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OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

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Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

PANTHERA LEO - REPORT OF KENYA AND NAMIBIA

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CITES PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF AFRICAN LION ACROSS ITS RANGE

Background information

At its 25th meeting in July 2011, the CITES Animals Committee approved the inclusion of African lion (*Panthera leo*) in the Periodic Review and agreed that this Review should be conducted expeditiously. Kenya and Namibia volunteered and were accepted to conduct this Periodic Review by the 26th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (March 2012).

In accordance with Resolution Conf 14.8, on Periodic Review of the Appendices, Kenya and Namibia requested input from range States and other stakeholders regarding African lions.

A call for information was sent out to all range States for the African lion on 27 October 2011 with set timelines for the production of the consolidated report. The request for information was directed to the CITES Management Authorities as contacts of the range States and to the African lion experts known to have studied the species in its range. Specifically, range States were requested to send in electronically, their reports to Dr. Samuel Kasiki (Kenya) and Ms. Elly Hamunyela (Namibia), on the status of their respective national populations by 27 December 2011 following which, received information would be compiled and shared with the range States for any further input and validation before submission to the Animals Committee. A questionnaire was used to guide in the presentation of the requested information (*see annex*).

At the time of compiling this report, responses for information had been received from fifteen (15) range States namely: Benin, Central Africa Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Information provided is presented detailing the source and range State that information relates to with respect to the status of the species as requested in the questionnaire sent out to range States

¹ *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat or the United Nations Environment Programme concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

1. Taxonomy

- 1.1 Class: Mammalia
- 1.2 Order: Carnivora
- 1.3 Family: Felidae
- 1.4 Species, genus, *Panthera leo leo*, Linnaeus, 1758
- 1.5 Scientific synonyms: None
- 1.6 Common names: English: African lion
French: Lion d'Afrique
Spanish: León
- 1.7 Code numbers: A-112.007.002.001

2. Overview

The African lion is categorized by the IUCN Red List as “Vulnerable A2abcd” as published in 2008 (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist>) and the species category listing has not over the years (1996, 2002, 2004). The lion occurs today in 30 countries excluding a few countries with uncertain status. Lions became extinct long ago in the whole Northern Africa and more recently in a few sub-Saharan Africa countries, and currently occupies about 22% of the historic distribution range. The African lion population is roughly estimated to number between 23,000 and 39,000 today. Between 40% and 50% of the entire population is hosted by Tanzania where three of the 5 largest (with more than 2,200 mature individuals) continental populations occur (Rungwa, Selous, Serengeti). Available records show that between 1999 and 2008, 21,914 wild-sourced African lion parts were traded internationally from twenty range States. The most common purposes of international trade were scientific, sport hunting and commercial. Threats to African lions include, in West and Central Africa: (i) the loss, degradation and fragmentation of lion habitats, (ii) the decline of the lion's prey bases and (iii) human-lion conflict, according to the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Lion in West and Central Africa (IUCN Cat Specialist Group, 2006a); in East and Southern Africa: (i) indiscriminate killing of lions, (ii) hunting of lion prey for subsistence or bush meat trade, (iii) small population size, and (iv) livestock encroachment (v) illegal trade in lion parts (paws, etc) according to the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Lion in Eastern and Southern Africa (IUCN Cat Specialist Group, 2006b). The conservation status of the African lion is slightly improving in a few countries such as Namibia (steady expansion of the lion distribution range) and stable in other countries like Tanzania (hosting nearly half of the world lion population) and South Africa (with an estimated 2,800 lions and where lion numbers have increased and have probably been stable for the last thirty years), but it is a matter of great concern in many other range countries which are experiencing small, isolated and decreasing populations.

3. Species characteristics

3.1 Distribution

By updating the 2008 IUCN Red List (www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist accessed on February 2012) with the present consultation, the African lion is:

- native of 31 countries (32 with South Sudan since the 2008 IUCN Red List publication): Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan (consultation with Directorate Wildlife Conservation, Central Equatorial State, South Sudan, December 2011), Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe,
- possibly extinct in 4 countries: Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana,
- regionally extinct in 11 countries: Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Western Sahara,

- presence uncertain in 2 countries: Burundi, Togo.

3.2 Habitat

The African lion can be found in nearly all African habitat types with the exceptions of the interior of the Sahara desert and deep rainforests (Bauer et al., 2008).

3.3 Biological characteristics

Biological characteristics of the African lion are quite well documented by a number of scientists (e.g. Schaller, 1972; Scheel, 1993; Nowell & Jackson, 1996). Lions are generalist, cooperative hunters, with foraging preferences changing with season and with lion group size. Lions live in groups called "prides", which are "fission-fusion" social units with a stable membership that sometimes divide into small groups throughout the range. Lions have no fixed breeding season. Females give birth every 20 months if they raise their cubs to maturity, but the interval can be as short as 4-6 weeks if their litter is lost. Gestation lasts 110 days, litter size ranges 1-4 cubs, and sex ratio at birth is 1:1. At about four years of age, females will have their first litter and males will become resident in a pride. Pride takeovers by male lions and subsequent infanticide of cubs sired by the ousted male lions greatly influences reproductive success. Lionesses defending their cubs from the victorious males are sometimes killed during the takeover. Infanticide accounts for 27 percent of cub mortality. Adult mortality is typically caused by humans, starvation, disease or attacks from other lions. Injury and death can also occur during hunting attempts on some of their larger prey.

3.4 Morphological characteristics

The lion is the second largest species of Felidae. Characteristics include sharp, retractile claws, a short neck, a broad face with prominent whiskers, rounded ears and a muscular body. Lions are typically a tawny colour with black on the backs of the ears and white on the abdomen and inner legs. Males usually have a mane around the head, neck and chest. Lions are sexually dimorphic, with males weighing about 20-27 percent more than females. Adult males, on average, weigh about 188 kg with the heaviest male on record weighing 272 kg. Females are smaller, weighing, on average, 126 kg. The male body length, not including the tail, ranges from 1.7 m to 2.5 m with a tail from 0.9 m to 1 m. (Nowell & Jackson, 1996).

3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem

The African lion is a dominant predator or "top order predator" at the tip of the trophic chain. Lions are the only predator that can kill large herbivores, such as elephant, giraffe and buffalo, by using cooperative hunting (Hopcraft et al. 2010). A change in abundance and distribution of lions could therefore have a significant impact on ecosystems.

4. Status and trends

4.1 Habitat trends

Habitat loss and corresponding loss of prey are serious threats to African lions (Ray et al., 2005). In sub-Saharan Africa, there was a 25% increase in the amount of land allocated to agriculture between 1970 and 2000 (Chardonnet et al., 2010). The exploitation of trees and mineral resources, and the construction of dams and irrigation schemes, contribute to destruction and degradation of lion habitats (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2006b). The growing human demography also resulted in an increase in the consumption of bush meat and subsequent decline in prey availability (ibid.). Land degradation through desertification is predicted to lead to the loss of two-thirds of arable land in Africa by 2025 (Bied-Charreton, 2008), which undoubtedly will further increase competition between humans and lions.

