoire métropolitain ; arrêté du 16 décembre 2004 modifiant l'arrêté du 22 juillet 1993 fixant la liste des amphibiens et reptiles protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire

3 Arrêté du 23 avril 2007 fixant la liste des mammifères terrestres protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire et les modalités de leur protection

COUNTRY CASES



Grey wolves are listed as Vulnerable on the French IUCN Red List and regionally extinct in Haute-Normandie, Picardie and Poitou-Charentes (INPN, n.d.-a). While they are protected under Article L411-1 of the Environmental Code, derogations to their protection are legal under strict conditions set by Article L411-2 of the Environmental Code. Each year, a ministerial decree is adopted setting a quota allowing the killing of protected wolves. The Ministerial Decree of 23th October 2020 fixing the maximum number of wolf specimens whose destruction may be authorized is currently in effect. It allows the killing of 110 wolves in 2021 (ASPAS, 2021). Quotas under which the killing of protected wolves are allowed are regularly challenged in court by animal protection NGOs such as One Voice, Association pour la protection des animaux sauvages (ASPAS), and France Nature Environnement (FNE). The current ministerial decree was brought to court for raising the quota up to 19% - 21% and still relying on lethal methods (ASPAS, 2021) and putting the wolf population at risk.

Brown bears are listed on the French IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered and Regionally Extinct in Alsace (INPN, n.d.-c). They are protected under Article L411-1 of the Environmental Code, as such they should not be disturbed intentionally. However, Ministerial Decrees adopted each year allow hazing techniques to deter brown bears in the Pyrenees from damaging herds. Even if those techniques were presented as experimental, on the 4th February 2021 the Supreme Court (Conseil d'Etat) ruled that non-lethal shots could negatively impact bear conservation. The Supreme Court therefore revoked the Ministerial Decree of 2019 allowing such hazing techniques. This led the French government to start a public consultation on non-lethal shooting to prevent brown bears from damaging herds, which concluded on 9th May 2021.

Eurasian lynx are listed as Endangered on the IUCN French Red List, and as Critically Endangered on the Alsatian IUCN Red List (INPN, n.d.-b). However, in the departments of Ain and Jura a "specialized lynx elimination protocol" was adopted (FERUS, n.d.). It provides that an individual can be killed after 10 attacks per year in the same forest, at the rate of one animal per year and per department (FERUS, n.d.).

Public attitudes and trends

In 2017, Ifop conducted a poll on behalf of the Brigitte Bardot Foundation to clarify French citizens' opinions regarding hunting practices. The results show that an increasing proportion of French citizens claim that they do not feel safe in natural environments during the hunting season: 71% in 2017 compared to 54% in 2009. The growing public awareness of ecology and animal protection has likely led to increasingly critical thinking and some practices related to hunting being questioned. In 2017, 89% of French citizens were in favour of banning the import of hunting trophies to France and 79% were in favour of limiting the hunting period in France. Following the same trend, French public support for stag hunting with hounds declined from 22% in 2005 to 16% in 2017.

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

The National Federation of Hunters (FNC) is an organisation that promotes and defends hunting practices to national and European authorities. Its role is defined by the decree of 27th June 2013 (amended in February 2018), which specifies that the National Federation of Hunters ensures the representation of departmental, interdepartmental, and regional federations of hunters at the national level and is responsible for promoting and defending hunting, as well as representing hunting interests.

The FNC's most famous lobbyist is Thierry Coste who claims to be paid 200.000 euros per year for advocating on behalf of the hunting organisation's interests (Lapin, 2018). In 2018, the presence of Thierry Coste alongside the President of the Federation at a meeting at the Élysée on the reform of hunting was a key factor behind Environment Minister Nicolas Hulot's decision to resign from his position (Baldacchino, 2018; Bonnefous, 2018).

Due to its significant membership (1,2 million in 2018) and the organisation's rural supporter base, the FNC is very much courted by political groups and, in particular, by the extreme right party le Rassemblement national, the Republican Party Les Républicains (LR) and President Macron's party, La République En Marche (LREM) (Delaporte, 2018; Monin, 2018).

COUNTRY CASES

GERMANY

Between 2014 and 2018, Germany was the second largest trophy importing country worldwide and by far the top importer of hunting trophies into the EU (Appendix A, Table 4). During this study period, Germany imported a total of 3.959 hunting trophies of 54 CITES-listed mammal species, almost twice as many imported trophies of protected species compared to Spain, the 2nd highest importer in the EU (Appendix A, Table 4).

During this period, almost all imported trophies (97%) were killed wild animals (Appendix C, Table 25). A major proportion of hunting trophy imports to Germany originated from Namibia (62%). Other major countries of origin for imports to Germany were South Africa (9%), Canada (8%), Zimbabwe (6%) and Russia (4%) (Appendix C, Table 27).

Germany is the biggest importer of African elephant trophies into the EU with 192 trophies imported between 2014 and 2018, accounting for 20% of EU's imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 3). This is even more concerning regarding the African savanna elephant, which listed as Endangered by the IUCN Red List (Gobush et al., 2021). Furthermore, Germany accounts for the vast majority of imported Hartmann's mountain zebra trophies (47% of EU's imports of this species) and chacma baboon trophies (47% of EU's imports of this species) (Appendix B, Tables 11 and 19). Mostly skins were imported as trophies of Hartmann's mountain zebra (97%) and mostly skulls were imported of chacma baboon (86%) (Appendix C, Tables 29 and 30). About 98% of Hartmann's mountain zebra trophies and 87% of chacma baboon trophies originated from Namibia (Appendix C, Table 29 and 30). Hartmann's mountain zebra is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List since 2019 and a population decline of about 30% is expected in the next three generations (Gosling et al., 2019).

Germany is the second largest European importer of African leopard hunting trophies, with a total of 149 imports (Appendix B, Table 4). Moreover, for the African lion, the country is amongst Europe's biggest trophy importers, with 107 in total, amongst which 62 were bred in captivity (Appendix B, Table 7 ; Appendix C, Table 26). No other EU country imported more wild-sourced lion trophies than Germany (Appendix B, Table 9). In regard to the Critically Endangered black rhinoceros, Germany is the top importer of the species and its imports accounts for 33% of EU's total imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 10).

Next to Poland, Germany is also the second largest importer of brown bear trophies, of which the vast majority originated in Russia (Appendix B, Table 21; Appendix C, Table 31). Furthermore, with 84 trophies, Germany is by far the biggest importer of grey wolf trophies in the EU (Appendix B, Table 29). Germany also imported two trophies from Eurasian lynx, accounting for 13% of EU's imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 25).

During this period, Germany also imported a number of species that have concerning conservation status deemed by the IUCN Red List. Germany imported 15 trophies of scimitar oryx, a species of antelope that is extinct in the wild and bred in captivity; it played a significant role in the trade of Endangered species including water buffalo (43), West Caucasian tur (11), and hog deer (2); and it was the second largest importer of two Vulnerable species, hippopotamus (121) and cheetah (51) (Appendix B, Tables 12, 13, 34, 35 and 36). Furthermore, nine southern white rhinoceros, six polar bears, and three walruses were importer during this period (Appendix C, Table 24).

Table 8. Top species of trophies imported into Germany

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	287	269	300	272	336	293	1464	37%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	163	137	164	210	147	165	821	21%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	62	59	39	34	49	49	243	6%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	43	59	37	27	26	39	192	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	36	29	32	29	23	30	149	4%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	31	21	36	17	32	28	137	3%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	22	22	21	30	26	25	121	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	12	17	27	27	24	22	107	3%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	25	19	14	12	18	18	88	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	13	9	20	25	17	17	84	2%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	24	12	11	7	8	13	62	2%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	4	8	15	16	11	11	54	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	17	6	13	9	6	11	51	1%
Wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*)	1	42	0	0	0	9	43	1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	15	4	3	6	13	9	41	1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Other (36 species)	55	56	51	65	71	60	298	8%
Grand Total	811	771	783	787	807		3959	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into 'Other' unless species of special interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

Legal framework

The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Art 20a) provides protection of wild and domestic species (Grundgesetz, 2002). In addition, other legislative and EU regulations are implemented under the German Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, 2020b) and Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (BArtSchV), which are in some cases stricter than the terms of the international regulations (Verordnung Zum Schutz Wild Lebender Tier, 2005). The BNatSchG contains penal provisions, with fines up to 50.000 euros (updated Nov 2020) for violations, as well as up to five years imprisonment (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, 2020b). Below, special attention is devoted to the following three strictly protected species in Germany: the wolf, the Eurasian lynx and brown bear.

In 1990, Germany placed the grey wolf under protection and banned hunting of this species. This has given wolves the opportunity to return to their original habitats. First, wolves returned to Saxony, near the Polish border, as wolves had immigrated to Germany from western Poland. In 2000, the first wild wolf puppies were born in the Muskauer Heide in Saxony. Since then, the number of wolves has steadily increased and areas with wolf sightings and detection has steadily expanded in Germany. The DBBW, a federal monitoring and information service, reported a total of 128 wolf packs, 36 wolf pairs, nine single wolves in 173 territories in the monitoring year 2019-2020 (DBBW, n.d.). In December 2019, a specific amendment to the federal law, the "Lex Wolf", was introduced, weakening the legal status of this strictly protected species and making it easier to shoot wolves in Germany (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, 2020a). The amendment allows the hunting of wolves after attacks on livestock occur, until such attacks stop. Even if the attack cannot be assigned to a specific wolf, the killing of wolves in the area may start. If deemed necessary, the whole wolf pack can be eliminated. Due to serious concerns with regard to animal welfare and nature conservation, this amendment has been heavily criticised.

COUNTRY CASES

The Eurasian lynx, another strictly protected species, also roams German forests once again. Germany has implemented prohibitions into national law via § 44 BNatSchG, resulting in the introduction of a protected area where lynx can neither be killed, captured, or disturbed, thus implementing a corresponding measure from the EU Habitats Directive. The German lynx population is much smaller than that of the wolf, with approximately 137 (adult and cubs combined) and is mostly located in Bavaria (Die Bundesregierung, 2020). Although the hunting of this species is strictly prohibited, dead lynx have been found, probably the victims of illegal hunting.

During the last 200 years, the strictly protected brown bear has been considered extinct in Germany and has only been spotted occasionally. In 2006, the brown bear "Bruno", who was originally from North Italy, was shot in Bavaria. The bear was classified as a so-called "problem bear" because it came close to humans while searching for food. In October 2019, another bear was spotted by a camera-trap in Bavaria, but this was the last known appearance of this species in Germany. In the near future, the return of the brown bear is to be expected and welcomed by many, but also feared by some.

The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) is the German government's scientific authority with responsibility for national and international nature conservation. It reports to the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and

Nuclear Safety (BMU). The BfN is responsible for issuing import and export permits, or the re-export of species of fauna and flora protected under CITES, Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 or the German Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species (BArtSchV).

For the import of hunting trophies, it is necessary to comply with the provisions of both international and national species conservation laws. When import permits are issued for a protected species, as Germany's scientific authority, the BfN has concluded that the removal from the wild and the purpose of import is not detrimental to the survival of that species or population.

Any import of hunting trophies from brown bear, Eurasian lynx or grey wolf without the required documentation constitutes a criminal offence under Article 69 para 4 no 1 in combination with Article 71 (1) no 2 of the BNatSchG (BFN, n.d.).

Public attitudes and trends

A poll from March 2021 found that 85% of Germans consider the trophy hunting of internationally protected species, such as lions, elephants or giraffes, to be unacceptable (HSI/Europe, 2021). Eight out of 10 interviewees (84%) in Germany are against trophy hunting in general. According to the survey, almost 90% of the German citizens surveyed support a ban on the import of hunting trophies from abroad to Germany, and 80% are in favor of an import ban on hunting trophies throughout the EU (HSI/Europe, 2021). Regardless, the number of hunters in Germany is rising, especially amongst successful professionals, and the further popularisation of the practice among women. Compared to the year 2000, the German Hunting Association lists additional 48.000 active hunters, totalling in over at 388.000 German hunters in 2019 (DJV, 2020). Covid-19 seems to have also contributed to an even faster increase in hunting license holders. In times of social distancing, hunting has become very popular (Suhr, 2021).

The hunting associations in Germany promote a high ethical standard in hunting, which is, according to their statutes, always applicable for German hunters both at home and abroad. Many of the practices used in trophy hunting abroad would be prohibited under animal welfare, nature conservation and hunting legislation in Germany. In 2014, the German hunting association (DJV) and the German delegation of the CIC issued a statement opposing canned lion hunting (DJV & CIC, 2021). Nonetheless, many German hunters are still engaging in the hunting of captive bred lions, mostly in South Africa. Between the years 2014 – 2019 alone, the German CITES authority (BfN) issued import permits for 50 lion trophies from Africa. All of these lions were born and raised in captivity.

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

The number of hunters in Germany is growing steadily and reached almost 400.000 in 2020. Furthermore, German hunters travel all over Europe and the rest of the world to engage in trophy hunting outside of Germany. Therefore, the trophy hunting industry is large and well-organised to meet their needs. This becomes particularly evident when one visits one of the many hunting fairs in Germany. Some of the largest in Europe are held in Germany and attract hundreds of thousands of visitors. For example, "Jagd & Hund" in Dortmund, North-Rhine-Westphalia, being one of the largest, with about 80.000 visitors from all over the world (14% foreign visitors) and 30% foreign exhibitors (DJV & CIC, 2021).

There are many large hunting associations in Germany - the most important ones are the DJV, the Bavarian Hunting Association (BJV), and the Ecological Hunting Association (ÖJV), which is rooted in forestry and nature conservation. The DJV is the umbrella organisation of the 15 federal state hunting associations (excluding Bavaria) with around 250.000 hunters (DJV, n.d.). The German hunting associations are internationally well-connected, have an active PR-machinery and focus on lobbying. The DJV is also a member of the IUCN (n.d.).

In 2016, WWF Germany, one of the biggest conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country, published a position paper that articulated support of trophy hunting, under certain circumstances (WWF, 2016). This paper was exploited by the hunting associations in Germany to bolster their stance. WWF Germany appears to be isolated on the issue of trophy hunting among NGOs in Germany.

Many national and international NGOs have been working intensively for decades in Germany on the issues of species protection and nature conservation. Various NGOs are also active on the subject of trophy hunting. In 2017, the largest associations joined forces and called for a ban on imports of hunting trophies of endangered species. For this purpose, NABU, Deutscher Naturschutzring, Deutscher Tierschutzbund, Pro Wildlife, IFAW and other organisations had supported a petition and tried to achieve a ban. As a reaction to the joint approach, the German government issued a statement in which it emphasises the conservation benefits of trophy hunting and repeatedly refers to statements of the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group to reaffirm the position (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, 2017). The government cited German development projects in Benin, Tajikistan, and Namibia to illustrate its support for trophy hunting because it sees trophy hunting as a sustainable use (Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, 2017).

COUNTRY CASES

ITALY

Italy imported 322 hunting trophies of 23 CITES-listed mammal species between 2014 and 2018, accounting for 2% of imported hunting trophies in the EU (Appendix A, Table 12). Italy is among the top EU importers of African lion trophies and was the fourth largest importer of wild-sourced African lion trophies (Appendix B, Table 9). During this period, it imported two Eurasian lynx trophies, making Italy the third largest EU importer of this species (Appendix B, Table 25). All these trophies originated from Russia and were wild-sourced (Appendix B, Tables 27 and 28). Italy played a significant role in EU trade of African elephant trophies; Italy was the fifth largest EU importer of this species (Appendix B, Table 3). Also, Italy imported trophies of African leopards (29), polar bears (3), grey wolves (2), cheetah (1), and the Critically Endangered Addax (1) (Appendix C, Table 32).

Notably, Italy is one of two EU countries to have imported a tiger trophy during this period; this tiger was captive-sourced in South Africa (Appendix B, Tables 14 and 15). Italy was one of five countries to have imported at least one Critically Endangered black rhino trophy, contributing to 17% of EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 10).

Among the four most imported species, all are endemic to Africa, three of which are part of the so-called African "Big Five": elephants, lions, and leopards. These three species constitute 39% of all the species imported as hunting trophies to Italy (Table 9).