4.2 Population size

Lions are notoriously difficult to survey, and historically there have been differing opinions on the best methods for reliably estimating population sizes. However, based on the best available data, there may be an estimated 23,000 to 39,000 African lions (Chardonnet et al., 2002; Van der Merwe & Bauer, 2004). This was confirmed by a more recent study estimating the global population size between 32,000 and 35,000 lions (Riggio J, Jacobson A, Dollar L, Bauer H, Becker M, Dickman A, Funston P,

Groom R, Henschel P, de longh H, Lichtenfeld L, Pimm S, 2012). Trail et al. (2007) found that for animals like lions, a single population can be reasonably considered as viable if it numbers 2,200 individuals. Using this model, only 5 lion population clusters could be considered viable. These are the Serengeti National Park and adjacent Hunting Areas, Mikumi National Park & Selous Game Reserve with adjacent Hunting Areas, Ruhaha National Park & Rungwa Game Reserve with adjacent Hunting Areas, Okavango ecosystem and Kruger National Park. However, the more recent study by Riggio et al (2012) suggests that a “stronghold” is an area that must be: 1) a protected or hunting area; 2) with a population of at least 500 lions; and 3) the population must be either stable or increasing. Using this model, there are more than 5 viable lion population clusters in Africa. According to Riggio et al 24 000 of the lions are in strongholds, 4 000 in potential strongholds and 6 000 in populations that have a very high risk.

Lion populations in West Africa are classified by the IUCN as Regionally Endangered (Bauer & Nowell, 2004). Populations in this region have been estimated to number between 850 (Bauer & Van Der Merwe, 2004) and 1,163 mature individuals (Chardonnet, 2002). In Central Africa, population surveys carried out by Bauer and Van Der Merwe (2004) and Chardonnet (2002) indicate a range of between 950 and 2,815 individuals (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2006b). A more recent study, conducted across West and Central Africa between 2006 and 2010, surveyed areas of known or probable lion range considered ecologically important for African lion conservation, known as Lion Conservation Units (LCUs) (Henschel et al., 2010). In West Africa, 12 of the 16 LCUs were surveyed, and only two showed substantial populations of lions. In Central Africa, in 3 of the 11 identified LCUs surveyed, the presence of lions was not confirmed. The study authors state that as few as 1,000-2,850 lions may remain in this part of the continent (ibid.). There may be an estimated 11,000 to 15,744 lions in East Africa (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2006a) and 10,000 to 19,651 lions in Southern Africa (ibid.). An estimated 2,800 lion occur in South Africa, 1,900 of which are legally excluded from any form of consumptive use.

4.3 Population structure

Lion population structures much vary: (i) in open habitat, up to 5-9 adult females, their dependent offspring, and a separate coalitions of up to 2-6 males; (ii) in more closed habitats, much smaller prides.

4.4 Population trends

The African lion is categorized by the IUCN Red List (last update in 2008) as “Vulnerable A2abcd” (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist>) with a suspected reduction in population of approximately 30 percent over two decades. Population estimations over the last 12 years varied between 37 945 (Bauer et al 2004) and 37 945 (Chardonnet 2002) with the most recent being 32 260 (Riggio et al 2012). The latest study by Riggio et al 2012 looked at available habitat and the fragmentation thereof. According to that study, the main risk factor to lion survival is degradation of habitat. It is estimated that 25% of the original habitat is left for lion populations currently with a decreasing trend. Few countries have managed to increase range, (South Africa and Namibia). The common factors in these two countries are that the landowners benefit directly from the presence of the lions on the land, through consumptive as well as non-consumptive. According to Riggio et al 24 000 of the lions are in strongholds, 4 000 in potential strongholds and 6 000 in populations that have a very high risk.

4.5 Geographic trends

The African lion occupies about 4,500,000 km² (22% of its historic distribution) (Bauer et al., 2008). Based on the IUCN red List publication (2008) and all authors, the African lion now exists in at least 30 countries. The African lion is extinct in all of North Africa (Frank et. al, 2006; Nowell & Jackson, 1996). Lions are extinct in Gambia, Lesotho and Sierra Leone and possibly extinct in Gabon, Congo and Cote d’Ivoire. Its presence is uncertain in Burundi Ghana and Togo (Bauer et al., 2008; Henschel et al., 2010).

5. Threats

According to the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Lion in West and Central Africa (IUCN Cat Specialist Group, 2006), the top priority threats to lions are (page 18-19): (i) the loss, degradation and fragmentation of lion habitats, (ii) the decline of the lion’s prey bases & (iii) human-lion conflict.

According to the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Lion in Eastern and Southern Africa (IUCN Cat Specialist Group, 2006), the top threats to lions are (pages 20-23): (i) indiscriminate killing of lions – due to Human-Lion Conflict, (ii) hunting of lion prey for subsistence or bush meat trade, (iii) small population size, and (iv) livestock encroachment. Illegal lions parts trade is an emerging issue in East Africa and may pose a serious threat in the near future.

Responses to the periodic review consultation process, provided by both Country Representatives of range states and other expert stakeholders, reflect the following:

Benin: Threats affecting lions include habitat degradation and fragmentation (particularly exacerbated by the increase of human population), loss of prey by poaching, trade (both legal and illegal), and human-lion conflict. The latter threat is particularly problematic in the Benin part of the W transboundary Biosphere Reserve, where livestock herders have poisoned meat in order to kill lions. Apart from a hunting quota reduction in 2002 (reduced from 2 lions per hunting zone annually to 1 lion annually within the country's 5 hunting zones), Benin currently does not employ any legislation or control measures to reduce these threats. (*Consultation of Country Representative Dr. Ir. Sogbohossou Etotepe A, Laboratory of Applied Ecology, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin, submitted on 02/12/11*).

Côte d'Ivoire: The lion is considered extinct in the wild in Côte d'Ivoire. However, there is frequent trade of lion skins or partial skins on street markets in Abidjan. The import and trade of specimens from neighboring countries such as Burkina Faso are thought to be one of the biggest threats to lion survival in West Africa. (*Consultation of Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for Panthera, submitted on 15/11/11*).

Ethiopia: Threats affecting lions include human-lion conflict and lack of resources to conduct lion population monitoring and management. There is a need to strengthen law enforcement. The persistence of illegal trade is also considered a challenge. (*Consultation of Dr. Hans Bauer, Country Representative VLIR UOS to Ethiopia, submitted on 10/10/11*).

Gabon: The lion is considered extinct in the wild in Gabon. However, there is illegal trade and the occasional seizure of lion skins and canines originating from other countries. For example, in January of 2011, authorities in Libreville seized a lion skin that had been brought from Benin in order to sell at a high profit, an illustration that *"the sheer existence of an international trade network for lion products spanning West and Central Africa [that] suggests the trade volume is considerable and that revenues for traders are substantial enough to take the risk."* (*Consultation of Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera, submitted on 15/11/11*).

Ghana: Threats affecting lions include human-lion conflict (stemming from livestock depredation around, for example, protected areas of Mole and Digva National Parks), poaching, reduction of prey base in areas outside of Mole National Park and reduction (and, in some areas, complete loss) of habitat outside Protected Areas. (*Consultation of Mr. Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah, Executive Director, Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission in Ghana, submitted on 27/12/11*).

Guinea: Threats affecting lions include habitat loss (due to the expansion of agricultural exploitation, the exploitation of forests, bushfires, gold and diamond exploitation), prey loss (due to an increase in subsistence and commercial hunting, and rising levels of illegal bushmeat trade), human-lion conflict (leading to illegal killing as a retaliation for lions preying on cattle or for meat consumption, and trade of the sub-products of large carnivores – skins, claws, teeth, skulls, fat - for medical and magical uses). (*Consultation of Mr. Ansoumane Doumbouya, CITES Management Authority, Chief of the Legislative and Economy Department of the National Guinean Office for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, submitted on 24/12/11*).

Kenya: Threats affecting lions include human-lion conflict (at least 95% of adult lion mortality is reported as retaliation killing for lion depredation on livestock), loss of prey base due to bushmeat poaching and the expansion of human and livestock land use. Trade in body parts may soon be a significant concern given the potential demands of growing emigrant population from China. Trade in live lions (smuggled out of the country) and lion parts (claws, teeth, hair, etc) is an emerging threat and a number of people have been arrested and prosecuted after being found in possession of the lions parts. (*Consultation of Dr. Laurence Frank, Director of the NGO Living with Lions, submitted on 09/12/11 (Kenya Wildlife Service)*).

Mali: Threats affecting lions include human-lion conflict (the primary threat), with cattle owners retaliating for lions preying on their animals, even if lions are responsible for less than 5% of total cattle loss. Other threats include poaching for meat and sub-products (trophies, skins, claws, fat, and non-perishable parts of

the animal). These threats have negatively affected the structure of populations in Mali and are responsible for the substantial population decrease countrywide. Habitat destruction has also had a significant impact and is caused by deforestation for cattle grazing or agricultural exploitation, wood clearing and bushfires. (*Consultation of Mr. Bourama Niagate, Director of the National Park and Biosphere Reserve of the Boucle du Baoulé, National Coordinator for MIKE, CMS-AEWA focal point on 23/12/11*).

Mozambique: The main threat to lion survival in Mozambique is poaching—primarily, through snares and other trapping techniques. In Niassa National Reserve, lions also face a high threat from inadvertent snaring or poisoning. Forestry and Wildlife Law regulations provide the lion with the status of game species, thus falling under control of the hunting authorities at central and provincial levels. Mature male lions may be legally hunted in specific areas by tourist hunters within the strict limits of allocated quotas which are reviewed on annual basis as well as through PAC authorizations (as of 2009, the total lion hunting quota was around 55-60 and the average number of lions killed through PAC is estimated at less than 20 individuals per year. (*Consultation of Felismina Atanásio Longamane Langa, Deputy National Director, Ministry of Tourism, Mozambique, submitted on 06/02/12*).

Namibia: Threats affecting lions in Namibia include loss of range due to increased human settlement with resulting human-lion conflict. Human-lion conflict is the largest cause of lion mortality. Between 2000 and 2010 (inclusive), an average of 38 lions were destroyed per year for problem animal control, mostly around Etosha National Park. This figure includes most of the lion trophy hunted during the same period, as problem animals in Namibia are mostly trophy hunted to offset the cost of the communities living with the lions. Despite these losses the Etosha National Park population has shown a steady increase (Berry 1980, Stander 1998, Aschenborn 2010) as well as an expansion to the west of Namibia where wildlife based land use and community based natural resource management have led to the establishment of lions in a very large area of the country.

Additionally the smaller Zambezi and Khaudum National Park populations have now been linked to populations in Zambia, Angola and Botswana through the establishment of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA). This creates connectivity for small but important populations in Namibia.

Nigeria: Threats to lions include habitat loss, loss of prey from extensive poaching, and killing of lions in response to both human-lion conflict and the demand for lion parts (both internationally and domestically). The scale of domestic trade in illegal lion products in Nigeria is described as “massive”. Nigeria is considered “a hub for illegal wildlife trade in Eastern West Africa.” (*Consultation of Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera, submitted on 15/11/11*).

Rwanda: The return of Rwandan refugees from neighboring countries after the genocide led to human settlements and the introduction of domesticated animals (cows, goats, sheep, etc.) in the Western part of the Akagera National Park. This caused competition between lions and humans for survival and an increase in human-lion conflict. Cases of lion poisoning by cattle breeders multiplied and led to the quasi-extinction of lions in the country (*Consultation of Dr. Antoine Mudakikwa, Head of veterinary Unit, Research and Monitoring, Rwanda, submitted in December 2011*).

Senegal: Lions in Senegal are confined to an isolated southeastern range within the Niokolo-Koba National Park, where, according to a 2011 survey by Panthera, an estimated 20-30 individuals remain. Threats affecting this extremely small population of lions are prey loss due to high levels of poaching, as well as the potential for lion poaching inside the National Park. Lion skins and canines (likely originating from Burkina Faso, Benin and Nigeria) are described as “easily found” in Dakar markets, and there are no specific enforcement efforts to combat this trade and otherwise conserve lions. (*Consultation of Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for Panthera, submitted on 15/11/11*).

South Africa: The habitat available for lion in South Africa is limited by competing land uses. The main threat to lion in South Africa is therefore habitat loss and conversion with isolation of populations that could lead to inbreeding and therefore require management interventions. In general, human-lion conflict in South Africa is limited, but retaliatory or pre-emptive killing of lion to protect life and livestock have been observed.

South Sudan: Threats affecting lions in South Sudan include human encroachment (and ensuing land development), poaching and human-lion conflict. Illegal trade in lion cubs is also known to be a problem. Although the country has banned hunting of all species, it currently lacks data on its lion population, distribution and range (*Consultation of Dr Aldo Gwake Lazarus, Director, Directorate Wildlife Conservation, Central Equatorial State*).

Tanzania: Human-lion conflict is the most significant threat to lions in Tanzania. Nearly 200 lions are killed each year in response to attacks on livestock (an estimated minimum of 500 livestock are lost to lions each year) and, in more rare occasions, in response to attacks on humans. Less than 10 lions are killed through official “problem animal control” (PAC) for this reason per year. Additionally, poisoning and increasing loss of habitat are becoming growing threats to lion survival. (*Consultation of Mr. P.I. Sarakikya, Acting Director of Wildlife for Tanzania, submitted on 27/11/11*). No global genetic threat was identified for the lion in Tanzania as recently demonstrated by a microsatellites study of 44 lion samples from a range of hunting areas throughout the whole country, showing a high level of heterozygosity and a low coefficient of consanguinity (Laura Bertrand, 2013).