The top species is, surprisingly, the hippopotamus (145), making Italy the top importer of hippopotamus trophies in the EU (Appendix B, Table 12). Italy displays an interesting trend in hippopotamus trophy imports: from fewer than 10 trophies per year from 2014 to 2017, to 127 in 2018 (Table 9). Of these 127, the large majority - 115 - are from Zambia (Appendix C, Table 35), and the main reason is the introduction by the African country of a five-year hunting period in the South Luangwa National Park. This allows every hunter to hunt up to five hippopotamuses, with each safari costing between 10.000 and 20.000 euros (Montini, 2018; Reuters, 2018; Sakabilo Kalembwe, 2018).

Most of the other countries studied in this report imported a wide variety of types of animal parts for hunting trophy purposes, including but not limited to trophies, teeth, tusks, skins, feet, bodies, horns, and skulls. Italy, however, only imported two types of wildlife products, trophies and tusks, with nearly all imports being of trophies (96%) (Appendix C, Table 33).

The top countries Italy has imported hunting trophies from are: Zambia (39%), Zimbabwe (22%), Tanzania (14%), South Africa (11%), and Russia (4%) (Appendix C, Table 36). These countries were also the most common countries of origin for the species hunted for trophies (Appendix C, Table 34).

Table 9. Top species of trophies imported into Italy

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	0	6	7	5	127	29	145	45%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	5	7	17	16	20	13	65	20%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	12	5	4	12	7	33	10%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	6	9	5	1	8	6	29	9%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	1	0	1	7	4	3	13	4%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	0	5	0	5	2	10	3%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	1	0	1	2	2	2	6	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Other (11 species)	0	1	5	2	4	3	12	4%
Grand Total	13	39	48	40	182		322	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other" unless species of special interest("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

Legal framework

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was transposed into national legislation through Law n. 150/1990 (Legge 7 Febbraio 1992, n. 150, 1992), which was later amended in order to comply with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, 1997). It provides for specific penalties for those who illegally import hunting trophies of animals from the species included in Annex A: from six months to two years imprisonment and fines from 15.000 euros to 150.000 euros (art. 1); and Annex B: from six months to one year imprisonment or fines from 20.000 euros to 200.000 euros (art. 2).

This legal framework has not impeded the legal import of hunting trophies of these species, as evidenced by the import of black rhino trophies and other non-EU species to Italy. With import numbers that, although not as large as those of other EU Member States, particularly in relation to the size of the population, show a relevant consistency and upward trend in recent years. Especially the strikingly large increase in imported hippopotamus trophies indicates that Italian hunters are keen to pursue big game hunting, when given the opportunity.

In Italy, wolves, bears, and lynxes are not only protected under EU law, but also under specific national legislation. These species are granted special protection by the Presidential Decree n. 357/1997 (Decreto Del Presidente Della Repubblica 8 Settembre 1997, n. 357, 1997), which transposed the Habitats Directive (art. 8 and Annex D): it prohibits killing or capture in the wild; disturbance, especially during the breeding season; damage and destruction of breeding and resting sites in the wild. Furthermore, domestic hunting is regulated by Law n. 157/1992 (Legge 11 Febbraio 1992, n. 157, 1992), which also includes wolves, bears and lynx among the species that are especially protected (art. 2). This set of laws means that these species cannot be hunted but may be culled by the public authorities under specific circumstances.

Additionally, Law n. 157/1992 grants Italian Regions the authority to regulate taxidermy, embalming and trophy preparation activities (art. 6). Authorised taxidermists must report to the competent authority any request to stuff or embalm the remains of protected species (or of huntable species if the request is made in discordance with the hunting calendar). Given the protection granted to wolves, bears and lynx, these species cannot be hunted nor subsequently be subjected to taxidermy to become trophies. All activities that do not comply with these regulations are considered poaching, such as in the case of a wolf's head that was seized in Northern Italy in 2019 (ANSA, 2019).

Some Regions, such as Liguria (Legge Regionale 25 Gennaio 1984, n. 7, 1984), have recently amended their laws in order to allow the embalming of protected species if a veterinarian certifies that the animal died of natural causes or by accident. NGOs denounced this approach given that it may endanger animals by subjecting them to increased poaching activities. Following the outcry, the Presidency of the Italian Government challenged this provision before the Constitutional Court, which ultimately upheld it (Sentenza n. 236, 2019), given the public control exerted both by the taxidermists and the veterinarians in the specific circumstances laid out by the provision in question.

The figures in the charts above confirm that this framework appears sufficient to de facto make trophy hunting of wolves, bears, and lynxes in Italy impossible, given that: hunting is prohibited under EU law (as proved by the last European import, which came from Croatia and dates to 2013, before the country joined the EU), as is embalming under national legislation.

Nonetheless, Italian legislation does not cover the possible import of similar species from other countries, therefore allowing the import of hunting trophies of bears and wolves from countries like Russia, Canada and the US.

Public attitudes and trends

Hunting and importing trophies of protected species is not a widely known or discussed issue, possibly due to the lack of controversial cases involving Italian hunters and due to the strict rules, that apply to native protected species found domestically.

The killing of Cecil the lion in 2015 sparked controversy in Italian print and online media, which also devoted critical coverage to the same hunter killing an Argali sheep in Monglia in 2019. As a result, the public generally condemned these practices. This is not surprising since 68,5% of Italians disapprove of hunting in general (Eurispes, 2016) and 86% disapprove of trophy hunting of all wild animals (HSI/Europe, 2021). Furthermore 88% agree that Italians should not be allowed to import hunting trophies from other countries (HSI/Europe, 2021).

When it comes to the numbers of licensed hunters in Italy, these have plummeted during the last 40 years. In 1980, there were more than 1.700.000 registered; in 2017, there were a little more than 700.000, mostly above 55 years of age (Vallini, 2019).

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

Several interest groups and hunting associations, as well as event organisers, outfitters and carriers are present and active in Italy to promote and protect hunting, as well as trophy hunting practices.

The most relevant interest group is Federcaccia, i.e., the Italian Hunting Federation, which was founded in 1900, recognised under Italian law in 1928, and is the founding member of the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI). In 2000 the sporting activities were separated from the hunting ones, creating a new Federation, affiliated to CONI. Alongside Federcaccia, there are other minor associations, primarily dedicated to domestic hunting. Federcaccia has repeatedly expressed its support of trophy hunting as a "means of species conservation" (FIDC, 2016).

A number of Italian outfitters also offer hunting trips to various European and international destinations, including bear and wolf hunts in Croatia and Romania, as well as lion and black rhino hunts in African countries. The presence of these companies is consistent with the positive spending trend for hunting equipment and related activities, in particular a 6,9% increase for trips and accommodation abroad (Tofani, 2019), notwithstanding the overall decreased number of licensed hunters mentioned above. This could be an indication of Italians booking and participating in trophy hunts in Africa, Asia and North America.

These activities are also widely advertised online on dedicated platforms and at hunting fairs, which take place throughout the year and attract tens of thousands of visitors. "Hit Show" is the biggest one with 40.000 visitors and 400 exhibitors. Although several hunting events and the hunting travel sector suffered a forced shutdown during the 2020 global health crisis, the COVID-19 emergency did not stop or severely limit domestic hunting activities.

Whilst Italian environmental and animal protection organisations are particularly concerned with domestic hunting and poaching, there were no recent or current campaigns against Italy's involvement in trophy hunting activities abroad. The last coordinated action calling for Italian carrier Alitalia to implement a policy against hunting trophies, in particular from canned lion hunts, was carried out more than five years ago by Italian NGO LAV. Indeed, the public disapproval following notorious cases, like Cecil the lion, has not been followed-up by any specific action directed to the Italian Government to stop this trade and/or introduce specific bans.

POLAND

Poland imported 744 hunting trophies of 36 CITES-listed mammal species between 2014 and 2018, accounting for 5% of total imported hunting trophies by the EU (Appendix A, Table 4). It is worth noting that Poland reported no mammal trophy exports for 2014-2018. Poland is the top EU importer of European brown bear trophies, accounting for 13% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 21). Nearly all of the brown bears trophies are imported from Russia (Appendix C, Table 40). Poland is also one of the top 10 EU countries that imported grey wolf trophies (19 trophies), accounting for 7% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Table 29).

Among the 10 top species imported by Poland, eight are African species: African lion, chacma baboon, Hartmann's mountain zebra, red lechwe (over 75% of all red lechwe trophies are captive-source trophies), African leopard, caracal, cheetah and vervet monkey (Table 10; Appendix C, Table 39). Two of the top 10 species belong to "Big Five": African lion and African leopard. Poland is the seventh largest EU importer of African leopard trophies, accounting for 4% of EU total import of this species (Appendix B, Table 4). While the African lion is the second most imported species by Poland (Table 10), Poland is also the second largest EU importer of captive sourced African lion trophies – 96% of imported African lion trophies by Poland are captive-bred lion trophies (Appendix B, Table 8; Appendix C, Table 39). When it comes to other species that belong to the African "Big Five", Poland imported 21 African elephant trophies and 20 trophies of the near-threatened southern white rhinoceros (Table 10).

In addition, Poland imported one polar bear trophy and eight hippopotamus trophies (Appendix C, Table 37).

99% of all wildlife products imported into Poland for hunting trophy purposes were labelled as trophies, with skins accounting for 1% (Appendix C, Table 38).

Table 10. Top species of trophies imported into Poland

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	19	21	53	25	22	28	140	19%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	26	12	12	20	25	19	95	13%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	0	5	8	36	37	18	86	12%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	10	3	7	10	24	11	54	7%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	11	12	8	11	5	10	47	6%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	7	1	0	19	14	9	41	6%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	6	10	5	8	4	7	33	4%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	11	6	1	6	3	6	27	4%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	7	5	2	4	8	6	26	3%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	1	0	0	10	10	5	21	3%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	4	4	2	5	6	5	21	3%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	12	2	2	3	1	4	20	3%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	0	9	10	0	0	4	19	3%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	4	0	0	9	2	3	15	2%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	0	0	1	8	4	3	13	2%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	1	2	1	0	6	2	10	1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	6	3	0	0	2	9	1%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	1	3	2	0	2	2	8	1%
Other (17 species)	17	15	4	14	9	12	59	8%
Grand Total	137	116	121	188	182		744	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other" unless species of special interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

COUNTRY CASES

Legal Framework

The provisions of Council Regulation 338/97 (and the implementing regulations of the European Commission) are in force in Poland. The Nature Conservation Act of 2004 (Ustawa z Dnia 16 Kwietnia 2004 r. o Ochronie Przyrody, 2004) transpose into national law Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97. Apart from the implementation of the European Union regulations, it additionally introduces the obligation to register live animals - mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians of the species included in Annexes A and B to Council Regulation 338/97. Under article 128 of the Nature Conservation Act of 2004, the illegal transport of specimens belonging to endangered species across the EU border is a crime and is punishable by imprisonment from three months to five years. The Nature Conservation Act also includes the obligation to register live animals, mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians of species included in Annexes A and B to Council Regulation 338/97. The managing body of CITES is the Ministry of the Environment, the scientific body is the State Council for Nature Conservation. Customs and Treasury Service is an enforcement authority controlling the flow of animal trophies into and out of a country. Regarding the domestic trade of trophies, the controlling authority is the Police. There are only 18 CITES coordinators within the Police.

When it comes to the additional regulations regarding the status of native EU species - wolf, lynx and bear – these are strictly protected and not included in hunting quotas. EU and Polish law allow derogations from bans of killing, relocating and capturing the aforementioned animals, under certain conditions (e.g. an animal posing a threat to humans). The competent authority to grant a derogation is the General Director for Environmental Protection (e.g. for killing) and 16 Regional Environmental Protection Directors (e.g. for capturing or owning a trophy). EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and CITES regulations prohibit the introduction of specimens of lynx, bear and wolf, including hunting trophies, from outside the territory of the European Union (as well as their export from the EU) without CITES permits. Here, Polish species protection regulations additionally prohibit transporting these specimens across Polish borders with other EU countries. This means that the importation to Poland of, for example, trophies obtained in Romania or Slovakia, as well as possession of such, requires a permit from the relevant nature protection authority.

It is forbidden to own live specimens of protected species, due to their inclusion on the list of dangerous animals, pursuant to the ordinance on dangerous species (Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z Dnia 3 Sierpnia 2011 r. w Sprawie Gatunków Zwierząt Niebezpiecznych Dla Życia i Zdrowia Ludzi, 2011). In the case of lynx and wolf, as they are included in the Appendix II of the ordinance ("Other species or groups of animals dangerous to human life and health"), one can obtain the required permit (from the Regional Directorate of Environmental Protection) for keeping them, provided that the appropriate safety measures are taken.

Other species listed in Appendix I of the ordinance ("The most dangerous species or groups of species which (...) might pose a serious threat to human life and health") may only be kept in circuses, zoos, and research centres with animal treatment and rehabilitation facilities.

Nevertheless, cases of illegal breeding of wolves (usually from puppies captured in the wild) as well as lions and leopards (imported illegally from other EU countries) occur in the country. The police and the prosecutor's office are reluctant to prosecute such cases as a systemic solution is lacking, including i.a. lack of appropriate wildlife sanctuaries so it is often unclear where to keep apprehended animals (Furtak, 2019).

Some of the most significant cases of law violations point to problems of a more systemic nature. In 2005-2015 (with a peak in 2011-14), Polish hunters, along with Czechs, participated in "sponsored" rhino hunts to South Africa. The horns of the rhinoceros they hunted were stolen on the way to Poland or in the country, from where they were probably transported to Vietnam. Unlike the Czech Republic, no Polish perpetrators were identified or punished (Kat, 2012; Stolen Wildlife, n.d.).

Pursuant to art. 8 of EU WTR Regulation (338/97), any commercial use of specimens of Annex A species requires a special EU certificate, which in the case of hunting trophies, may be issued up to several years after importing the trophy. However, this requirement is being widely dismissed in Poland. Trophies, including species from Annex A (in addition also of the strictly protected species), are widely and without any certificates displayed for profit in various public and private institutions, including museums and universities, like the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. As no certificates or permits are issued, the police and the prosecutor's office refuse to intervene or dismiss such cases despite technically constituting a crime according to Polish law. This mainly applies to birds of prey, owls, otters, lynxes and wolves, and various "exotic" species, including African elephants or giraffes.

Another issue worth noting is that in Poland strictly protected animals are still being killed, in particular wolves. Successful identification and punishment of the perpetrators in such cases is very rare and amounts to only approximately 10% of detected cases of killing a wolf (Średziński, 2017; Stowarzyszenie dla natury wilk, n.d.). Wolves are usually killed with hunting weapons or die after being caught in snares.

COUNTRY CASES

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

There are several interest groups promoting and protecting hunting in the country. The biggest and most influential is the Polish Hunting Association (Polski Związek Łowiecki, PZŁ), which is responsible for wildlife population management, and has 127.426 hunters who are members of 4.622 hunting districts (Główny Urząd Statystyczny, 2020). Currently, hunting zones cover nearly 90% of Polish territory. Among those stakeholders are also outfitters, event organizers and carriers. Trophy hunting is often presented as sustainable and a means of species conservation (Więzik, 2021).

According to the analysis of Bisnode Polska, there are 480 private offices organizing hunting in Poland (Ptak-Iglewska, 2018). Average annual sales in companies of this type range from 1,5 to 2 million PLN (325.500 – 434.000 euros) per year. However, there are also companies that generate up to five million PLN in revenue. Most of these companies specialize in organizing hunts for foreigners in Poland. The exact number of outfitters organizing trophy hunting abroad is unknown. An analysis of the offers of several outfitters offering hunting for trophies shows that the most popular destinations among Polish hunters are South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Russia; when it comes to species, Polish hunters are interested in the trophies of the "Big Five", zebra, wildebeest, impala, nyala, oryx, brown bear. Trophy hunting remains to be exclusive – the average hunting trip in Africa costs around 30.000 PLN (6.510 euros) and the average annual salary is 49.543 PLN (11.500 euros).

There are several hunting fairs taking place annually in Poland. The most important being ExpoHunting, Carpathia Hunting, and EuroTarget Show. Among the sponsors and partners of these are companies like Swarovski Optics or Kahles; sports governing bodies, e.g. Polish Sport Shooting Federation (Polski Związek Strzelectwa Sportowego); hunting media (i.a. Brać Łowiecka, Gazeta Łowiecka, Poradnik Łowiecki, Głos Lasu); local government institutions like Regional Directorates of Environmental Protection, and local government officials called voivodes (wojewoda) as well as state agencies, such as the State Forests.