Zambia: Threats to the lion populations include snaring, human encroachment and destruction of wildlife habitat, especially in areas surrounding national parks and population isolations. Incidences of human-lion conflict occur and mainly involve loss of livestock and sometimes injuries and loss of human life. On average 7 lions are controlled every year through official problem animal control operations

Zimbabwe: In Zimbabwe the threats to lions from habitat loss exists in the Sebungwe and the South East Lowveld where the fragmented nature of the protected areas is compounded by an increasing human and livestock populations surrounding these areas. In these areas, habitat loss, and killing of problem lions are the major threats to long term lion survival. Human-lion conflict is a significant issue in areas around Hwange National Park where lions come into contact with local communities. On average 2 to 4% of livestock are killed by lions on an annual basis. Livestock predation conflict is most intense in the wet season (November-April) when wild prey is sparsely distributed. Retaliatory killing accounts for close to 40% of recorded lion mortality in areas adjacent to Hwange National Park, suggesting that this may be a significant threat to the population in that area.

6. Utilization and trade

6.1 National utilization

African lions are used for traditional purposes; body parts are highly valued for treatment of ailments in many communities (Morris, n.d.; Baldus, 2004; Karugaba, 2010). Skins are used in traditional ceremonies (Brugiere et al., 2005). Maasai tribesmen in East Africa hunt and kill lions for ritual purposes.

6.2 Legal trade

Data from the UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database show that 28,197 African lion specimens were traded internationally from 1999 - 2008. Because “specimens” include parts and derivatives, the numbers of specimens do not reflect numbers of individual animals. Most commonly-traded items were scientific specimens (13,260), trophies (7,897), live lions (1,844), claws (1,291), skulls (1,214) and skins (1,025). Other specimens include bones (127), hair (223), and teeth (802). The most common purposes of international trade (other than for scientific purposes) were for hunting trophy purposes (9,224 specimens) and for commercial purposes (3,102 specimens). Over the decade, 21,914 of the 28,197 (77.7 percent) lion specimens traded internationally originated in the wild. Of the 7,897 trophies traded, 6,326, or 80 percent were reported as being from a wild source as were claws (1,080 of 1,291), skulls (1,030 of 1,214) and skins (840 of 1,025). In contrast, of the 1,844 live lions traded over the decade, 179, just 9.7 percent, originated in the wild. Over the decade, 7,288 specimens from captive-bred lions were traded internationally. Other than scientific specimens, trophies were the most abundant item from captive-bred lions (2,366). The number of trophies from captive-bred lions in international trade increased dramatically and steadily over the decade with the number in 2008 (710) being over 24 times the amount in 1999 (29). Bauer et al. (2003) stated that, considering the small populations and their isolation, sustainable off-take in West Africa and Central Africa was “hardly possible”. Twenty range States exported wild-source African lion specimens in 1999-2008.

In addition to the exportation and importation of lion trophies, a variety of lion products are traded legally across international borders. The UNEP-WCMC database shows that between 2000 and 2008, the net exports of lion products for *commercial* purposes were: Bodies – 41, Bones – 6, Carvings – 37, Claws – 677, Hair – 1 (no specified unit), Handbags – 1, Leather items – 1, Leather products – 16, Live animals – 72, Plates – 47, Skin pieces – 9, Skins – 298, Skulls – 119, Specimens – 667, Tails – 1, Teeth – 14, Trophies – 381. *Note: this does not include re-exports.*

However, the great majority of trade in lion products consists of hunting trophies exported by hunting companies to their clients, mainly in the USA, Europe and Mexico. The UNEP-WCMC database records the following net exports of hunting trophies from the wild between 2000 and 2008 inclusive: Trophies – 4,231, Bones – 28, Claws – 234, Feet – 68, Leather products – 1, Live animals – 2, Plates – 2, Skin pieces – 1, Skins – 234, Skulls – 293, Specimens – 1, Tails – 1, Teeth – 501. *Note: this does not include re-exports.*

During this same period, the top five importing countries for wild *P. leo* trophies were:

USA – 2766, Spain – 424, France – 391, Mexico – 180, and Germany – 154 (UNEP-WCMC database).

The UNEP-WCMC database provides the following information on net exports categorized as “trophies” from captive-bred sources and exported between 2000 and 2008 inclusive:

Trophies – 1,681, Bones – 36, Claws – 45, Feet – 8, Live animals – 3, Skins – 116, Skulls – 150, Tails – 1 Bone pieces – 4. *Note: this does not include re-exports.*

Of the trophies from captive-bred lions exported during this period, 1, 676 were exported from South Africa, according to the UNEP-WCMC database. However, the South African Predator Breeders’ Association (SAPBA) estimated that 1050 lions were hunted in South Africa in 2008 alone, nearly all of which were captive bred (Cadman, 2009). Some of these may have been shot by local hunters.

It is very important to note that in some countries in southern and Eastern Africa, restrictions on lion hunting would affect the overall profitability of trophy hunting and thus reduce the competitiveness of wildlife-based land uses relative to alternatives such as livestock production. In addition to the potential loss of habitat, restrictions on lion hunting could potentially reduce the tolerance of communities in some areas. Restrictions on lion hunting may also reduce the funds available for management activities such as anti-poaching and community outreach. Such restrictions would also weaken the justification for setting aside the extensive areas gazetted as hunting areas acting as buffer zones of National Parks and ecological corridors between National parks, thus exposing these areas to the risk of conversion to non-wildlife-based land uses such as agriculture and livestock rangeland.

Extensive local markets exist for lion products in a number of countries, including Somalia, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Kenya and Cameroon. Many countries reportedly use teeth, claws, whiskers, fat, bones, bile, testicles, heart, meat and tails as talismans, decorations or medicine, and the estimated value of a single lion carcass in Cameroun exceeds the trophy fee (conf. source, Cameroun). Lion products are widely used in Traditional African Medicine (TAM). In 2008, a survey in Nigeria revealed that nearly half of 107 respondents in 20 communities had personally used lion body parts as medicine in the past 3 years. Hunting for skins is considered the chief threat to the species in some West African countries (Brugière *et al.* 2005). In Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), lion skins are openly sold in front of international hotels. Lion claws and teeth are sold in markets in Kenya and Tanzania; lion parts are also sold at “muti” (TAM) markets in South Africa. In Somalia, local hunters trace and kill female lions to collect cubs for sale at markets situated in the vicinity of the last viable populations of the Somali lion. Reports from 2006 indicated that two cubs had been sold for about US \$1200 in the Koryooley district of the Lower Shabeelle region (Amir 2006).

Benin: The UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database indicates that from 1999-2008, 47 lion specimens were exported from Benin, including 11 skins, 14 trophies and six live animals. The six live animals were from captive-bred sources but all other exports were from wild sources. All exported specimens originated in Benin.

Botswana: Botswana placed a moratorium on lion trophy hunting between 2001 - 2004 and again in 2007-present (Packer *et al.*, 2009; Davidson *et al.*, 2011), owing to concerns over the species’ conservation status within the country. According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Botswana exported 5,633 lion specimens including 5,148 scientific specimens, 155 trophies, 274 skins, 31 live animals and two bodies. 5,606 of 5,633 (99.5 percent) lion specimens exported from Botswana during the decade originated from the wild. The only other sources of lions exported were captive-bred (13) and captive-born (14). Of the 435 wild source lions or their parts exported, 249 were exported for commercial purposes most of which were skins (229) to South Africa.

The trophies and skins of 149 lions were exported as hunting trophies, most of which were trophies (104) exported to the U.S. The parts of an additional 35 lions were exported for personal purposes including 30 skins to South Africa. A large number of specimens were exported from Botswana for scientific purposes, particularly to the U.S.

Burkina Faso: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 134 wild source lion trophies were exported from Burkina Faso for either hunting trophy or personal purposes. There were no other exports from other sources or for other purposes, and all exports originated in Burkina Faso. The largest importer was France (104 of 134 or 77.6 percent).

Cameroon: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 192 lion specimens were exported from Cameroon (Table A34). These included 1 live specimen from a captive-bred source exported to South Africa, wild source specimens and skin pieces exported for scientific purposes, and wild source trophies (103), skins (1), skulls (1), and teeth (1) exported as hunting trophies or for personal purposes. Trophies were exported mainly to France (53). All exported specimens originated in Cameroon.

Central African Republic: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 49 lion specimens, in the form of trophies only, were exported from Central African Republic (CAR) (Table A35). All of the exports were from wild sources, were traded as hunting trophies or for personal purposes, and originated in CAR. France was the main importer.

Chad: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Chad exported two trophies to Poland and thirteen to France, all from wild sources, for hunting trophy purposes. In addition, Chad exported one wild sourced skin to Poland for personal purposes. All originated in Chad.

Republic of Congo: The lion is likely to be extinct in Republic of Congo (Henschel et al., 2010). According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Congo exported two teeth to Norway from an illegal source for personal purposes.

Côte d'Ivoire: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, only one skin was exported from Côte d'Ivoire, in 2001; it was from a wild source, originated in Côte d'Ivoire and was traded for commercial purposes to the U.S.

Ethiopia: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 399 lion specimens were exported from Ethiopia. Most were specimens for scientific purposes. However, exports included 14 trophies for hunting trophy purposes, and two skins for personal purposes, all from wild source lions that originated in Ethiopia.

Gabon: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, one skin and four trophies were exported from Gabon to France. Two trophies were pre-Convention and traded for personal purposes, two trophies were wild source and traded for hunting purposes, and one skin was wild source and traded for personal purposes. All were of Gabonese origin.

Kenya: Trophy hunting was banned in Kenya in 1977 (Lindsey et al., 2006). According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 2,108 lion specimens were exported from Kenya; most were scientific specimens (2,025 of 2,108 or 96 percent). Exports also included 3 bodies, 8 claws, 1 garment, 50 hair, 5 leather products, one live animal, two skin pieces, 8 skins, three teeth and two trophies. All specimens exported were from wild lions that originated in Kenya except for one skin exported to France in 2003 which was from a captive-bred lion, two claws and 35 specimens which were from an illegal source, and two leather products and three skins which were pre-Convention. Exports also included 110 specimens exported to the U.S. for commercial purposes in 2000.

Liberia: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Liberia exported two live, wild source lions to South Africa in 2004 for commercial purposes. Liberia is not a lion range State (Bauer et al., 2008).

Mozambique: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Mozambique exported 953 lion specimens including teeth (697), trophies (162), skulls (46) and skins (44) (Table A43). All exported specimens originated in Mozambique. All specimens exported from Mozambique were of wild source and for personal or hunting trophy purposes only. Most trophies were exported to South Africa (47), the U.S. (41) or Spain (41).

Namibia: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Namibia exported 1,013 lion specimens including 683 scientific specimens, trophies (168), skins (42), live animals (5) and bodies (2). Of the 1,013 lion specimens exported from Namibia, 1,008 (or 99.5) percent were from wild sources. However, of these, the one live lion originated in South Africa, two trophies came from Tanzania, two from Zimbabwe and three from South Africa. Of the 1,008 wild source lion specimens in trade, 305 or 30 percent, were traded for hunting trophy purposes (Table A47). These included 7 skins and 133 trophies. The U.S. was the main importer of lion specimens for hunting trophy purposes. Of the 1,008 wild source lion specimens, 78 or 7.7 percent, were for personal purposes. These included two bodies, 29 skins, and 38 trophies. Wild source specimens were also traded for the additional purposes including: circus /travelling exhibition (1), commercial (72) and skins (5).

There is no harvesting of lions or their parts and derivatives for domestic uses.

Niger: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Niger exported eleven live lions: two wild source lions were exported to Nigeria for commercial purposes; two ranch-raised and three captive-bred lions were exported to Nigeria for zoo purposes; two captive-bred lions were exported to Togo for personal purposes; and two captive-bred lions were exported to Côte d'Ivoire for educational purposes. All exports originated in Niger.

Senegal: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Senegal exported six captive-bred live lions to South Africa for commercial purposes (three in 1999 and three in 2000), and two captive-bred live lions to Mauritania for zoological purposes (both in 2000). All originated in Senegal.

South Africa: Trophy hunting of lions is popular in South Africa, although hunted lions are predominantly captive bred. In 2008, 681 lions were hunted and in 2009, 325 while in 2010, 429 were hunted, however less than 5% of lion hunts conducted over this period targeted wild lions. Utilization of lion within South Africa's national parks is not allowed. Thus effectively 67% of the free roaming lion within South Africa is strictly protected from any consumptive use.

According to the CITES Trade Database, an estimated 6,590 lion specimens were exported from South Africa between 2000 and 2009 and a total of 1,228 lion specimens were imported into South Africa. Just over half (53%) of the lion (3,508) exported from South Africa between 2000 and 2009 are cited as source code wild. However, this is incorrect since legal use of wild roaming lion in South Africa is limited to less than 33% of the wild roaming lion population and in general the wild populations of lion are stable to increasing. Most trade in lion is from captive bred sources, as explained above. Before 2007, lions were bred in captivity, released in extensive systems for a period of time and then hunted. These specimens were incorrectly reported as wild sourced. Based on the analysis of the trade data from 2000 to 2009 it seems that the incorrect source code was still used and provincial authorities have been requested to ensure that the correct source codes are used on the permits. The CITES Annual report submitted by South Africa to the CITES Secretariat reflects information on permits issued and not actual exports. The permits issued for exports therefore represent an over-estimation of exports. Information obtained from UNEP-WCMC indicates that there is a huge discrepancy between reported exports and reported imports for African lion.