As for opponents, compared to most countries of Western Europe, non-governmental organizations are still quite scarce, although the animal and environmental protection movement has been developing dynamically over the last decade. As many NGOs are actively campaigning for wildlife protection, very few were ever active on the issue of trophy hunting. PTOP Salamandra is an exception with its history of speaking up on the issue, research work and publishing materials regarding wildlife trade and trophy hunting. Many national and international NGOs have been working intensively in Poland on the issues of species protection and nature conservation. Organizations such as WWF, PTOP "Salamandra", Association for Nature "Wilk", Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP), Natural Heritage Foundation, Naturalists' Club, Coalition of NGOs "Let them live!" and others have been conducting monitoring of endangered species and illegal wildlife trade, delivering expert opinions, indicating the need for change of the Polish hunting system, and trying to counteract campaigns to restore hunting for some protected species, including wolves.

Public attitude and trends

In 2013, the opening of the exhibition of Władysław Kamusiński's hunting trophies in Kielce National Museum, was met with a backlash from animal and environmental protection NGOs. The case was widely covered and criticized by the media (PolskieRadio24.pl, 2013). In 2018, the exhibition was presented again at the Nature Education Centre of Jagiellonian University, and again, NGOs and members of the public voiced concerns about the educational and ethical value of the exhibition. Wojciech Nowak, rector of Jagiellonian University, referring to the exhibition and controversies around it, said that (the University) "does not support killing of animals", and hopes for the "animal protection law to be tightened up" (Wantuch, 2018, para. 10).

A representative opinion poll from March 2021 shows that 87% of the Polish oppose trophy hunting of internationally protected animals and 82% oppose trophy hunting of all wild animals (HSI/Europe, 2021). Another survey shows that 63,3% of society does not accept hunting in its current form (Szczutkowska, 2017), and hunting in Poland is accepted by only 10% of society (Piotrowska, 2016). According to research conducted by CBOS between November 4th to 13th in 2016 on a random group of 1.019 people representing the adult population of Poland, 78% of Poles are in favor of banning the participation of children in hunting (Pracownia na rzecz Wszystkich Istot, 2016). Almost 79% of Poles do not want to be punished for hindering hunting, pointing to the priority of free access to forests, fields and meadows (Pracownia na rzecz Wszystkich Istot, 2016). More than 81% of the respondents believe that protection of private property is more important than hunting, pointing to the inadmissibility of creating hunting districts on private land without the consent of the landowner (Pracownia na rzecz Wszystkich Istot, 2016). Research conducted in 2019 at the request of the "Let Them Live" Coalition shows that the vast majority of Poles – 94% - want to ban hunting for birds when its populations are at risk (Kosicka, 2019). 67% of the respondents believe that shooting all birds should be banned (Kosicka, 2019). What is more, the growing number of people involved in the anti-hunting movement and sabotaging hunting could perhaps be a sign that anti-hunting sentiments are growing (Kalwas, 2019; WBG, 2018).

SPAIN

Spain was the second largest importer of trophies in the EU between 2014 and 2018 (Appendix A, Table 4). During this period, Spain imported 2.117 hunting trophies of 51 CITES-listed mammal species, which accounts for 14% of total imported hunting trophies by the EU (Appendix A, Table 4). Spain is the top EU importer of trophies of four notable species: captive-sourced African lion, West Caucasian tur and scimitar oryx—a species of African antelope that is extinct in the wild (Appendix B, Table 8, 34 and 14). Spain was one trophy short of being tied as top importer of African elephant (Appendix B, Table 3).

Spain's imports of captive-sourced African lion trophies account for nearly 25% of total EU imports of this species, its imports of African elephant trophies account for 20% of total EU imports of this species, its imports of West Caucasian tur trophies accounts for 51% of total EU imports of this species, and its imports of Scimitar oryx trophies account for 19% of total EU imports of this species (Appendix B, Tables 3, 8, 14 and 34). Spain is the third largest importer of trophies of one notable species, the African leopard, all of which were sourced from the wild (Appendix B, Tables 4 and 5).

Among the 10 top species imported as trophies by Spain, eight are African species, three of which belong to the "Big Five" (elephants, lions, and leopards). Imports of these three species account for approximately 22% of all imported trophies by Spain during this period (Table 11). Nearly all, 89%, of the imported lion trophies were sourced from captivity, originating exclusively from South Africa (Appendix C, Table 44 and 45). Spain is the top importer of captive-sourced trophies accounting for 25% of all EU imports of captive-sourced trophies (Appendix A, Table 5).

Spain is one of the five EU countries, which imported at least one black rhino trophy and one Addax trophy both of which are listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN (Appendix C, Table 42). Spain imported 12% of all southern white rhinoceros and 12% of all hippopotamus trophies imported by the EU during this timespan (Appendix B, Tables 18, 13). Some other notable species imported by Spain during this decade include cheetah (25), polar bear (3), and walrus (1) (Appendix C, Table 42). With regard to the European species, Spain imported trophies of 59 brown bears (81% originating from Russia), 22 grey wolves (though 77% originating from Canada), and one Eurasian lynx (originating from Russia) during this period (Appendix C, Tables 42, 46, 47 and 48).

COUNTRY CASES

Table 11. Top species of trophies imported into Spain

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	54	38	31	30	38	39	191	9%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	22	48	31	30	55	38	186	9%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	36	37	29	36	40	36	178	8%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	15	28	41	35	51	34	170	8%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	27	25	24	29	20	25	125	6%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	20	27	24	8	38	24	117	6%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	15	23	36	35	22	109	5%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	15	27	25	23	15	21	105	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	19	10	26	17	24	20	96	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	20	20	19	12	19	18	90	4%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	10	16	15	18	18	16	77	4%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	17	12	17	11	10	14	67	3%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	10	9	10	15	15	12	59	3%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	2	13	6	17	16	11	54	3%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	13	4	7	11	11	10	46	2%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	3	11	15	13	9	42	2%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	15	10	5	7	5	9	42	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	10	7	5	7	10	8	39	2%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	5	10	2	3	11	7	31	1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	1	4	18	5	6	30	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	4	4	2	9	7	6	26	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	4	4	6	5	6	5	25	1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	6	4	6	2	6	5	24	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	2	5	11	2	5	22	1%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	22	5	22	1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Other (23 species)	39	21	20	31	31	29	142	7%
Grand Total	**367**	**397**	**394**	**436**	**523**		**2117**	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Species that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other" unless species of special interest ("*Ursus arctos*", "*Lynx lynx*", "*Canis lupus*", "*Panthera leo*", "*Panthera pardus*", "*Loxodonta africana*", "*Diceros bicornis*").

Legal framework

Although there are several pieces of legislation (Tuslances.com, 2009) that regulate hunting in Spain, such as the specific provisions on hunting of big game (Real Decreto 50/2018, 2018) (within the Spanish territory, and regarding the imports of trophies into Spain), these follow CITES guidelines only and do not set down any additional bans/restrictions.

In legislative terms, all modifications of the original legislation implementing CITES provisions have been due to changes at an EU level or to the Convention itself. Spain's accession to the Convention was formally recognised by an Act in 1986, which has later been through Royal Decrees to adapt it to the additional European Regulations (Instrumento de Adhesión de España, 1986). As such, unlike in other countries, there is no national law from which CITES is sourced, though references to the functioning of CITES in regards to evaluation of impact and collection of import and export data are found in Law 42/2007 of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, article 69 (Ley 42/2007, 2007).

In 2018, a Spanish Action Plan against illegal trafficking and international poaching of wild fauna and flora (TIFIES) was approved by the Government of Spain as the first national Action Plan to be passed in the EU. It aims to make the conservation of endangered species of fauna and flora a priority with respect to Member State obligations set down in the framework of the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. Examples of actions under this Plan are an increased focus and police operations against taxidermy operations of illegally imported protected species, training for enforcement bodies and participation in EU initiatives to increase the protection of endangered species in African countries by training local law enforcement officers.

In 2019, news outlets reported on a VAT-rate change by the Spanish tax agency (AEAT, in Spanish), which calculated VAT rates for imported trophies according to the value of the hunting permit for the shooting of the animal, and not of the taxidermy work (Tahiri, 2019). In practice, this raised the effective VAT rate payment by up to twenty-fold, according to sources quoted. Furthermore, newspapers reported that whilst neighbouring European countries maintain VAT rates according to the taxidermy work value, Spain had joined the ranks of Portugal in applying this new system.

The protection of wildlife in Spain is legislated through the List of Wildlife Species under the Special Protection Regime (LESPE, in Spanish). Species that require special observation and protection are included in a sub-section for threatened species, which is known as the Spanish Catalogue for Threatened Species (CEAA, in Spanish). The inclusion of any new species is done through the amendment of the annex to Royal Decree 139/2011. Amongst these species, the brown bear and the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) are classified as species under the threat of extinction and any harm, damage to or trade in these animals constitutes a grave infraction of Law 42/2007 of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and can be penalised with a prison sentence.

In February 2021, the Committee for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity - a consultative body in which the Autonomous Communities are represented held a vote on whether to categorise all Iberian wolf populations of as a protected wild species, and not just those south of the Duero river, thus banning the hunting of the species throughout the whole of Spain. The vote was won by a slim majority and the Ministry for Ecological Transition has initiated the process of modifying the annex of the List of Wildlife Species under the Special Protection Regime (LESPE, in Spanish). At the time of writing, the first public consultation had been concluded. According to the Ministry and the scientific report that accompanied the vote, whilst hunting the species would be banned, actions to control the population may be carried out by the Administration as a last resort if deemed necessary given that it is not expected that the species will be classed as "vulnerable" or "under threat of extinction".

Public attitude and scandals

In March 2021, a representative survey was conducted in Spain, the results show that an overwhelming majority of 89% of the respondents oppose trophy hunting of internationally protected species, and 85% oppose trophy hunting of all wild animals (HSI/Europe, 2021). 84% think that Spanish people should not be allowed to import trophies of dead animals (HSI/Europe, 2021).

Trophy hunting is not an issue that is generally on the public agenda. However, on occasion provocative stories have ended up dominating the news cycle for days at a time, and articles have sometimes appeared in mainstream media in recent years, including those aimed at a more conservative audience (La Vanguardia, 2019; Valdehíta, 2017). Usually such pieces are written by environmental journalists who are either foreign or environment correspondents.

In 2005, three wolves, one lion and two tigers were found (most already dead) in a Spanish hunting estate where an illegal canned hunt was organised (Méndez, 2005). The animals had been imported from The Netherlands and Germany. In 2010, Operación Lobezno led to the national police seizing, amongst others, several lions, an Iberian wolf and a lynx – the final destination of these animals was unknown and may have been for their use as private pets or, as was also suspected, in canned hunts (Leonoticias, 2010).

Illegal hunting trophies have been found during several national police operations, such as Operación Thunderbird in 2017 (EuropaPress, 2017). In this joint operation with Interpol a stuffed lion and ivory were among the wildlife products seized. In 2018,

Operación Loxodonta, led to illegal elephant, lion, bear, ivory and wolf trophies being seized in Mallorca (El Pais, 2019).

In 2019, El País ran a piece on the decision to create a hunting museum in Extremadura from the collection of businessman Marcial Gómez Sequeira, which amounted to 1.250 taxidermied animals of 420 species, all shot by Gomez (Ansede, 2019). Gómez was dubbed by international media as the world's biggest living trophy hunter (Awford, 2019) and was profiled in the book "Trophy Hunters Exposed". (Gonçalves, 2020) He was the ex-president of private healthcare provider Sanitas, lived in one of Spain's most exclusive areas and was close to regional president of Extremadura, the socialist Guillermo Fernández Vara. This story attracted media attention for several days and the plans were criticised by left-wing leaning outlets.

Finally, most famously, in 2012 it was revealed that (the now former) King, Juan Carlos I, had injured his hip during a hunting safari where he posed with a picture of a dead elephant in Botswana (BBC News, 2012a). Juan Carlos was accompanied by his rumoured long-time mistress, who reportedly arranged the trip. Coupled with the socio-economic situation in Spain and growing public frustrations, this hunting trip drew widespread criticism and forced the King to issue an apology, promising to never repeat such actions, admitting it had been a socially insensitive act. The King's image (and health) never recovered, leading to an abdication in 2015 and eventually additional scandals relating to tax evasion which forced the former monarch to leave the country in 2020. He is now more controversial than ever, and any association is viewed negatively. During the time of the hunt, the King was honorary president of WWF Spain. The charity stripped the King of its honorary title (BBC News, 2012b) but defended elephant hunts for conservation (Quaile, 2012).

In terms of protection of native species, both the protection of the bear and the lynx are widely accepted, with lynx protection programmes constantly being hailed as successes. In the case of the wolves, the debate is heavily divided between regions with large populations, and those without. In late 2019 liberal digital newspaper El Español published a poll on attitudes to hunting and bullfighting according to political party affiliation or sympathies (Madueño, 2019). The poll showed that over half of participants wanted to prohibit or limit hunting and bullfighting. In terms of hunting, 70% of left-wing Unidas Podemos voters and 54% of PSOE stated they were against hunting, along with 71% of nationalist parties, which includes left-wing formations, such as EH Bildu, ERC or Compromís. Voters from Ciudadanos were evenly split on the issue, whilst conservative voters from PP were 56% in favour. The extreme right-wing VOX party, which made the defence of hunting one of its key messages in rural Spain, had 76,5% of respondents express support for hunting.

Trophy hunting industry, groups and associations and their opponents

According to the Spanish Federation of Hunting (Real Federación Española de Caza) members can access discounts on all flights from Iberia, by booking through Viajes Transocean travel agency, as well as special discounts for car rentals with AVIS. The Federation also publicises MutuaSport, an insurance company specialised in insurance for hunters. There are also numerous specialist agencies for trophy hunting, termed "safari hunting". Main hunting events include the Cinégetica Forum and Fercatur.

Coalitions against hunting are active in Spain, but they have not specifically targeted trophy hunting, instead focusing on national hunting issues, such as the use of dogs or the breeding of huntable animals in order to release them and claim overpopulation. When it has focused on international hunting, the issue has been on poaching rather than legal hunts, and when mentions have been made to wildlife trade, the focus has been primarily on imports of exotic live animals, such as turtles or birds, or the import of animal parts for use as medicinal remedies. As such, presently there are no active campaigns against Spain's involvement in trophy hunting activities abroad.

In terms of coalitions, an interesting precedent could be the coalition involved for the modification of Civil Law, so that animals, more specifically, pets, would be treated as sentient beings and not as objects in legislation regarding mortgages or divorce. The coalition was made up Foundation Affinity, the Observatorio Justicia y Defensa Animal, an animal-rights based think tank who work from a legal perspective, and other minor NGOs. Another institution with a legalistic approach is the International Centre of Animal Rights and Public Policy, associated Centro Internacional de Derecho Animal y Política Públicas, associated with the Autonomous University of Barcelona. Finally, a political entity of interest is the Parliamentarian Association for the Defense of Animal Rights (APPDA), made up of current and former national MPs and Senators.

Species

EU OVERVIEW

There were 14.912 trophies from 73 different species imported to the EU (Table 12).

Table 12. EU imports of all species

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	490	542	653	635	799	624	3119	21%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	315	317	330	418	371	351	1751	12%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	259	261	325	271	299	283	1415	9%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	214	162	249	201	230	212	1056	7%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	215	212	189	169	167	191	952	6%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	114	193	174	188	220	178	889	6%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	158	185	170	138	188	168	839	6%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	94	123	152	138	287	159	794	5%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	109	88	79	103	101	96	480	3%

SPECIES

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	47	61	63	124	120	83	415	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	63	53	61	53	74	61	304	2%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	55	79	53	32	69	58	288	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	32	59	88	61	36	56	276	2%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	28	33	31	64	56	43	212	1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	32	34	39	44	61	42	210	1%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	20	30	66	57	35	173	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	30	28	29	27	27	29	141	1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	17	25	17	29	33	25	121	1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	35	16	16	26	19	23	112	1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	25	18	8	23	34	22	108	1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	13	23	13	11	35	19	95	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	16	20	7	34	18	19	95	1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	12	10	15	32	25	19	94	1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	23	16	17	17	14	18	87	1%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	4	13	23	33	15	73	<1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	13	22	17	8	10	14	70	<1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	11	9	13	15	18	14	66	<1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	6	12	18	13	16	13	65	<1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	10	9	8	23	11	13	61	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	11	11	14	7	8	11	51	<1%
Wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*)	1	42	0	0	0	9	43	<1%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	43	9	43	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	9	3	4	17	9	9	42	<1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	11	4	8	10	1	7	34	<1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	7	7	1	7	9	7	31	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	7	3	4	7	9	6	30	<1%
North American cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*)	2	8	15	4	0	6	29	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	7	5	3	7	4	6	26	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	1	1	13	2	9	6	26	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	7	7	2	0	0	4	16	<1%
Crab-eating macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*)	15	0	0	0	0	3	15	<1%
Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)	1	4	3	3	4	3	15	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	3	2	3	4	2	3	14	<1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	2	3	5	1	3	3	14	<1%

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Vervet monkey species (*Chlorocebus spp.*)	2	0	6	5	0	3	13	<1%
African wildcat (*Felis lybica*)	6	3	0	2	2	3	13	<1%
Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)	3	3	1	0	2	2	9	<1%
Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*)	0	2	0	4	1	2	7	<1%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	1	0	4	1	0	2	6	<1%
Golden jackal (Canis aureus)	1	0	3	1	1	2	6	<1%
Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)	3	0	1	0	2	2	6	<1%
Blesbok (*Damaliscus pygargus*)	2	1	0	1	2	2	6	<1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	3	0	3	0	2	6	<1%
Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)	0	1	0	3	1	1	5	<1%
Goat species (*Capra spp.*)	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	<1%
Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)	1	0	3	0	1	1	5	<1%
Gobi argali (*Ovis darwini*)	0	1	3	0	1	1	5	<1%
Afro-Australian fur seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*)	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	<1%
Guereza (*Colobus guereza*)	1	0	2	1	0	1	4	<1%
Grivet monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*)	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Thick-tailed greater galago (*Otolemur crassicaudatus*)	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	<1%
Northern American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	<1%
Hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Dama gazelle (*Nanger dama*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Bukhara urial (*Ovis bochariensis*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Papio spp.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekii*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	2548	2755	2980	3080	3549		14912	

Table based on Importer reported quantities.

SPECIES

AFRICAN LEOPARD

(CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A)

Table 13. EU importers of African leopard trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
France	34	41	36	23	76	42	210	25%
Germany	36	29	32	29	23	30	149	18%
Spain	20	20	19	12	19	18	90	11%
Austria	12	17	16	20	9	15	74	9%
Hungary	9	8	11	9	7	9	44	5%
Denmark	4	12	10	7	10	9	43	5%
Poland	6	10	5	8	4	7	33	4%
Italy	6	9	5	1	8	6	29	3%
Sweden	2	4	8	6	6	6	26	3%
Slovakia	8	4	2	5	4	5	23	3%
Belgium	1	3	2	6	5	4	17	2%
Czech Republic	2	5	5	1	3	4	16	2%
Netherlands	2	8	5	0	0	3	15	2%
Bulgaria	2	3	1	1	5	3	12	1%
Latvia	3	2	1	3	1	2	10	1%
Estonia	1	2	4	1	1	2	9	1%
Finland	4	2	2	0	1	2	9	1%
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	1%
Portugal	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	1%
Luxembourg	2	1	0	2	1	2	6	1%
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1%
Croatia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	158	185	170	138	188		839	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera pardus*".

African leopard populations are decreasing at an unknown rate. There is so little information on leopards that their range wide population size is unknown. However, the IUCN Red List assessment estimates that leopard populations have experienced similar declines to African lion populations (which have decreased by 42% in the last three generations) as they face similar threats (Stein et al., 2020). Leopards may have experienced even greater declines due to a large proportion of their range falling outside protected areas (Stein et al., 2020). Scientists also infer leopard population declines greater than 50% across East and West Africa (Stein et al., 2020).

The leopard has lost 48-67% of its historic range (since 1750) and only 17% of the extant range in Africa is protected (Jacobson et al., 2016). Such small percentages of protected ranges leave leopards vulnerable to numerous threats, including trophy hunting. The IUCN Red List status of the leopard throughout its range has changed from Least Concern in 2002 to Near Threatened in 2008 to Vulnerable in 2016, which was maintained in 2020, highlighting the steady deterioration of the conservation status of this species. Species are listed as Vulnerable if they face a high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

The greatest threats to leopard survival are habitat fragmentation, reduced prey base, conflict with livestock and game farming, excessive killing for ceremonial use of skins, and poorly managed trophy hunting (Stein et al., 2020). Leopard population growth is slow due to long lifespans, low reproductive rates, long intervals between births, long periods of cub dependency, and low cub survival rates, therefore they are especially vulnerable to overexploitation (Balme et al., 2013).

A large percentage of leopards are killed in conflicts with livestock and game farming communities but are not reported or accounted for when determining hunting quotas. Leopards have been taken at unsustainable rates both legally and illegally, including persecution from livestock farmers, trophy hunters, and poachers (Stein et al., 2020). Without proper management and recording of offtake due to conflict with livestock owners, it is impossible to ensure that offtake from trophy hunting is sustainable. Further, while leopard populations consistently declined, legal offtake rates remained high (Palazy et al., 2011).

Scientific studies have documented that leopard hunting quotas are higher than what is biologically sustainable. The latest IUCN assessment lists poorly managed trophy hunting as a major threat to leopard survival across their range (Stein et al., 2020). There is evidence of unsustainable levels of trophy hunting of leopards in Mozambique (Jorge, 2012), South Africa (Balme et al., 2009; Pitman et al., 2015), Zimbabwe (Grant, 2012), and Zambia (Ray, 2012). Poorly regulated trophy hunting has contributed to population declines, low reproductive output, low genetic diversity, decreased abundance, and mortality rates double those of leopards in protected habitats (Balme et al., 2009, 2010; Packer et al., 2009; Searle et al., 2020). Trophy hunting has an additive effect with other threats, so factors such as habitat quality, prey declines, population demographics and illegal offtake need to be taken into consideration when determining sustainable hunting levels (Pitman et al., 2015). Leopards are solitary but defend territories (Balme & Hunter, 2013). Males will commit infanticide and kill existing cubs when they takeover new territories to increase mating opportunities with the females in their new territory. Targeted removal of adult male leopards due to trophy hunting increases the rates of male territory takeovers, which increases the rate of infanticide, lowers cub survival, slows birth rate, delays age at first birth, reduces conception rates, and lowers annual litter production (Balme et al., 2009, 2010; Balme & Hunter, 2013). Therefore, even moderate levels of trophy hunting leads to population declines (Packer et al., 2009). However, hunting quotas do not take these important biological factors into consideration when determining offtake allowances. Without proper monitoring and management, and limited information about leopard populations, the compounding effects of trophy hunting will continue to threaten leopard survival.

SPECIES

AFRICAN LION

(CITES Appendix II and EU Annex B)

Table 14. EU importers of wild-sourced African lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	12	7	7	8	11	9	45	20%
Denmark	4	12	11	1	4	7	32	14%
Austria	9	7	5	2	3	6	26	11%
Italy	0	7	3	3	9	5	22	10%
Spain	2	4	2	4	8	4	20	9%
Belgium	0	3	2	8	5	4	18	8%
Bulgaria	3	1	0	0	10	3	14	6%
Portugal	1	4	0	3	1	2	9	4%
France	1	6	0	0	0	2	7	3%
Hungary	0	3	3	1	0	2	7	3%
Slovakia	0	1	1	1	2	1	5	2%
Netherlands	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	2%
Poland	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	2%
Czech Republic	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	1%
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1%
Sweden	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1%
Finland	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Romania	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	35	59	40	34	60		228	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 15. EU data on EU importers of captive-sourced African lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	20	44	29	26	47	34	166	25%
Poland	26	12	11	20	22	19	91	14%
Hungary	1	7	14	35	30	18	87	13%
Germany	0	10	20	19	13	13	62	9%
Czech Republic	10	7	3	8	7	7	35	5%
Belgium	1	6	11	4	5	6	27	4%
Austria	3	7	8	4	3	5	25	4%
Denmark	2	8	7	2	4	5	23	3%
Slovakia	6	2	4	10	1	5	23	3%
Finland	2	2	6	6	6	5	22	3%
Bulgaria	4	2	0	1	13	4	20	3%
Romania	0	1	8	4	3	4	16	2%
Sweden	1	4	6	2	2	3	15	2%
France	0	13	0	0	0	3	13	2%
Italy	0	5	2	1	3	3	11	2%
Latvia	2	0	1	8	0	3	11	2%
Lithuania	0	4	1	1	0	2	6	1%
Croatia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Portugal	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	78	134	134	154	160		660	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*"; Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 16. Countries of origin of captive-sourced lion trophies imported into the EU

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	78	133	134	153	160	132	658	100%
Namibia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Zambia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	78	134	134	154	160		660	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*"; Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

SPECIES

The African lion population is decreasing with an estimated population size of 20.000 mature lions (Bauer et al., 2016). Lion populations have lost 87% - 92% of their historical range (Bauer et al., 2016; Bauer et al., 2015). The lion is listed as Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List (Bauer et al., 2016). The IUCN assessment notes that if the fenced, managed areas were excluded from estimated population trends, the overall decline rate in Africa would be 49%, which would nearly qualify the lion as Endangered (classified by a decline of 50% or greater) (Bauer et al., 2016). Lion populations across African are declining, except those in four Southern Africa countries (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe), some of which reside in intensively managed fenced reserves (Bauer et al., 2016).

The greatest threats to lion survival are indiscriminate killing in defence of humans and livestock, habitat loss, prey base depletion, population fragmentation, and trophy hunting (Bauer et al., 2016). An emerging threat is the trade of bones and body parts (Bauer et al., 2016). Lion population growth is slow due to long lifespans, low reproductive rates, long intervals between births, and long periods of cub dependency. They are, therefore, especially vulnerable to overexploitation.

The primary human-caused, or anthropogenic, threat to lions is persecution from livestock owners to protect livestock, humans, or retaliation (Bauer et al., 2016). Lions are killed by poisoning, trapping, and shooting (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2018). Despite this being the primary threat, there are insufficient records on the number of lions killed by local livestock owners (Bauer et al., 2016). Retaliatory killings can be excessive; one study found that following a single livestock conflict incident, all four members of one pride were killed (Everatt et al., 2019). It is impossible to ensure that other sources of offtake, such as trophy hunting, are sustainable without proper management and recording of offtake due to conflict with livestock owners.

The latest IUCN assessment states that poorly managed trophy hunting contributed to population declines across the lion's range (Bauer et al., 2016). Offtakes higher than scientific recommendations have been identified in nearly all countries where trophy hunting of lions occurs (Lindsey et al., 2013). Excessive offtake from trophy hunting has contributed to lion declines in Zimbabwe (Groom et al., 2014; Loveridge et al., 2007, 2016), Zambia (Creel et al., 2016; Rosenblatt et al., 2014), Tanzania (Packer et al., 2011) and Cameroon (Croes et al., 2011). At some sites, trophy hunting is the leading cause of death and contributes to decreased population size, low cub survival, low male survival, depletion of adult males, and an older female population that contributes less to reproduction (Rosenblatt et al., 2014). Trophy hunting is especially problematic in populations that already face other threats (Creel et al., 2016).

However, even moderate levels of trophy hunting can lead to population declines due to social disruption. Targeted removal of adult males due to trophy hunting destabilises the social structure, resulting in increased infanticide and depressed reproduction rates (Bertram, 1975; Creel et al., 2016; Packer et al., 2001; Whitman et al., 2004). Infanticide occurs when males take over new territories and kill young cubs in order to increase mating opportunities with females (Packer et al., 2001). Removing individual lions from a pride can also negatively impact reproduction and survival, as pride size is positively correlated with reproductive success (Packer et al., 1988; Packer & Pusey, 1987), female survival (Mosser & Packer, 2009), and higher quality habitat (Mosser & Packer, 2009).

Trophy hunting also threatens lions in protected habitats, such as National Parks, where trophy hunting is prohibited (Caro et al., 2009; Loveridge et al., 2016). Male lions that live in protected reserves are drawn out to fill territories in unprotected habitats that have been vacated due to males killed by trophy hunters. This creates a "vacuum effect" where males will continuously be pulled out of protected habitats and risk being hunted (Loveridge et al., 2007).

SPECIES

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

(CITES Appendix I, II and EU Annex A, B)

Table 17. EU importers of African elephant trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	43	59	37	27	26	39	192	20%
Spain	54	38	31	30	38	39	191	20%
France	42	30	15	18	16	25	121	13%
Austria	14	18	24	7	11	15	74	8%
Italy	5	7	17	16	20	13	65	7%
Hungary	1	12	16	7	21	12	57	6%
Slovakia	8	1	1	37	4	11	51	5%
Denmark	14	4	4	4	10	8	36	4%
Belgium	0	21	3	3	2	6	29	3%
Portugal	12	5	5	3	0	5	25	3%
Sweden	2	6	11	0	5	5	24	3%
Poland	4	4	2	5	6	5	21	2%
Czech Republic	8	2	7	1	1	4	19	2%
Lithuania	3	0	4	5	2	3	14	1%
Bulgaria	2	0	4	2	3	3	11	1%
Latvia	0	4	0	2	0	2	6	1%
Romania	1	0	4	0	1	2	6	1%
Finland	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	<1%
Netherlands	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	215	212	189	169	167		952	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Loxodonta africana*".

In 2021, the African elephant was split into two species by the IUCN Red List: African savanna elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) and African forest elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*). The African savanna elephant is listed as Endangered with a decreasing population trend and population decline of 60% from 1940-2015. The African forest elephant is listed as Critically Endangered with a decreasing population trend and population decline of 86% from 1922-2015. In this report, we will use *Loxodonta africana* to refer to both species of African elephant since there was no distinction at the time the data was collected. It appears from the data that all African elephant trophies imported to the EU during the period studied originated in countries where the savanna elephant is located.

The greatest threats to elephant survival are poaching for the ivory trade, habitat loss, and human-elephant conflict (Blanc, 2008). Elephant population growth is slow due to long lifespans, late sexual maturity, low reproductive rates, long intervals between births and long periods of calf dependency.

Habitat loss and fragmentation have also made elephants more vulnerable to poaching, or illegal killing. Poaching of elephants for ivory has occurred at unsustainable rates and resulted in major population declines (Wittemyer et al., 2014). Poaching results in disrupted social structures, increased stress levels, and lower reproductive rates for decades (Gobush et al., 2008). A CITES program called Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)

systematically gathers information on the poaching of elephants at multiple sites across Africa to measure continental poaching pressure. MIKE has identified elephants killed at such high proportions that even well-established and protected populations would not be able to compensate by birth rates (CITES, 2019). Population estimates from 73 protected areas across Africa were less than 25% of the predicted size, largely due to poaching (Robson et al., 2017).

Selective offtake of older elephants, from poaching and trophy hunting, can have severe negative impacts of elephant population growth. Older elephants are leaders of their social groups due to their social and ecological knowledge that are essential for survival (Allen et al., 2020; Chiyo et al., 2011; Goldenberg et al., 2016; McComb et al., 2001; McComb et al., 2011). Older elephants are also the most important for reproduction, as they have the highest rates of reproductive success (Hollister-Smith et al., 2007; Poole, 1987; Poole et al., 2011; Taylor et al., 2020). In addition, older males also play an important role in decreasing human-elephant conflict by suppressing aggression in young males (Slotow et al., 2000). Scientists warn that targeted removal of older elephants may destabilise elephant societies and have long-term detrimental impacts on population growth (Chiyo et al., 2011; McComb et al., 2001).

Scientists have repeatedly warned of the long-term detrimental effects of targeted removal of older elephants on sociality, reproduction, and population growth (Allen et al., 2020; Chiyo et al., 2011; Gobush et al., 2008; McComb et al., 2011; Rasmussen et al., 2008; Taylor et al., 2020). Therefore, even low levels of removal can have far-reaching negative effects on elephant populations.

BLACK RHINOCEROS

(CITES Appendix I and EU Annex A)

Table 18. EU importers of black rhinoceros trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	33%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17%
France	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	17%
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17%
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	17%
Grand Total	0	3	0	3	0		6	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Diceros bicornis*".

The black rhinoceros, or black rhino, has an estimated population size of 3.142 mature individuals as of 2020 (Emslie, 2020a). The black rhino has experienced steep long-term population declines with recent small increases. The population declined by 85% in the last three generations (43,5 years), 1973 to 2017 (Emslie, 2020b). The most recent IUCN Red List status of the black rhino is Critically Endangered, which means this species faces an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (Emslie, 2020b).