Trade in lion bones has become more apparent over the last few years. According to the CITES Trade Database, 70 bones were exported in 2008 and 184 in 2009. An export of 250 kg of lion bone was also reported for 2009. Lion bones are a by-product of the trophy industry (and mostly sourced from captive bred lions) and the increase in the export of lion bones from South Africa is related to the increase in trophy exports, especially since 2005. In the majority of cases the hunters are only interested in exporting the trophy or skins and the bones are sold separately.

In general the wild populations of lion in South Africa do not appear to be negatively impacted by trade as they are stable to increasing. Private landowners and provincial nature reserves that undertake legal hunting of free roaming lions ensure that their lion populations remain stable and the revenue generated through hunting is invaluable as it contributes to the maintenance of areas where these lion populations can continue to exist. The economic benefits to the private and public sector of keeping and hunting wild roaming lion may in fact provide a strong incentive for conserving the species and its habitat.

Sudan: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Sudan exported 2 leather products to United Arab Emirates for personal purposes, 22 live animals to United Arab Emirates (six for commercial purposes, four for zoo purposes and the remainder for personal purposes), six live animals to Saudi Arabia for personal purposes, 19 live animals to Syria (eight for commercial purposes and the remainder for zoo purposes), and one trophy to Saudi Arabia for personal purposes. All exported specimens originated in Sudan and were wild source.

Swaziland: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Swaziland exported 46 live lions to South Africa for breeding (42) and circus/travelling exhibition (4) purposes: seven were from wild sources (all for breeding purposes), 30 from captive-bred sources and nine from captive-born sources. In addition, one trophy from a wild source lion that originated in Swaziland was exported to Greece for personal purposes.

Tanzania: Consultation of Mr. P.I. Sarakikya, Acting Director of Wildlife for Tanzania states that tourists hunt 50 lions per year for the last two hunting seasons (2012 - 2013), a significant reduction in lion off take due to a newly-established regulation with a compulsory age-based restriction of hunted lions. This is controlled by an annual lion trophy inspection conducted by the Tanzania Wildlife Division. According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Tanzania exported 4,926 lion specimens. This included 2,083 trophies, one live animal, and 102 skins. None of the specimens exported by Tanzania were from a captive-bred source (the exception being one trophy imported by the U.S. in 2000). Only four exported trophies originated in another country (all from South Africa). Most wild source lion skins exported from Tanzania for hunting trophy purposes went to South Africa (44) and Germany (29). The U.S. is the largest importer of wild source hunting trophies exported from Tanzania, with 47 percent (956). In contrast, the Tanzania Wildlife Division reports that a total of 1,396 lions were hunted in Tanzania between 1999 and 2008, 33% lower than the number of trophies in trade recorded by UNEP-WCMC for the same period.

Togo: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Togo exported one wild source trophy to South Africa in 2001 for hunting trophy purposes, one skin from a ranch-raised lion to South Africa in 2001 for personal purposes, and one captive-bred live lion that originated in South Africa, to Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in 2002 for personal purposes.

Zambia: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Zambia exported 567 lion specimens, the vast majority of which were trophies (498). All but nine specimens (three live animals plus six trophies) were from wild sources. The main purpose of this trade was hunting trophies (470 of 567 specimens) and the U.S. was the main importer of these (262 of 470). Only 26 specimens were traded for other purposes including personal, commercial and scientific.

Zimbabwe: According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, Zimbabwe exported 2,043 lion specimens including 871 trophies, 536 claws, 146 skins, 20 bodies and 145 live. The total number of exports decreased over the decade, as did the number of exported trophies, skins and skulls. The vast majority of specimens exported were wild source, the exceptions being 181 that were captive-bred, one that was F1 captive-born, 89 from illegal sources (Table A84), and 16 that were ranch-raised. Captive-bred lions were exported for a variety of purposes including 77 exported to South Africa for breeding, and 10 live lions to Kenya and 11 to South Africa for commercial purposes. A total of 868 wild source lion specimens were exported for commercial purposes including 343 claws, 229 trophies, 94 skins, 63 live animals, and 15 bodies. A total of 961 wild source lion specimens were exported for hunting trophy purposes including 706 trophies, 1 body, 40 skins and 160 claws. The main importer of wild source lion parts as hunting trophies was the U.S. (Table A89). A total of 120 wild source lion specimens were exported for personal purposes including 48 trophies, 19 skins, 1 body and 27 claws. In addition, 56 wild source lion specimens were exported for circus, education and scientific purposes (Table A92) including 15 live wild lions for circus or travelling exhibition purposes and two skins for educational purposes. All live exports are from captive breeding facilities. There is no harvesting of lions or their parts and derivatives for domestic uses. Traditionally lions are conserved through the totem system where lions are protected. Consumptive utilisation of lions in Zimbabwe is mostly in the form of trophy hunting. Trophy hunting of lions is undertaken through a strictly regulated quota system. Quotas are issued each year by the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority and non-detriment findings are conducted for all exports. Quotas are set using the triangulation process throughout the country. The quota setting is participatory involving private landowners and local community wildlife managers. Quotas are set so as to have a representative number of animals that can safely be removed during a hunting season without inflicting biological damage to the population. The aim of quotas is to ensure that the utilisation of wildlife is sustainable.

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

The most common legally-traded African lion parts and products are (from largest to smallest numbers): scientific specimens, trophies, live lions, claws, skulls and skins. Other lion parts in international trade include bones, hair, and teeth. Details are provided in Section 6.2.

6.4 Illegal trade

Live lions, lion skins and other products are traded illegally both within and across borders. In January 2006, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) investigated allegations that a lion cub smuggling ring was operating along the Kenya-Somalia border. Investigators discovered a cartel operating in Somalia and trading illegally in wildlife species. Lion cubs were being smuggled into Somalia, sold for USD150 – USD300 and sent on to Europe (KWS). At a lion conservation conference held in Douala, the Government of Cameroun identified trade in lion skins as a major cause of the decline in lion populations in Central and West Africa (LAGA pers. comm.). In June 2006, a hunting safari worker was arrested for illegally trading in lion products in Garoua, Cameroun. He was accused of using the legal trade in lion trophies as a cover for selling lion products on the black market (LAGA pers. comm.). In December 2006, two lion skins were seized in Marua city in northern Cameroun. One skin had originated in Tchad, and the two together were being sold for USD 655 (LAGA pers. comm.).