The greatest threats to black rhino survival are poaching for the rhino horn trade and habitat loss (Emslie, 2020a). Between 1960 and 1995, large-scale poaching caused a dramatic 98% collapse in population numbers (Emslie, 2020a). Poachers target both males and females across various age classes, however males are killed at higher rate which significantly alters sex ratios (Berger, 1995; Leader- Williams, 1988). Poaching also decreases future population growth through altering age structures, increasing calving intervals, and decreasing reproductive rates (Ferreira et al., 2018; Roex & Ferreira, 2020). In addition, population age structures reveal low numbers of subadults and juveniles, which is problematic for future population growth (Nhleko et al., 2017).

Despite these threats and an IUCN assessment of Critically Endangered, black rhinos are still legally killed as trophies. Hunting organisations argue that individuals must be removed from the population in order to reduce density and stimulate growth, although there is also no evidence that manipulation of age or sex structures stimulate population growth (Balfour et al., 2019). Black rhinos exhibit similar birth rates at different population densities (Ferreira et al., 2019). Furthermore, following the removal of a neighbour for translocation purposes, rhinos are slow to recolonise the habitat that was occupied by their former neighbour (Linklater & Hutcheson, 2010). After a male rhino is removed, females move away from their former neighbour's range (Linklater & Hutcheson, 2010). Female and male rhinos form breeding relationships that influence habitat use, therefore removal of an individual (for translocation, poaching, or trophy hunting) results in the loss of a breeding relationship that is not immediately replaced. In addition, hunting organisations also argue that "excess" older males can be removed as they no longer contribute to reproduction, however there is no evidence that males stop reproducing in old age. Due to drastic population declines and small fragmented populations, each individual black rhino is important to maintaining genetic diversity, which is essential for reproductive success (Cain et al., 2014). There have also been questionable hunting methods for rhinos, such as "put-and-take" hunting, where animals are released onto a property for the sole purpose of being shot and then restocked again, pseudo-hunting where rhinos are only 'hunted' for their horns, and exploitation of removal of "problem animals" (Hübschle, 2016). These transgressions raise significant ethical concerns, especiallly 'put and take' hunting which removes the "fair chase" aspect of hunting.

SPECIES

BROWN BEAR

(CITES Appendix II and EU Annex A)

Table 19. EU importers of brown bear trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Poland	19	21	53	25	22	28	140	13%
Germany	31	21	36	17	32	28	137	13%
Denmark	20	16	11	17	22	18	86	8%
France	3	30	15	16	19	17	83	8%
Latvia	50	1	10	20	0	17	81	8%
Austria	12	10	21	4	23	14	70	7%
Finland	14	11	14	6	25	14	70	7%
Czech Republic	11	13	12	12	16	13	64	6%
Spain	10	9	10	15	15	12	59	6%
Lithuania	8	4	16	14	9	11	51	5%
Sweden	11	13	10	3	7	9	44	4%
Romania	0	0	12	6	18	8	36	3%
Slovakia	12	3	9	4	6	7	34	3%
Belgium	9	8	6	7	2	7	32	3%
Hungary	2	0	6	15	8	7	31	3%
Bulgaria	1	0	4	11	1	4	17	2%
Italy	1	0	1	7	4	3	13	1%
Estonia	0	0	3	1	0	1	4	<1%
Luxembourg	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	<1%
Grand Total	214	162	249	201	230		1056	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*"

Table 20. Countries of origin of brown bear trophies imported into the EU.

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	198	129	235	195	217	195	974	92%
United States	13	32	14	4	11	15	74	7%
Canada	3	1	0	2	2	2	8	1%
Grand Total	214	162	249	201	230		1056	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Globally, the brown bear is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN Red List (McLellan et al. 2017). However, in the EU, the brown bear has been regional assessed as Near Threatened (Huber, 2018). The population in the EU is estimated at fewer than 10.000 mature individuals in the EU Member States as of 2018 (Huber, 2018). Six of the 10 subpopulations in Europe are small and isolated, and they are classified as Vulnerable (Eastern Balkans, Dinaric- Pindos), Endangered (Cantabrian), and Critically Endangered (Alpine, Central Apennine, Pyrenean) (Huber, 2018).

The greatest threats for brown bears in Europe are habitat loss due to infrastructure development, disturbance, low human tolerance, poor management structures, social and reproductive factors, accidental mortality and persecution (McLellan et al., 2017). Most of these threats are ongoing and expected to increase in the future. Brown bears are also threatened by unsustainable exploitation, both legal and illegal. Estimating sustainable exploitation is challenging due to difficulties of determining accurate population estimates, mortality rates, and reproductive output (McLellan et al., 2017). Europe has a centuries-long history of overexploiting brown bears, which resulted in their extirpation from many countries.

Brown bears are especially vulnerable due to social and reproductive factors, such as infanticide, reproductive suppression, slow population growth and long periods of cub dependency. Due to these factors, human-caused morality in brown bears has an "super-additive" effect in which the offtake of one individual has additional indirect negative impacts on the rest of the population (Bischof et al., 2009). There is no compensatory response, as vulnerability to natural mortality does not change as a result of increased hunting pressure (Bischof et al., 2009). Hunting pressure has direct and indirect negative effects that lead to population declines, such as lower fecundity and decreased population growth rates (Gosselin et al., 2015). In addition, hunting decisions for brown bears have been based on growth rates that are biologically unrealistic (Popescu et al., 2016).

Removal of adult bears of both sexes can have detrimental impacts on populations. Adult female survival is the most important predictor of population growth rate, especially during periods of high hunting pressure (Gosselin et al., 2015). However, adult males are also vital to growth rates, and offtake of adult males disrupts male social structure and decreases cub survival due to male infanticide (Swenson, 2003; Swenson et al., 1997). Following territory turnovers, male brown bears commit infanticide, where they kill existing cubs in order to increase mating opportunities with females in their new territory (Bellemain et al., 2006; Swenson et al., 2001). Females are especially susceptible to male turnovers within 25 km, which means that as more males are killed, there is a greater chance that a female would be located in a susceptible range (Gosselin et al., 2017). This male turnover is associated with high cub mortality (Swenson et al., 2001; Zedrosser et al., 2009). Male infanticide can have long-term negative effects on population growth given that cub survival is an important predictor of population growth (Gosselin et al., 2015). Decreased cub survival is associated with reduced population growth rate and a 30% decrease in net reproductive output (Swenson et al., 1997). Male social structure is unstable for one and a half years after offtake of a resident male (Swenson et al., 1997). Therefore, maintaining established males and social structure is critical for cub survival and population growth. Due to this additive effect, even low rates of offtake can negatively impact populations (Gosselin et al., 2017). Scientists suggest that it is not enough to simply count the number of individuals removed from population, but rather to consider the wide-ranging impacts that removing one individual has on the entire population and future growth (Gosselin et al., 2017).

SPECIES

GRAY WOLF

(CITES Appendix II and EU Annex A, B)

Table 21. EU importers of grey wolf trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	13	9	20	25	17	17	84	30%
Austria	2	5	16	3	3	6	29	11%
France	2	12	10	2	1	6	27	10%
Denmark	2	9	6	2	6	5	25	9%
Czech Republic	5	3	6	5	3	5	22	8%
Spain	2	2	5	11	2	5	22	8%
Poland	0	9	10	0	0	4	19	7%
Sweden	4	4	0	5	1	3	14	5%
Latvia	0	1	7	1	0	2	9	3%
Hungary	0	1	3	2	1	2	7	3%
Finland	0	3	1	2	0	2	6	2%
Lithuania	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1%
Belgium	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Italy	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Slovenia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	32	59	88	61	36		276	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Table 22. Countries of origin of grey wolf trophies imported into the EU

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	21	30	41	36	19	30	147	53%
Russia	6	20	39	18	13	20	96	35%
Kazakhstan	3	2	7	2	2	4	16	6%
Kyrgyzstan	1	4	1	2	2	2	10	4%
United States	1	3	0	3	0	2	7	3%
Grand Total	32	59	88	61	36		276	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

The gray wolf has an estimated population size of 17.000 individuals in Europe and fewer than 13.000-14.000 wolves across all EU Member States as of 2018 (Boitani et al., 2018). The gray wolf is listed as Least Concern both globally and regionally by the IUCN Red List (Boitani et al., 2018). However, of the nine extant subpopulations in Europe, several have been assessed as Near Threatened (Italian peninsula, Karelian) and Vulnerable (Western-Central Alps, Scandinavian, Central European). The Sierra Morena subpopulation in Spain now extinct.

The key threats for wolves in Europe are low human tolerance and human-caused mortality from poaching and hunting (Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe IUCN/SSC Specialist group, n.d.). In some areas, such as Scandinavia, wolf populations are small and isolated, which places them at greater risk. In Sweden, the wolf hunting policy was threatening wolf conservation, leading the European Commission in 2011 to warn Sweden on its non-compliance with the Habitat directive (European Commission, 2011). Despite high rates of persecution due to perceived conflict, wolves generally avoid areas populated by humans (Carricondo-Sanchez et al., 2020). Some managers and hunting organizations suggest that legal hunting promotes greater tolerance of wolves; however, scientists caution that this is just an assumption and not supported by empirical evidence (Louchouarn et al., 2021). Studies on wolves have shown that hunting alone does not promote tolerance (Suutarinen & Kojola, 2017). In fact, studies suggests that legal hunting does not promote tolerance for wolves (Treves et al., 2013; Hogberg et al., 2016; Browne-Nuñez et al., 2014), and that legal hunting facilitates poaching (Louchouarn et al., 2021).

Poaching is responsible for a large percentage of wolf deaths across Europe (Liberg et al., 2012; Suutarinen & Kojola, 2017). A study in Finland found that 97% of radio-collared wolves died from human-caused mortality, primarily poaching followed by legal hunting, from 1998 to 2016 (Suutarinen & Kojola, 2017). This study also found that low rates of survival in collared wolves from poaching and legal hunting would lead to extinction, if representative of the entire population. In addition, poaching is focused on breeding adults (Suutarinen & Kojola, 2017), which can have severe long-term consequences on population structure and growth that are not accounted for when determining hunting quotas. Following legal hunting and poaching, road collisions also represent a substantial source of conflict and mortality in wolf populations across Europe (Colino-Rabanal et al., 2011; DBBW, 2021; Huber et al., 2002; Lovari et al., 2007). Therefore, it is highly probable that hunting quotas are unsustainable if taken into consideration with other cryptic morality, such as poaching and road collisions.

Wolves are especially susceptible to human-caused deaths due to their slow growth rates and complex social structures. Due to this combination, poaching and trophy hunting have a "super-additive" effect, where offtake of one wolf results in far greater mortality than just one individual. Further, these effects put additional pressure on the entire social group. Social relationships are critical to wolf survival. Wolves communally hunt and care for young (Schmidt et al., 2008). High levels of hunting disrupt in natural family-based social structure (Rutledge et al., 2010), increase chronic stress (Bryan et al., 2015), fragment populations, alter mate pairings, modify territories and increase natural mortality rates (Haber, 1996). Indeed, human-caused death is the cause of dissolution for majority of breeding pairs (Milleret et al., 2017), which is associated with lower denning and recruitment rates (Borg et al., 2015). Thus, trophy hunting may also increase conflict with humans, their main threat, by disrupting social structures and increasing dispersal rates. During dispersal, wolves are bolder and less likely to avoid human-associated areas (Barry et al., 2020). In addition, wolves avoid human residences once they are established in their territories (Kojola et al., 2016). Therefore, disruption of social structures and higher dispersal rates can lead to severe negative impacts on wolf survival.

EURASIAN LYNX

(CITES Appendix II and EU Annex A)

Table 23. EU importers of lynx trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
France	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	25%
Austria	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	19%
Germany	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	13%
Italy	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	13%
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6%
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Grand Total	7	7	2	0	0		16	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Note: All lynx trophies imported to the EU originated in Russia.

The Eurasian lynx has an estimated population size of 8.000-9.000 individuals in Europe as of 2018 (von Arx, 2020). The Eurasian lynx is listed as Least Concern globally, but Near Threatened in Europe by the IUCN Red List (Breitenmoser et al., 2015; von Arx, 2020). There are 11 distinct subpopulations in Europe that are classified as the following: Least Concern (Carpathian, Karelian, Baltic), Vulnerable (Scandinavian), Endangered (Jura, Alpine, Dinaric), and Critically Endangered (Vosges-Palatinian, Bohemian-Bavarian-Austrian, Balkan, Harz).

The major threats to lynx in Europe are low acceptance due to conflict with hunters and livestock farmers, poaching, habitat loss and fragmentation, poor wildlife management, poor law enforcement, and accidental mortality. There are also concerns about small, fragmented populations and low genetic diversity (von Arx, 2020). In Scandinavia, hunting is the top threat due to quotas set unsustainably high. Legal hunting and culling are also a top threat to the Karelian subpopulation. The primary causes of lynx mortality are human-related, specifically hunting and poaching (Andrén et al., 2006).

Lynx are protected, and hunting is prohibited across much of Europe. However, lynx can be hunted under exemption in Sweden, Finland, and Romania, they are considered a game species with an open hunting season in Estonia, and they can be trophy hunted in Latvia (IUCN Cat Specialist Group, n.d.). Despite current protections, there is evidence that legal hunting historically led to population crashes elsewhere in Europe. Hunting records from Norway indicate that the lynx has been overexploited as far back as 1840, nearly causing the species to go extinct (Linnell et al., 2010). Even after hunting quotas were introduced, the lynx was extirpated from western Norway and declined in other parts of the country. Although Norway is not part of the EU, this pattern acts as a precautionary tale. In Croatia, 93% of all lynx deaths from 1978 to 2013 were human caused (Sindičić et al., 2016). Even after legal protection was implemented in 1999, shooting was the prominent cause of death for lynx with 60% of total mortality attributed to poaching. Scientists propose that the key to curbing high poaching rates of lynx is to encourage public acceptance of lynx as predators rather than pests (Sindičić et al., 2016). Thus, legal hunting furthers the misconception that lynx are pests, rather than essential predators, which encourages high rates of poaching.

In addition to direct human threats, human disturbance also results in indirect threats to lynx survival. For example, lynx alter their habitat use in order to avoid areas of high human disturbance (Basille et al., 2013; White et al., 2015). Specifically, lynx may alter their habitat use in response to legal hunting, as opposed to poaching, because legal hunters use roads more predictably (Basille et al., 2013). In an attempt to reduce the risks associated with human presence, lynx may be forced to select habitats with suboptimal prey abundance (Basille et al., 2009). However, in some cases, their main prey species also positively correlated with human disturbance (Basille et al., 2009). Therefore, lynx are unable to completely reduce their risk of human mortality. In addition, these areas act as "attractive sinks" where lynx are attracted to areas with high mortality risk. These "attractive sinks" can lead to local population reductions or extinctions if connectivity is low.

Hunting quotas for lynx have been based on limited information that do not ensure future viability of the species (Nilsen et al., 2012). Setting quotas that consider biology, reproduction, and demography are critical for guaranteeing sustainable offtake, especially since lynx hunting levels closely follows quota allocation (Nilsen et al., 2012). Older male lynx are targeted by hunters, which can disrupt natural age and population structures (Nilsen et al., 2012). However, because lynx are only moderately sexually dimorphic, meaning that males and females are similar in size, females are also targeted. Indeed, hunters have difficulty determining the sex of lynx and regularly kill lynx of all age and sex classes, including kittens (Nilsen et al., 2012; Ozoliņš et al., 2008). One study found that 44% of lynx killed by hunters were female (Nilsen et al., 2012). This is concerning given that it is well known that females are more important than males when it comes to population growth in large carnivores. Fecundity is higher in older females (Ozoliņš et al., 2008), which means they are especially important for population growth. In addition, lynx hunting has also been utilised as predator control, where offtake is not selective (Ozoliņš et al., 2008). Lastly, there is a time lag between population size and hunting offtake in lynx, which can result in unstable population dynamics (Nilsen et al., 2012). Non-selective hunting, in combination with trophy hunting, can exaggerate unsustainable offtake. These effects are especially notable as the hunting and mating seasons overlap for lynx.

Conclusion

Our report reveals that the EU is the world's second largest importer of hunting trophies of internationally protected species, after the US. EU trophy hunters target a wide variety of species including polar bears, African elephants, Critically Endangered black rhinos, captive-bred tigers, and baboons.

The decline in biodiversity in both the EU and elsewhere across the globe poses a serious environmental threat as noted in the European Commission's Roadmap on the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 and is inextricably linked to climate change and the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Trophy hunting can negatively impact animal populations both as a main threat or in addition to other stressors. The negative impacts of trophy hunting are complex and can occur through direct offtake and indirect effects, which may be far-reaching. Trophy hunting can lead to reduced reproductive output, altered population structures, social disruption, behavioral changes, increased human-wildlife conflict, and loss of genetic diversity, all of which must be considered when evaluating the full impacts of trophy hunting. There is also a long history of mismanagement, evidenced by ample peer-reviewed scientific articles and white papers on poorly managed trophy hunting and unsustainable quotas from many different species and continents.

The EU cannot be a genuine global leader in halting the loss of biodiversity if it continues to endorse the killing of wild animals for bragging rights, trophy collection and fun, by continuing to allow the import of hunting trophies of at-risk species.

As evidenced in the multiple public opinion polls referenced in our report, there is a high percentage of objection to trophy hunting among the public in the EU. The latest poll shows that over 80% of respondents in several European countries do not support trophy hunting of wild animals, whether in Europe, Africa, or internationally.

A similar proportion of respondents also feel that people should not be allowed to import hunting trophies from other countries. They are not alone. Many scientists, including the International Union of Conservation of Nature's Ethics Specialist Group, share that objection and have expressed that values dictate whether an activity is tolerated by society.

We call on EU political leaders, elected officials, and policy makers to recognize the growing scientific evidence, ethics, and animal welfare concerns regarding trophy hunting and pursue policies that reflect the moral value of the majority of the public with the following policy recommendation:

We urge the European Commission and the Member States to prohibit the import and export of hunting trophies of species listed in the Annex A and Annex B of the Wildlife Trade Regulations (Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97).

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Appendices A, B, and C

Appendix A: Global and Regional Trade Analysis

GLOBAL TROPHY TRADE ANALYSIS

Table 1. Global importers of trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
United States	12683	14793	14326	13505	17310	14524	72617	75%
EU Member States	2548	2755	2980	3080	3549	2983	14912	15%
South Africa	512	605	371	432	307	446	2227	2%
Mexico	581	345	357	398	399	416	2080	2%
Other (46 countries)	1352	1288	944	866	625	1015	5075	5%
Grand Total	17676	19786	18978	18281	22190		96911	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Countries that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other".

Table 2. Global exporters of trophies

Exporting Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	5049	5197	4686	4093	1993	4204	21018	30%
Canada	4536	4718	4882	2666	0	3361	16802	24%
Namibia	2454	2547	2859	2563	2481	2581	12904	18%
Zimbabwe	2013	2093	1478	0	1006	1318	6590	9%
Mexico	180	276	292	398	437	317	1583	2%
Tanzania	415	380	207	272	236	302	1510	2%
Argentina	0	526	432	506	0	293	1464	2%
Kyrgyzstan	93	0	377	470	331	255	1271	2%
Zambia	132	72	521	265	184	235	1174	2%
United States	277	287	137	204	264	234	1169	2%
Russia	357	298	0	0	500	231	1155	2%
Mozambique	204	130	167	176	166	169	843	1%
EU Member States	156	174	146	126	124	146	726	1%
Other (33 countries)	731	555	521	439	322	514	2568	4%
Grand Total	16597	17253	16705	12178	8044		70777	

Table based on exporter reported quantities. Countries that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other".

Table 3. Global importers of captive-bred lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
United States	370	457	285	43	10	233	1165	55%
EU Member States	76	131	133	153	158	131	651	31%
Mexico	26	11	15	13	23	18	88	4%
Brazil	0	16	16	32	8	15	72	3%
United Kingdom	0	15	9	7	5	8	36	2%
China	3	4	6	9	6	6	28	1%
Australia	16	7	0	0	0	5	23	1%
Other (14 countries)	21	7	15	12	7	13	62	3%
Grand Total	512	648	479	269	217		2125	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-bred ("C"). Countries that represent less than 1% of grand total are collapsed into "Other".

EUROPEAN UNION TRADE ANALYSIS

Table 4. EU importers of trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	811	771	783	787	807	792	3959	27%
Spain	367	397	394	436	523	424	2117	14%
Denmark	303	231	393	334	409	334	1670	11%
Austria	234	275	293	276	276	271	1354	9%
Sweden	80	223	180	191	245	184	919	6%
France	136	180	144	97	195	151	752	5%
Poland	137	116	121	188	182	149	744	5%
Hungary	21	76	149	192	180	124	618	4%
Czech Republic	106	111	99	103	124	109	543	4%
Slovakia	96	65	69	121	102	91	453	3%
Finland	54	60	54	63	92	65	323	2%
Italy	13	39	48	40	182	65	322	2%
Belgium	28	76	78	58	68	62	308	2%
Bulgaria	23	23	29	45	66	38	186	1%
Lithuania	24	18	44	57	26	34	169	1%
Latvia	64	30	19	39	3	31	155	1%
Portugal	28	32	20	14	11	21	105	1%
Romania	13	6	35	19	28	21	101	1%
Estonia	1	3	10	6	11	7	31	<1%
Luxembourg	4	3	1	7	8	5	23	<1%

Netherlands	2	13	7	0	0	5	22	<1%
Slovenia	1	5	6	5	0	4	17	<1%
Malta	0	0	1	0	10	3	11	<1%
Croatia	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	<1%
Greece	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Grand Total	2548	2755	2980	3080	3549		14912	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 5. EU importers of captive-sourced trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	44	69	51	53	85	61	302	25%
Hungary	3	10	20	48	44	25	125	10%
Poland	33	13	11	31	37	25	125	10%
Germany	10	23	27	33	26	24	119	10%
Czech Republic	15	18	10	24	25	19	92	8%
Denmark	8	15	15	26	15	16	79	7%
Slovakia	17	8	10	17	7	12	59	5%
Austria	4	11	14	14	8	11	51	4%
Sweden	3	13	12	11	11	10	50	4%
France	3	14	6	6	14	9	43	4%
Belgium	3	8	15	4	6	8	36	3%
Bulgaria	4	2	0	4	17	6	27	2%
Finland	2	3	8	7	6	6	26	2%
Romania	0	2	10	5	3	4	20	2%
Italy	0	6	3	3	5	4	17	1%
Latvia	5	0	1	8	0	3	14	1%
Lithuania	0	5	5	1	1	3	12	1%
Portugal	1	0	3	1	0	1	5	<1%
Luxembourg	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	<1%
Croatia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	155	221	223	301	311		1211	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Captive-bred (“C”), Born in captivity (“F”), Ranched (“R”).

Table 6. Species of trophies exported from the EU

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	58	60	51	29	48	50	246	34%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	20	31	22	32	7	23	112	15%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	12	11	8	10	11	11	52	7%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	7	7	12	7	7	8	40	6%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	3	18	8	3	6	8	38	5%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	8	3	8	10	6	7	35	5%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	6	5	5	2	8	6	26	4%
Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)	2	6	1	6	2	4	17	2%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	10	1	2	1	2	4	16	2%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	4	3	4	5	4	16	2%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	6	3	1	2	3	12	2%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	1	3	1	3	2	2	10	1%
Hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*)	10	0	0	0	0	2	10	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	2	0	4	3	2	9	1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	1	1	3	1	2	2	8	1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	0	0	4	0	2	2	6	1%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	0	0	0	5	1	2	6	1%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	0	0	3	1	1	1	5	1%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	2	1	1	1	0	1	5	1%
Siberian musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*)	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	1	0	1	0	1	4	1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*)	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	<1%
Goat species (*Capra spp.*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Alpine musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*)	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	<1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	<1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%

Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Putty-nosed Monkey (*Cercopithecus nictitans*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grivet monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Guereza (*Colobus guereza*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Northern American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Sheep-goat hybrid (*Ovis hybrid*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
North American cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	156	174	146	126	124		726	

Table based on exporter reported quantities.

Appendix B: Species Specific Analyses

AFRICAN SPECIES

Addax (Critically Endangered)

Table 1. EU importers of addax trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hungary	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	50%
France	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	17%
Spain	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	17%
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17%
Grand Total	1	0	4	1	0		6	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Addax nasomaculatus*".

African elephant (Endangered)

Table 2. Types of African elephant trophies imported into the EU for hunting trophy purposes

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
Bones	2	2	0	0	0	1	4
Derivatives	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ears	22	16	10	5	3	12	56
Feet	52	26	9	12	0	20	99
Leather products (large)	3	4	0	0	0	2	7
Leather products (small)	19	37	0	0	0	12	56
Skin pieces	86	52	64	38	11	51	251
Skins	11	16	12	0	0	8	39
Skulls	10	2	0	2	0	3	14
Tails	16	4	5	3	4	7	32
Teeth	12	6	4	2	0	5	24
Trophies	124	134	134	113	133	128	638
Tusks	102	111	72	41	59	77	385
Grand Total	460	410	310	216	210	327	1606
Trophies (kg)	0	1	0	47	0	10	48
Tusks (kg)	74	0	21	207	20	64.4	322
Grand Total (kg)	74	1	21	254	30	74.4	370

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Loxodonta Africana*". Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: personal ("P"). This table represents total tusks, values are not divided to represent individual elephants (as described in the Methodology for all other tables).

Table 3. EU importers of African elephant trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	43	59	37	27	26	39	192	20%
Spain	54	38	31	30	38	39	191	20%
France	42	30	15	18	16	25	121	13%
Austria	14	18	24	7	11	15	74	8%
Italy	5	7	17	16	20	13	65	7%
Hungary	1	12	16	7	21	12	57	6%
Slovakia	8	1	1	37	4	11	51	5%
Denmark	14	4	4	4	10	8	36	4%
Belgium	0	21	3	3	2	6	29	3%
Portugal	12	5	5	3	0	5	25	3%
Sweden	2	6	11	0	5	5	24	3%
Poland	4	4	2	5	6	5	21	2%
Czech Republic	8	2	7	1	1	4	19	2%
Lithuania	3	0	4	5	2	3	14	1%
Bulgaria	2	0	4	2	3	3	11	1%
Latvia	0	4	0	2	0	2	6	1%
Romania	1	0	4	0	1	2	6	1%
Finland	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	<1%
Netherlands	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	215	212	189	169	167		952	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Loxodonta Africana*".

African leopard (Vulnerable)

Table 4. EU importers of African leopard trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
France	34	41	36	23	76	42	210	25%
Germany	36	29	32	29	23	30	149	18%
Spain	20	20	19	12	19	18	90	11%
Austria	12	17	16	20	9	15	74	9%
Hungary	9	8	11	9	7	9	44	5%
Denmark	4	12	10	7	10	9	43	5%
Poland	6	10	5	8	4	7	33	4%

Italy	6	9	5	1	8	6	29	3%
Sweden	2	4	8	6	6	6	26	3%
Slovakia	8	4	2	5	4	5	23	3%
Belgium	1	3	2	6	5	4	17	2%
Czech Republic	2	5	5	1	3	4	16	2%
Netherlands	2	8	5	0	0	3	15	2%
Bulgaria	2	3	1	1	5	3	12	1%
Latvia	3	2	1	3	1	2	10	1%
Estonia	1	2	4	1	1	2	9	1%
Finland	4	2	2	0	1	2	9	1%
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	1%
Portugal	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	1%
Luxembourg	2	1	0	2	1	2	6	1%
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1%
Croatia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	158	185	170	138	188		839	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera pardus*".

Table 5. Sources of African leopard trophies imported into the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	158	185	170	138	188	168	839	100%
Grand Total	158	185	170	138	188		839	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera pardus*".

African lion (Vulnerable)

Table 6. Number of African lion trophies imported into the EU

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
114	193	174	188	220	178	889

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 7. EU importers of African lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	22	48	31	30	55	38	186	21%
Germany	12	17	27	27	24	22	107	12%
Poland	26	12	12	20	25	19	95	11%
Hungary	1	10	17	36	30	19	94	11%
Denmark	6	20	18	3	8	11	55	6%

Austria	12	14	13	6	6	11	51	6%
Belgium	1	9	13	12	10	9	45	5%
Czech Republic	12	7	3	8	8	8	38	4%
Bulgaria	7	3	0	1	23	7	34	4%
Italy	0	12	5	4	12	7	33	4%
Slovakia	6	3	5	11	3	6	28	3%
Finland	2	2	7	7	6	5	24	3%
France	1	19	0	0	0	4	20	2%
Sweden	1	4	8	3	2	4	18	2%
Romania	0	1	8	4	4	4	17	2%
Portugal	2	4	1	3	1	3	11	1%
Latvia	2	0	1	8	0	3	11	1%
Lithuania	0	4	3	2	0	2	9	1%
Netherlands	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	<1%
Croatia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Luxembourg	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	<1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	114	193	174	188	220		889	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 8. EU importers of captive-sourced African lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	20	44	29	26	47	34	166	25%
Poland	26	12	11	20	22	19	91	14%
Hungary	1	7	14	35	30	18	87	13%
Germany	0	10	20	19	13	13	62	9%
Czech Republic	10	7	3	8	7	7	35	5%
Belgium	1	6	11	4	5	6	27	4%
Austria	3	7	8	4	3	5	25	4%
Denmark	2	8	7	2	4	5	23	3%
Slovakia	6	2	4	10	1	5	23	3%
Finland	2	2	6	6	6	5	22	3%
Bulgaria	4	2	0	1	13	4	20	3%
Romania	0	1	8	4	3	4	16	2%
Sweden	1	4	6	2	2	3	15	2%
France	0	13	0	0	0	3	13	2%

Italy	0	5	2	1	3	3	11	2%
Latvia	2	0	1	8	0	3	11	2%
Lithuania	0	4	1	1	0	2	6	1%
Croatia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	<1%
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Portugal	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	78	134	134	154	160		660	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 9. EU importers of wild-sourced African lion trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	12	7	7	8	11	9	45	20%
Denmark	4	12	11	1	4	7	32	14%
Austria	9	7	5	2	3	6	26	11%
Italy	0	7	3	3	9	5	22	10%
Spain	2	4	2	4	8	4	20	9%
Belgium	0	3	2	8	5	4	18	8%
Bulgaria	3	1	0	0	10	3	14	6%
Portugal	1	4	0	3	1	2	9	4%
France	1	6	0	0	0	2	7	3%
Hungary	0	3	3	1	0	2	7	3%
Slovakia	0	1	1	1	2	1	5	2%
Netherlands	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	2%
Poland	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	2%
Czech Republic	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	1%
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1%
Sweden	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1%
Finland	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Romania	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	35	59	40	34	60		228	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Wild ("W").

Black rhinoceros (Critically Endangered)

Table 10. EU importers of black rhinoceros trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	33%
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	17%
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17%
France	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	17%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	17%
Grand Total	0	3	0	3	0	-	6	-

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Diceros bicornis*".

Chacma baboon (Least Concern)

Table 11. EU importers of chacma baboon trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	163	137	164	210	147	165	821	47%
Austria	35	66	33	42	40	44	216	12%
Spain	36	37	29	36	40	36	178	10%
Denmark	24	5	40	28	36	27	133	8%
Czech Republic	19	14	16	18	24	19	91	5%
Sweden	4	16	10	20	15	13	65	4%
Slovakia	15	15	9	16	9	13	64	4%
Poland	10	3	7	10	24	11	54	3%
Hungary	0	0	4	16	12	7	32	2%
Finland	2	3	5	8	10	6	28	2%
Bulgaria	1	4	3	6	5	4	19	1%
Belgium	0	4	6	2	4	4	16	1%
Romania	1	0	2	4	1	2	8	<1%
Latvia	0	8	0	0	0	2	8	<1%
Lithuania	2	2	0	2	1	2	7	<1%
Portugal	0	1	2	0	1	2	4	<1%
France	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	<1%
Greece	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	315	317	330	418	371		1751	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Papio ursinus*".

Cheetah (Vulnerable)

Table 12. EU importers countries of cheetah trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
France	11	12	11	5	28	14	67	22%
Germany	17	6	13	9	6	11	51	17%
Austria	7	9	9	7	2	7	34	11%
Poland	7	5	2	4	8	6	26	9%
Spain	4	4	6	5	6	5	25	8%
Hungary	1	5	8	7	1	5	22	7%
Czech Republic	0	1	4	4	3	3	12	4%
Slovakia	2	5	5	0	0	3	12	4%
Denmark	2	1	0	3	4	2	10	3%
Finland	5	0	0	1	2	2	8	3%
Sweden	3	0	1	2	2	2	8	3%
Belgium	1	1	0	3	2	2	7	2%
Estonia	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	1%
Latvia	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	1%
Croatia	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1%
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Romania	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Italy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	63	53	61	53	74		304	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Acinonyx jubatus*".