In January 2009, three Chinese nationals were arrested at Jomo Kenyatta airport, Nairobi, carrying lion teeth in their luggage, along with ivory carvings and jewellery (KWS). In January 2009, Dubai officials announced that they had foiled attempts to smuggle wildlife into Dubai and to “re-export rare animal products including endangered lions” (PRNewswire). However, there have been persistent reports of live lions being smuggled into the UAE for the pet trade. A newspaper in Dubai quoted an employee of a cargo company as saying that cargo workers had found a small lion that had escaped from its cage inside an aircraft (The National). A local veterinarian was quoted as saying that he treated 2 or 3 lion cubs a year at his clinic (Khaleej Times). In March 2009, a Vietnamese man in Pretoria, South Africa, was found with the remains of 13 lions in his house, along with a number of rhinoceros carcasses. South African police believe that he had received an order from a global syndicate in east Asia (Daily Mail).

In April 2009, the Botswana press reported that the government had discovered cross-border smuggling of live lions into South Africa. The principal market for these animals is believed to be the “canned hunting” industry in South Africa. A South African wildlife magazine was reported to advertise lion cubs of “Botswana bloodline” for Rand 20,000 (USD 2,700) each (Botswana Gazette). It is not yet known whether the recent South African court ruling (see 7.1) on the canned lion hunting will diminish this trade.

In April 2009, a lion skull was seized at Felixstowe, UK. The skull originated in South Africa and lacked proper permits. In 2009 a US-based website advertised lion meat from animals “raised in South Africa”; Lion meat was subsequently advertised on the same website as “ranch-raised in the USA”. Please note that these are allegations in the media which have not been substantiated.

The UNEP-WCMC database shows that the gross exports of lion products classified as illegal between 2000 and 2008 as follows:

Bodies – 6, Carvings – 14, Claws – 128, Feet – 2, Hair – 1 kg, Live animals – 29, Plates – 1, Skin pieces – 6, Skins – 12, Skulls – 11, Specimens – 20, Teeth – 1, Trophies – 11. *Note: this includes re-exports.*

Benin: There is a recognized illegal trade, and lion products from Benin **may** be sold in other countries in West Africa. (*Questionnaire response from Dr. IrSogbohossou Etotepe A, Laboratory of Applied Ecology, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin.*)

Cote d’Ivoire: Skins or partial skins originating from Burkina Faso can “readily” be found in public markets in Abidjan and that “given the rarity of lions in West Africa, this trade and the high price a lion skin can fetch is most likely one of the biggest threats to lion survival in this region.” (*Questionnaire response from Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera.*)

Ghana: **Occasionally** lion claws and pieces of lion skins are found in Techiman, a major market in Ghana (Questionnaire response from Mr. Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah, Executive Director, Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission in Ghana).

Gabon: Lion skins (sold for medicinal purposes) and canines (sold as talismans) are occasionally seized in the capital, including a recent case of one skin originating from Benin. While the scale of this type of illegal trade is unknown, it is “likely one of the biggest threats to lion survival in this region.” (Questionnaire response from Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera).

Guinea: Trade in large carnivores’ sub-products (skins, claws, teeth, skulls, fat) is important and common in the periphery of the National Park (Faranah area) and in Conakry. This trade targets essentially lions, leopards and hyenas and has a sub-regional scale. 67 lion skins were discovered in Conakry and it is reported that the skins sold in Conakry come from the entire sub-region (Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone). Illegal bushmeat trade is also reported to negatively impact lions. (Questionnaire response from Mr. Ansoumane Doumbouya, CITES Management Authority, Chief of the Legislative and Economy Department of the National Guinean Office for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, Guinea).

Kenya: There is reported cases of illegal market for lion claws and canines, especially in the Coast area, **that may soon** become a major concern as the country’s large Chinese population may increase demand for the export of lion parts to Asia. (Questionnaire response from Dr. Laurence Frank, Director of the NGO Living with Lions).

Mali: Poaching is motivated by illegal trade in lion meat and other products (trophies, fat, skins, non-perishable parts), and is having a detrimental impact. Meat is sold in local villages and sent from Protected Areas to various Malian towns. Illegal trade in lion trophies poached in Mali and neighboring countries such as Guinea, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso is well known in the region. (Questionnaire response from Mr. Bourama Niagate, Director of the National Park and Biosphere Reserve of the Boucle du Baoulé, National Coordinator for MIKE and CMS-AEWA focal point, Mali).

Mozambique: Illegal forms of utilization are in response to human and/or livestock casualties and in poaching for commercial or traditional purposes. (Questionnaire response from Felismina Atanásio Longamane Langa, Deputy National Director, Ministry of Tourism, Mozambique).

Namibia: Domestic illegal trade in lions and their products is very insignificant. There are no records of people found in possession of illegally acquired lion specimens in Namibia.

Nigeria: Domestic trade in illegal lion products is “massive” and illegal trade is poorly documented. Skins are illegally exported abroad for sale to wealthy Africans. For example, in 2008, a U.S. court case was brought against a Nigerian national who attempted to smuggle several lion skins from Nigeria into the U.S. The case attorney revealed this type of case was not an isolated one. Fulani herdmen admit to carrying poison to kill conflict lions and lion surveys conducted by Panthera in 2009 revealed several cases of lion poisoning. (Questionnaire response from Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera).

Senegal: Lion skins (sold for medicinal purposes) and canines (sold as talismans) likely originating from Burkina Faso, Benin and Nigeria can easily be found in Dakar markets. (Questionnaire response from Dr. Philipp Henschel, lion survey coordinator for the NGO Panthera).

South Africa: Although there are no specific figures on illegal trade in lions in South Africa, national and provincial conservation authorities indicate that illegal use or trade is generally limited or negligible. There is no recorded illegal trade in lion in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal or the Eastern Cape and illegal utilization of lion within South Africa’s national parks is negligible. Illegal trade in captive bred lions within North West province is suspected to take place, as the industry is large. There are no reported records of illegal hunting of lions in the Northern Cape that the Department of Environmental Affairs and the provincial nature conservation authority is aware of. Lions are targeted by the traditional medicine trade in Mpumalanga province, and poaching of lion for the medicinal trade seems to be on the increase due to the expansion of human settlements on the western boundary of the Kruger National Park.

The IUCN/SSC African Lion Working Group believes that there is an illegal trade in lion between South Africa and Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique and alleges that lionesses with small cubs are shot in Botswana's southern region in order to supply cubs to predator keepers/breeders in South Africa. As there is an excess of captive bred lions available in South Africa, this claim would certainly require further investigation and supporting evidence.

South Sudan: There is an active trade in lion cubs within the Republic of South Sudan. (Questionnaire response from Dr. Aldo Gwake Lazarus, Director, Directorate Wildlife Conservation Central Equatorial State).

Tanzania: illegal trade is considered rare (Questionnaire response from Mr. P.I. Sarakikya, Acting Director of Wildlife for Tanzania).