Hippopotamus (Vulnerable)

Table 13. EU importers of hippopotamus trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Italy	0	6	7	5	127	29	145	18%
Germany	22	22	21	30	26	25	121	15%
France	16	16	32	17	32	23	113	14%
Spain	19	10	26	17	24	20	96	12%
Denmark	8	12	18	22	22	17	82	10%
Austria	14	13	11	12	15	13	65	8%
Hungary	0	26	13	13	6	12	58	7%
Sweden	1	1	11	6	7	6	26	3%
Slovakia	4	0	2	6	8	4	20	3%
Czech Republic	2	4	1	2	5	3	14	2%
Bulgaria	1	4	1	1	4	3	11	1%
Belgium	0	2	3	4	2	3	11	1%
Finland	2	1	3	1	2	2	9	1%
Lithuania	1	2	0	2	4	2	9	1%
Poland	1	3	2	0	2	2	8	1%
Romania	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	<1%
Portugal	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	94	123	152	138	287		794	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: “Hippopotamus amphibious”.

Scimitar oryx (Extinct in the Wild)

Table 14. EU importers of scimitar oryx trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	10	7	5	7	10	8	39	19%
Hungary	3	7	3	9	12	7	34	16%
France	2	1	4	5	14	6	26	12%
Slovakia	8	5	5	3	2	5	23	11%
Denmark	1	2	5	6	8	5	22	10%
Germany	1	3	3	4	4	3	15	7%
Czech Republic	0	1	2	3	3	2	9	4%
Sweden	1	2	3	1	1	2	8	4%
Austria	0	0	2	1	3	2	6	3%

Belgium	2	1	2	0	0	1	5	2%
Italy	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	2%
Poland	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	1%
Finland	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	1%
Portugal	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1%
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Lithuania	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Latvia	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1%
Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1%
Slovenia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	32	34	39	44	61		210	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Oryx dammah*".

Tiger (Critically Endangered)

Table 15. EU importers of tiger trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50%
Italy	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	50%
Grand Total	0	0	1	0	1		2	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera tigris*".

Table 16. Country of origin of tiger trophies imported into the EU

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	100%
Grand Total	0	0	1	0	1		2	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera tigris*".

Table 17. Source of tiger trophies imported into the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Bred in captivity	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50%
Born in captivity	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	50%
Grand Total	0	0	1	0	1		2	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera tigris*".

Southern white rhinoceros (Near Threatened)

Table 18. EU importers of southern white rhinoceros trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Austria	2	5	3	11	0	5	21	19%
Poland	12	2	2	3	1	4	20	18%
Slovakia	4	3	2	2	4	3	15	13%
Spain	5	0	1	4	3	3	13	12%
France	9	0	0	0	2	3	11	10%
Germany	0	2	3	1	3	2	9	8%
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	4%
Denmark	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	3%
Estonia	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3%
Hungary	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	3%
Belgium	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	2%
Latvia	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2%
Romania	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	2%
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1%
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1%
Grand Total	35	16	16	26	19		112	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ceratotherium simum simum*".

Hartmann's mountain zebra (Vulnerable)

Table 19. EU importers of Hartmann's mountain zebra trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	287	269	300	272	336	293	1464	47%
Austria	69	64	89	86	123	87	431	14%
Denmark	48	53	51	44	75	55	271	9%
Sweden	15	66	25	77	88	55	271	9%
Spain	15	28	41	35	51	34	170	5%
Hungary	0	1	48	44	37	26	130	4%
Slovakia	10	7	23	16	28	17	84	3%
Finland	20	15	6	8	18	14	67	2%
Czech Republic	3	8	20	16	18	13	65	2%
Belgium	7	12	21	7	12	12	59	2%
Poland	11	12	8	11	5	10	47	2%

Bulgaria	0	5	10	12	6	7	33	1%
Portugal	1	1	3	2	0	2	7	<1%
Slovenia	0	0	3	3	0	2	6	<1%
France	0	1	2	2	0	1	5	<1%
Lithuania	2	0	1	0	2	1	5	<1%
Italy	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Romania	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	490	542	653	635	799		3119	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Equus zebra hartmannae*".

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SPECIES

American black bear (Least Concern)

Table 20. EU importers of American black bear trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Denmark	111	48	153	113	87	103	512	36%
Sweden	31	64	73	21	65	51	254	18%
Germany	62	59	39	34	49	49	243	17%
Spain	15	27	25	23	15	21	105	7%
Poland	0	5	8	36	37	18	86	6%
Austria	19	24	4	16	6	14	69	5%
Finland	2	3	8	8	25	10	46	3%
Czech Republic	2	17	1	3	1	5	24	2%
Hungary	0	0	5	12	5	5	22	2%
France	5	4	6	1	0	4	16	1%
Slovakia	0	5	0	0	6	3	11	1%
Portugal	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	<1%
Lithuania	4	0	2	1	0	2	7	<1%
Belgium	3	2	0	0	0	1	5	<1%
Slovenia	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	<1%
Romania	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	<1%
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	259	261	325	271	299		1415	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus americanus*".

Brown bear (Least Concern)

Table 21. EU importers of brown bear trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Poland	19	21	53	25	22	28	140	13%
Germany	31	21	36	17	32	28	137	13%
Denmark	20	16	11	17	22	18	86	8%
France	3	30	15	16	19	17	83	8%
Latvia	50	1	10	20	0	17	81	8%
Austria	12	10	21	4	23	14	70	7%
Finland	14	11	14	6	25	14	70	7%
Czech Republic	11	13	12	12	16	13	64	6%
Spain	10	9	10	15	15	12	59	6%
Lithuania	8	4	16	14	9	11	51	5%
Sweden	11	13	10	3	7	9	44	4%
Romania	0	0	12	6	18	8	36	3%
Slovakia	12	3	9	4	6	7	34	3%
Belgium	9	8	6	7	2	7	32	3%
Hungary	2	0	6	15	8	7	31	3%
Bulgaria	1	0	4	11	1	4	17	2%
Italy	1	0	1	7	4	3	13	1%
Estonia	0	0	3	1	0	1	4	<1%
Luxembourg	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	<1%
Grand Total	214	162	249	201	230		1056	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 22. Sources of brown bear trophies imported into the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	214	162	249	201	230	212	1056	100%
Grand Total	214	162	249	201	230		1056	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 23. EU exporters of brown bear trophies

Exporting Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Romania	42	44	30	2	15	27	133	54%
Sweden	7	7	9	6	13	9	42	17%
Croatia	6	4	4	10	9	7	33	13%
Germany	0	1	6	1	0	2	8	3%

Slovenia	0	1	0	4	3	2	8	3%
Austria	3	0	1	0	3	2	7	3%
Estonia	0	0	1	3	3	2	7	3%
Denmark	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1%
France	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1%
Finland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	58	60	51	29	48		246	

Table based on exporter reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Eurasian lynx (Near Threatened)

Table 24. Number of Eurasian lynx trophies imported into the EU

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
7	7	2	0	0	4	16

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Table 25. EU importers of Eurasian lynx trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
France	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	25%
Austria	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	19%
Italy	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	13%
Germany	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	13%
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6%
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6%
Grand Total	7	7	2	0	0	-	16	-

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Table 26. Sources of Eurasian lynx trophies imported into the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	7	7	2	0	0	4	16	100%
Grand Total	7	7	2	0	0	-	16	-

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Table 27. Countries of origin of Eurasian lynx trophies imported into the EU

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	7	7	2	0	0	4	100%	16
Grand Total	7	7	2	0	0	-	-	16

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Table 28. Sources of Eurasian lynx trophies exported from the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	0	2	0	4	3	2	9	100%
Grand Total	0	2	0	4	3	-	9	-

Table based on exporter reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Grey wolf (Least Concern)

Table 29. EU importers of grey wolf trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	13	9	20	25	17	17	84	30%
Austria	2	5	16	3	3	6	29	11%
France	2	12	10	2	1	6	27	10%
Denmark	2	9	6	2	6	5	25	9%
Czech Republic	5	3	6	5	3	5	22	8%
Spain	2	2	5	11	2	5	22	8%
Poland	0	9	10	0	0	4	19	7%
Sweden	4	4	0	5	1	3	14	5%
Latvia	0	1	7	1	0	2	9	3%
Hungary	0	1	3	2	1	2	7	3%
Finland	0	3	1	2	0	2	6	2%
Lithuania	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1%
Belgium	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Italy	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1%
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Slovenia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	32	59	88	61	36		276	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Table 30. Sources of grey wolf trophies imported into the EU

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	32	59	87	61	36	55	275	100%
(blank)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	32	59	88	61	36		276	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Table 31. Countries of origin of grey wolf trophies exported from the EU

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Romania	7	2	3	3	0	3	15	43%
Spain	0	0	2	3	3	2	8	23%
Bulgaria	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	9%
Latvia	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	6%
Russia	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	6%
Canada	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3%
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3%
Germany	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3%
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3%
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3%
Grand Total	8	3	8	10	6		35	

Table based on exporter reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Polar bear (Vulnerable)

Table 32. EU importers of polar bear trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Denmark	0	1	7	0	3	3	11	17%
Austria	1	0	3	3	1	2	8	12%
Estonia	0	0	0	3	3	2	6	9%
Germany	1	2	1	0	2	2	6	9%
France	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	8%
Czech Republic	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	8%
Belgium	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	6%
Romania	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	5%
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	5%
Spain	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	5%
Sweden	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	5%

Italy	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	5%
Slovenia	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	3%
Hungary	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3%
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Grand Total	6	12	18	13	16		65	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus maritimus*".

Walrus (Vulnerable)

Table 33. EU importers of walrus trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Belgium	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	19%
Austria	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	19%
Lithuania	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	15%
Germany	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	12%
Poland	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	8%
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	8%
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4%
Bulgaria	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4%
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4%
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4%
France	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4%
Grand Total	1	1	13	2	9		26	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Odobenus rosmarus*".

West Caucasian tur (Critically Endangered)

Table 34. EU importers of West Caucasian tur trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Spain	0	0	0	0	22	5	22	51%
Germany	0	0	0	0	11	3	11	26%
Belgium	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	12%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5%
Denmark	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5%
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2%
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	43		43	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Capra caucasica*".

ASIAN SPECIES

Hog deer (Critically Endangered)

Table 35. EU importers of hog deer trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	40%
Germany	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	40%
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	20%
Grand Total	0	1	0	3	1		5	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Axis porcinus*".

Wild water buffalo (Critically Endangered)

Table 36. EU importers of wild water buffalo trophies

Importing Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Germany	1	42	0	0	0	9	43	100%
Grand Total	1	42	0	0	0		43	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Bubalus arnee*".

Appendix C: EU country-level analysis

Austria

Table 1. Species of trophies imported by Austria

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	69	64	89	86	123	87	431	32%
Chacma baboon (*Papio sursinus*)	35	66	33	42	40	44	216	16%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	14	18	24	7	11	15	74	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	12	17	16	20	9	15	74	5%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	12	10	21	4	23	14	70	5%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	19	24	4	16	6	14	69	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	14	13	11	12	15	13	65	5%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	12	14	13	6	6	11	51	4%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	14	2	7	12	7	9	42	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	7	9	9	7	2	7	34	3%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	5	6	1	9	10	7	31	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	5	16	3	3	6	29	2%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	2	5	3	11	0	5	21	2%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	1	7	0	10	0	4	18	1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	2	7	3	5	4	17	1%
Vervet monkey species (*Chlorocebus spp.*)	2	0	6	5	0	3	13	1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	4	4	1	1	2	3	12	1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	0	0	1	5	2	2	8	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	2	2	0	0	4	2	8	1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	1	0	3	3	1	2	8	1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	0	2	1	3	2	6	<1%
North American cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*)	0	0	5	1	0	2	6	<1%
Goat species (*Capra spp.*)	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	1	0	2	2	0	1	5	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	<1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	0	1	4	0	1	5	<1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	0	1	2	0	2	1	5	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	<1%
Guereza (*Colobus guereza*)	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	<1%

Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	<1%
Thick-tailed greater galago (*Otolemur crassicaudatus*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	<1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Gobi argali (*Ovis darwini*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Papio spp.	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekii*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	234	275	293	276	276		1354	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 2. Species of captive-sourced trophies imported by Austria

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	3	7	8	4	3	5	25	49%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	1	3	1	8	2	3	15	29%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	0	2	0	3	1	5	10%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	6%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	4%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2%
Grand Total	4	11	14	14	8		51	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Captive-Bred ("C"), Born in Captivity ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 3. Country of origin of captive-sourced African lion trophies imported by Austria

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	3	7	8	4	3	5	25	100%
Grand Total	3	7	8	4	3		25	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-Bred ("C"), Born in Captivity ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 4. Country of origin of Eurasian lynx trophies imported by Austria

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	100%
Grand Total	2	1	0	0	0		3	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

Table 5. Country of origin of grey wolf trophies imported by Austria

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	1	4	12	2	1	4	20	69%
Russia	0	1	3	0	1	1	5	17%
Kazakhstan	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	14%
Grand Total	2	5	16	3	3		29	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Belgium

Table 6. Species of trophies imported by Belgium

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	7	12	21	7	12	12	59	19%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	1	9	13	12	10	9	45	15%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	9	8	6	7	2	7	32	10%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	0	21	3	3	2	6	29	9%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	1	3	2	6	5	4	17	6%
Chacma baboon (*Papio sursinus*)	0	4	6	2	4	4	16	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	0	2	3	4	2	3	11	4%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	0	2	2	6	1	3	11	4%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	0	5	4	0	1	2	10	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	1	1	0	3	2	2	7	2%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	1	1	0	0	3	1	5	2%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	2	1	2	0	0	1	5	2%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	0	0	2	2	1	1	5	2%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	3	2	0	0	0	1	5	2%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	1%
Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*)	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1%

Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
African wildcat (*Felis lybica*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	28	76	78	58	68		308	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 7. Sources of scimitar oryx trophies imported by Belgium

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Born in captivity	2	1	2	0	0	1	5	100%
Grand Total	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Oryx dammah*".

Table 8. Sources of African lion trophies imported by Belgium

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Bred in captivity	1	6	11	4	5	6	27	60%
Wild	0	3	2	8	5	4	18	40%
Grand Total	1	9	13	12	10		45	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 9. Country of origin of captive-sourced African lion trophies imported by Belgium

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	1	6	11	4	5	6	27	100%
Grand Total	1	6	11	4	5		27	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-Bred ("C"), Born in Captivity ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 10. Country of origin of wild-sourced African lion trophies imported by Belgium

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	0	3	2	2	3	2	10	56%
Tanzania	0	0	0	5	0	1	5	28%
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	11%
Namibia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6%
Grand Total	0	3	2	8	5		18	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Wild ("W").

Table 11. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by Belgium

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	9	5	6	7	2	5	29	91%
United States	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	9%
Grand Total	9	8	6	7	2		32	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Denmark

Table 12. Species of trophies imported by Denmark

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	111	48	153	113	87	103	512	31%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	48	53	51	44	75	55	271	16%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	24	5	40	28	36	27	133	8%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	20	16	11	17	22	18	86	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	8	12	18	22	22	17	82	5%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	6	12	13	23	23	16	77	5%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	9	3	12	11	23	12	58	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	6	20	18	3	8	11	55	3%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	2	5	7	16	15	9	45	3%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	4	12	10	7	10	9	43	3%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	6	4	3	8	16	8	37	2%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	14	4	4	4	10	8	36	2%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	3	6	7	8	6	26	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	9	6	2	6	5	25	1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	1	2	5	6	8	5	22	1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	5	3	1	7	4	4	20	1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	7	7	0	2	4	16	1%
Crab-eating macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*)	15	0	0	0	0	3	15	1%

Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	3	2	2	0	4	3	11	1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	0	1	7	0	3	3	11	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	2	1	0	3	4	2	10	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	5	1	2	0	2	2	10	1%
North American cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*)	2	0	7	0	0	2	9	1%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	0	0	3	5	2	8	<1%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	0	2	4	2	2	8	<1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	<1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	0	0	2	0	4	2	6	<1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	2	1	2	1	0	2	6	<1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	0	1	0	2	2	1	5	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	<1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	<1%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	<1%
Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	303	231	393	334	409		1670	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 13. Country of origin of American black bear trophies imported by Denmark

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	106	48	151	111	85	101	501	98%
United States	5	0	2	1	2	2	10	2%
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	111	48	153	113	87		512	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus americanus*".

Table 14. Sources of African lion trophies imported by Denmark

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	4	12	11	1	4	7	32	58%
Bred in captivity	2	8	7	2	4	5	23	42%
Grand Total	6	20	18	3	8		55	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 15. Country of origin of captive-sourced African lion trophies imported by Denmark

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	2	7	7	2	4	5	22	96%
Zambia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4%
Grand Total	2	8	7	2	4		23	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-Bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 16. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by Denmark

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	16	13	10	16	19	15	74	86%
United States	4	3	1	0	2	2	10	12%
Canada				1	1	1	2	2%
Grand Total	20	16	11	17	22		86	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 17. Country of origin of grey wolf trophies imported by Denmark

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	2	9	6	2	5	5	24	96%
Russia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4%
Grand Total	2	9	6	2	6		25	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

France

Table 18. Species of trophies imported by France

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	34	41	36	23	76	42	210	28%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	42	30	15	18	16	25	121	16%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	16	16	32	17	32	23	113	15%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	3	30	15	16	19	17	83	11%

Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	11	12	11	5	28	14	67	9%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	12	10	2	1	6	27	4%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	2	1	4	5	14	6	26	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	1	19	0	0	0	4	20	3%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	5	4	6	1	0	4	16	2%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	9	0	0	0	2	3	11	1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	3	0	3	1	2	7	1%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	0	1	2	2	0	1	5	1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	0	0	4	0	1	1	5	1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	<1%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	<1%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	<1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	<1%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
African wildcat (*Felis lybica*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	136	180	144	97	195		752	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 19. Species of captive-sourced trophies imported by France

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	2	1	3	5	14	5	25	58%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	13	0	0	0	3	13	30%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	7%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2%
Grand Total	3	14	6	6	14		43	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Captive-Bred ("C"), Born in Captivity ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 20. Country of origin of African lion trophies imported by France

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	0	13	0	0	0	3	13	100%
Grand Total	0	13	0	0	0		13	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 21. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by France

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	1	30	12	14	17	15	74	89%
United States	2		3	2	2	2	9	11%
Grand Total	3	30	15	16	19		83	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 22. Country of origin of grey wolf trophies imported by France

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	0	10	5	0	0	3	15	56%
Kazakhstan	1	1	4	1	0	2	7	26%
Canada	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	15%
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4%
Grand Total	2	12	10	2	1		27	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Table 23. Types of wildlife products imported by France for hunting trophy purposes

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
Trophies	135	172	140	96	195	148	738
Tusks	0	60	31	12	0	21	103
Skin pieces	0	1	0	8	0	2	9

Skins	1	2	0	0	0	1	3
Skulls	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Grand Total	136	236	172	116	195		855

Table based on importer reported quantities. Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: "personal ("P"). This table represents total tusks, values are not divided to represent individual animals (as described in the Methodology for all other tables).

Germany

Table 24. Species of trophies imported by Germany

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	287	269	300	272	336	293	1464	37%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	163	137	164	210	147	165	821	21%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	62	59	39	34	49	49	243	6%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	43	59	37	27	26	39	192	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	36	29	32	29	23	30	149	4%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	31	21	36	17	32	28	137	3%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	22	22	21	30	26	25	121	3%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	12	17	27	27	24	22	107	3%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	25	19	14	12	18	18	88	2%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	13	9	20	25	17	17	84	2%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	24	12	11	7	8	13	62	2%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	4	8	15	16	11	11	54	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	17	6	13	9	6	11	51	1%
Wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*)	1	42	0	0	0	9	43	1%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	15	4	3	6	13	9	41	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	3	6	7	6	7	6	29	1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	7	4	3	5	8	6	27	1%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	4	5	4	7	2	5	22	1%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	3	4	7	4	4	18	<1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	4	6	1	7	0	4	18	<1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	1	3	3	4	4	3	15	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	3	4	4	1	2	3	14	<1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	6	2	1	2	3	3	14	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	4	5	2	2	0	3	13	<1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	5	2	3	0	2	3	12	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	2	4	3	1	2	3	12	<1%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	11	3	11	<1%

Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	1	1	3	2	4	3	11	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	4	1	0	4	1	2	10	<1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	0	2	3	1	3	2	9	<1%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	0	2	2	4	2	8	<1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	3	0	2	2	0	2	7	<1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	0	0	0	5	1	2	6	<1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	1	2	1	0	2	2	6	<1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	0	0	0	1	4	1	5	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	2	0	1	0	1	1	4	<1%
Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	<1%
Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	<1%
Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	<1%
Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Northern American river otter (*Lontra canadensis*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Hamadryas baboon (*Papio hamadryas*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	<1%
Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grivet monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Guereza (*Colobus guereza*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	811	771	783	787	807		3959	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 25. Sources of trophies imported by Germany

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Wild	801	748	756	754	781	768	3840	97%
Bred in captivity	2	10	20	22	14	14	68	2%
Born in captivity	8	13	7	11	11	10	50	1%
Ranched	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	811	771	783	787	807		3959	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 26. Species of captive-sourced trophies imported by Germany

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	10	20	19	13	13	62	52%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	0	4	4	5	5	4	18	15%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	1	3	3	4	4	3	15	13%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	4	1	0	0	1	2	6	5%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	2	0	0	3	1	2	6	5%
Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)	1	2	0	0	1	1	4	3%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	3%
Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1%
Barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1%
Grand Total	10	23	27	33	26		119	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 27. Countries of origin of trophies imported by Germany

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Namibia	507	438	503	499	505	491	2452	62%
South Africa	47	59	78	87	85	72	356	9%
Canada	79	64	52	48	70	63	313	8%
Zimbabwe	38	79	47	43	39	50	246	6%
Russia	30	16	43	29	45	33	163	4%
Tanzania	12	13	22	11	17	15	75	2%
Argentina	28	12	12	11	9	15	72	2%
United States	12	21	5	6	1	9	45	1%
Unknown	2	43	0	0	0	9	45	1%
Mozambique	23	7	0	10	2	9	42	1%
Zambia	2	2	0	20	4	6	28	1%
Tajikistan	8	2	4	3	8	5	25	1%
Kyrgyzstan	6	7	2	6	2	5	23	1%
Mongolia	1	0	0	6	7	3	14	<1%
Pakistan	2	2	5	2	0	3	11	<1%
Cameroon	4	0	1	3	1	2	9	<1%
Botswana	5	0	3	0	0	2	8	<1%
Central African Republic	1	4	3	0	0	2	8	<1%
Ethiopia	2	1	1	2	2	2	8	<1%
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	<1%
Turkey	0	0	0	1	4	1	5	<1%

Nepal	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	<1%
Kazakhstan	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	<1%
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	811	771	783	787	807		3959	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 28. Species of trophies imported by Germany from Namibia

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	286	268	294	267	327	289	1442	59%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	140	119	145	181	128	143	713	29%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	19	15	16	16	11	16	77	3%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	19	15	11	8	12	13	65	3%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	17	6	13	9	6	11	51	2%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	13	9	8	3	5	8	38	2%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	3	1	8	10	6	6	28	1%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	6	4	3	3	5	5	21	1%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	1	0	2	2	3	2	8	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	1	1	2	0	0	1	4	<1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	507	438	503	499	505		2452	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 29. Types of wildlife products of Hartmann's mountain zebra trophies imported by Germany

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Skins	279	259	296	264	315	283	1413	97%
Trophies	6	10	3	6	17	8	40	3%
Skulls	2	0	1	2	4	2	9	1%
Grand Total	287	269	300	272	336		1464	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Equus zebra hartmannae*". Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: personal ("P").

Table 30. Types of wildlife products of chacma baboon trophies imported by Germany

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Skulls	132	116	144	181	131	141	704	86%
Trophies	25	20	16	24	14	20	99	12%
Skins	6	1	4	5	2	4	18	2%
Grand Total	163	137	164	210	147		821	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Papio ursinus*". Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: personal ("P").

Table 31. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by Germany

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	28	13	33	17	31	25	122	89%
United States	2	8	3	0	1	3	14	10%
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Grand Total	31	21	36	17	32		137	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Italy

Table 32. Species of trophies imported by Italy

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	0	6	7	5	127	29	145	45%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	5	7	17	16	20	13	65	20%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	0	12	5	4	12	7	33	10%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	6	9	5	1	8	6	29	9%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	1	0	1	7	4	3	13	4%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	0	0	5	0	5	2	10	3%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	1	0	1	2	2	2	6	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1%
Gobi argali (*Ovis darwini*)	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%

Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	13	39	48	40	182		322	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 33. Types of wildlife products imported by Italy for hunting trophy purposes

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Trophies	13	38	48	40	182	65	321	96%
Tusks	0	12	0	0	0	3	12	4%
Grand Total	13	50	48	40	182		333	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: personal ("P"). This table represents total tusks, values are not divided to represent individual animals (as described in the Methodology for all other tables).

Table 34. Country of origin of trophies imported by Italy

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Zambia	0	0	2	4	118	25	124	39%
Zimbabwe	0	5	23	18	24	14	70	22%
Tanzania	11	18	4	2	18	11	53	16%
South Africa	1	7	3	6	9	6	26	8%
Russia	1	2	1	7	1	3	12	4%
Namibia	0	3	4	0	3	2	10	3%
Canada	0	0	3	1	2	2	6	2%
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	2%
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
United States	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	1%
Mozambique	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1%
Botswana	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Mongolia	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	13	39	48	40	182		322	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 35. Country of origin of hippopotamus trophies imported by Italy

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Zambia	0	0	0	2	113	23	115	79%
Tanzania	0	5	0	1	13	4	19	13%
Zimbabwe	0	1	7	2	1	3	11	8%
Grand Total	0	6	7	5	127		145	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Hippopotamus amphibius*"

Table 36. Exporters of trophies imported by Italy

Exporting Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Zambia	0	0	2	4	118	25	124	39%
Zimbabwe	0	5	23	18	24	14	70	22%
Tanzania	8	17	1	2	17	9	45	14%
South Africa	4	10	6	6	10	8	36	11%
Russia	1	2	1	7	1	3	12	4%
Namibia	0	3	4	0	3	2	10	3%
Canada	0	0	3	1	3	2	7	2%
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	2%
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	2%
Mozambique	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1%
United States	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	<1%
Mongolia	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	<1%
Grand Total	13	39	48	40	182		322	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Poland

Table 37. Species of trophies imported by Poland

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	19	21	53	25	22	28	140	19%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	26	12	12	20	25	19	95	13%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	0	5	8	36	37	18	86	12%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	10	3	7	10	24	11	54	7%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	11	12	8	11	5	10	47	6%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	7	1	0	19	14	9	41	6%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	6	10	5	8	4	7	33	4%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	11	6	1	6	3	6	27	4%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	7	5	2	4	8	6	26	3%

Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	1	0	0	10	10	5	21	3%
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	4	4	2	5	6	5	21	3%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	12	2	2	3	1	4	20	3%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	0	9	10	0	0	4	19	3%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	4	0	0	9	2	3	15	2%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	0	0	1	8	4	3	13	2%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	1	2	1	0	6	2	10	1%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	0	6	3	0	0	2	9	1%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	1	3	2	0	2	2	8	1%
North American cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*)	0	4	3	0	0	2	7	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	0	1	0	2	3	2	6	1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	3	0	0	1	2	6	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	2	0	0	2	1	1	5	1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	0	1	0	3	1	1	5	1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	3	1	0	0	1	1	5	1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	2	0	0	2	0	1	4	1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
African wildcat (*Felis lybica*)	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	<1%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	<1%
Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	<1%
Blesbok (*Damaliscus pygargus*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	137	116	121	188	182		744	

Table based on importer reported quantities.

Table 38. Types of wildlife products imported by Poland for hunting trophy purposes

Term	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Trophies	136	113	120	188	179	148	736	99%
Skins	1	3	0	0	3	2	7	1%
Feet	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Skulls	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	138	116	121	188	182		745	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Term: all and Purpose: hunting trophy ("H"), or Term: "trophies" and Purpose: personal ("P").

Table 39. Species of captive-sourced trophies imported by Poland

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	26	12	11	20	22	19	91	73%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	7	1	0	10	13	7	31	25%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1%
Grand Total	33	13	11	31	37		125	

Table based on importer reported quantity. Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 40. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by Poland

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	19	19	53	25	22	28	138	99%
United States	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1%
Grand Total	19	21	53	25	22		140	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 41. Species of trophies exported by Poland

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table based on exporter reported quantities.

Spain

Table 42. Species of trophies imported by Spain

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)	54	38	31	30	38	39	191	9%
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	22	48	31	30	55	38	186	9%
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)	36	37	29	36	40	36	178	8%
Hartmann's mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)	15	28	41	35	51	34	170	8%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	27	25	24	29	20	25	125	6%
Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*)	20	27	24	8	38	24	117	6%
Siberian ibex (*Capra sibirica*)	0	15	23	36	35	22	109	5%
American black bear (*Ursus americanus*)	15	27	25	23	15	21	105	5%
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)	19	10	26	17	24	20	96	5%
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)	20	20	19	12	19	18	90	4%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	10	16	15	18	18	16	77	4%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	17	12	17	11	10	14	67	3%
Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*)	10	9	10	15	15	12	59	3%
Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*)	2	13	6	17	16	11	54	3%
Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*)	13	4	7	11	11	10	46	2%
Wild goat (*Capra hircus aegagrus*)	0	3	11	15	13	9	42	2%
Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)	15	10	5	7	5	9	42	2%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	10	7	5	7	10	8	39	2%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	5	10	2	3	11	7	31	1%
Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*)	2	1	4	18	5	6	30	1%
Yellow baboon (*Papio cynocephalus*)	4	4	2	9	7	6	26	1%
Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*)	4	4	6	5	6	5	25	1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	6	4	6	2	6	5	24	1%
Grey wolf (*Canis lupus*)	2	2	5	11	2	5	22	1%
West Caucasian tur (*Capra caucasica*)	0	0	0	0	22	5	22	1%
Marco Polo sheep (*Ovis polii*)	8	6	0	0	0	3	14	1%
Southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)	5	0	1	4	3	3	13	1%
Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*)	2	2	3	2	3	3	12	1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	2	2	4	1	3	3	12	1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	3	0	0	5	4	3	12	1%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	1	1	2	4	3	3	11	1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	3	5	0	1	2	3	11	1%
Olive baboon (*Papio anubis*)	2	2	1	4	1	2	10	<1%
Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)	3	0	1	1	4	2	9	<1%

Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)	1	2	2	2	2	2	9	<1%
Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)	3	0	0	1	1	1	5	<1%
Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)	1	0	3	0	0	1	4	<1%
Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	<1%
Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)	1	0	2	0	1	1	4	<1%
Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*)	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	<1%
Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	<1%
Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	<1%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Cape mountain zebra (*Equus zebra zebra*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	367	397	394	436	523		2117	

Table based on importer reported quantities

Table 43. Species of captive-sourced trophies imported by Spain

Species	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Lion (*Panthera leo*)	20	44	29	26	47	34	166	55%
Red lechwe (*Kobus leche*)	9	16	14	16	17	15	72	24%
Scimitar oryx (*Oryx dammah*)	10	7	5	5	10	8	37	12%
Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	1	1	0	4	3	2	9	3%
Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	1%
African civet (*Civettictis civetta*)	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1%
Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1%
Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1%
Cougar (*Puma concolor*)	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1%
Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Honey badger (*Mellivora capensis*)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	<1%
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	<1%
Aardwolf (*Proteles cristata*)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	<1%
Grand Total	44	69	51	53	85		302	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 44. Sources of African lion trophies imported by Spain

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Bred in captivity	20	43	29	26	47	33	165	89%
Wild	2	4	2	4	8	4	20	11%
Born in captivity	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1%
Grand Total	22	48	31	30	55		186	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*".

Table 45. Country of origin of captive-sourced African lion trophies imported by Spain

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
South Africa	20	44	29	26	47	34	166	100%
Grand Total	20	44	29	26	47		166	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Panthera leo*". Source: Captive-bred ("C"), Captive-born ("F"), Ranched ("R").

Table 46. Country of origin of brown bear trophies imported by Spain

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Russia	8	4	8	15	13	10	48	81%
United States	2	4	2	0	2	2	10	17%
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2%
Grand Total	10	9	10	15	15		59	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Ursus arctos*".

Table 47. Country of origin of grey wolf trophies imported by Spain

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	2	0	5	10	0	4	17	77%
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	14%
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	9%
Grand Total	2	2	5	11	2		22	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Canis lupus*".

Table 48. Country of origin of Eurasian lynx trophies imported by Spain

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average per Year	Grand Total	Per cent of Grand Total
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Grand Total	0	1	0	0	0		1	

Table based on importer reported quantities. Taxon: "*Lynx lynx*".

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