Zambia: Illegal trade of lion derivatives and parts occur but most likely are insignificant. These are used for charms, magic and medicinal purposes.

Zimbabwe: Illegal trade in lions and their products is very insignificant. There are no records of people found in possession of illegally acquired lion specimens in Zimbabwe. Anyone found in possession of illegally acquired lion specimens pays a fine of USD5000 or faces a mandatory jail sentence.

6.5 Actual or potential trade impacts

According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 - 2008, 9,224 various lion specimens, noting that an individual lion can have many specimens, were traded internationally. In addition to the number of specimens hunted, there are likely to be wider impacts on lion populations. Trophy hunters, for example, preferentially seek adult male lions. When an adult male lion, which is part of a pride, is killed by a trophy hunter, replacement male(s) who take over the pride will in some cases kill pride cubs less than nine months of age in the pride (Whitman et al., 2004). Similarly, lionesses defending their cubs from the victorious males are sometimes killed during the takeover (Packer et al., 2001). To address this, Whitman et al. (2004) used a computer model to determine that these additional impacts could be largely avoided by restricting trophy hunting to males at least 5-6 years of age because this allows younger males to reproduce. The method is already tested in Tanzania, Zambia and in the Niassa Reserve in Mozambique.

According to the UNEP-WCMC CITES trade database, from 1999 to 2008, 3,102 lion specimens were traded internationally for commercial purposes (defined as "for the purpose of sale in the importing country"). The most common lion specimens traded for commercial purposes were claws (764), trophies (508), skins (442), live (320), skulls (144) and bodies (58).

The high demand for lion trophies has caused trophy offtakes to be too high in most countries. This has been explicitly recognized in Botswana (which banned lion sport hunting from 2001 - 2005 and again in 2007 - 2009), Zambia (banning lion hunting in 2000 - 2001 and halving their quotas in 2009), Zimbabwe (banning lion hunting in the western part of the country 2005 - 2008) and Mozambique (reducing quotas in Niassa Reserve in 2009). Recently Tanzania has taken measures to limit lion offtakes to males that are at least 6 years of age. However, most of these responses came after dramatic declines in lion harvests that resulted from over-hunting. Given the overall rarity of the species and its extreme sensitivity to habitat loss and problem animal conflict, hunting offtakes should be monitored far more closely so as to minimize the impact of international trade.

There is also clear scope for the international trade in lion body parts for TCM and TAM to grow uncontrollably, as it has done for other big cats. .

7. Legal instruments

Lions have no legal protection in Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho or Swaziland (Nowell and Jackson 1996). Sport hunting is prohibited in Angola, Kenya, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Rwanda. Trophy hunting is permitted in Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Botswana currently bans lion trophy hunting.

A large number of lions have been captive bred in South Africa, and many have been hunted in enclosures, a practice known as “canned hunting”. In 2007 a new law was formulated within the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act: Threatened or Protected Species. Regulations would outlaw “canned hunting” and force hunters and breeders of captive predators to adhere to strict regulations. However, after a challenge in the High Court, lions were subsequently removed from the list of “large predators” under the Act before the new regulation came into force in 2008, enabling “canned” lion hunting to continue. In June 2009, the High Court ruled that lions must have been free-ranging and self-supporting for at least two years prior to being hunted. A subsequent request from the South African Predator Breeders Association for leave to appeal was rejected by the Free State High Court in September 2009 (iafrica.com)

7.1 National

Most countries in Eastern and Southern Africa have both CITES and national legislation to protect the African lion. However, lack of resources for effective enforcement and lack of policy implementation are problems in some range States (IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2006a; IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, 2006b).

7.2 International

CITES has listed the African lion under Appendix II. The lion is not specifically protected under the Convention on Biological Diversity or the Convention on Migratory Species because it is not a migratory species.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

The following range States have reported that they undertake active measures to conserve and manage wild populations of African lion: Namibia, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Rwanda, Benin, Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

8.2 Population monitoring

The following range States indicate that they conduct active monitoring and research projects: Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

8.3 Control measures

8.3.1 International

Other than CITES, there are no international control measures in place specifically for the African lion.

8.3.2 Domestic

Other than CITES national legislation, the following range States have reported the following domestic control measures in place specifically for the African lion:

- **Ghana:** Appendix One of the national wildlife regulation affords the African lion full protection from killing, capture and the parts trade.
- **Guinea:** National legislation classifies lions as a fully protected species and the country has prepared a national action plan for the Conservation of Large Carnivores which includes measures to protect lions. Efforts to protect lions in Guinea are recent (1997) and can be justified by the finding that their population and their habitat have been significantly reduced.
- **Namibia:** Lions are classified as special protected under the Nature Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975 (as amended in 1996), and as such permits are required to utilise lions in anyway or to keep their products. The government has established a permitting system for hunting lions. Within this system lies an exception for situations that regard loss of human life or the need to protect

livestock—in these situations, the killing must be reported within ten days, at which point a permit to sell the skin is issued. Permits are also issued to kill “problem lions” in registered conservancies for trophy hunting. Namibia participates in community-based natural resource management programs (e.g. the Conservancy Self-Insurance Scheme, the Human Wildlife Conflict Policy) that allow “problem lions” to be sold for trophy hunting outside of and along the borders of protected areas, Fees are payable to conservancies and to a fund which has been established for wildlife conservation and rural community development projects.

- **Nigeria:** Since 2009, WCS and North Carolina Zoo provide financial and technical law enforcement support within Yankari GR, which is managed by Bauchi State.
- **Rwanda:** Lions are included in the list of protected animals under Rwandan legislation which prohibits their trade and use. The Rwandan government initiated collaboration with partners from the private sector for the repopulation of various species including lions.
- **Republic of South Sudan:** Since 2003, amendments to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act have included protections for lions; the Act may need to be revised to conform with current lion populations, for which there is no assessment.
- **South Africa:** Lion is protected under both national legislation (National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations of 2007) and provincial ordinances / acts. Permits are required to among others keep, move, catch and hunt lion and it is an offence if any of these activities are carried out without a permit. In terms of national legislation, lion's that cause damage are not allowed to be hunted by an international hunting client. Provincial conservation authorities often require ecological management plans when lion is introduced to a property. The Department of Environmental Affairs initiated a process to develop a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for lions in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004. The BMP will be aimed at ensuring the long-term survival in nature of the species and will contribute towards the achievement of the recommendations of the Eastern and Southern African Lion Conservation Strategy (the regional conservation strategy compiled by the IUCN/SSC/Cat Specialist Group and others).
- **Tanzania:** To off-set human-lion conflict, the government encourages the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas, a recently created community-based category of gazetted Protected Area, introduced recently (April, 2011) Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation Regulations, and promotes a number of human-lion-conflict mitigation programs throughout the country. To improve the management and efficiency of trophy hunting, the government has passed a new regulation with a compulsory age-based restriction of hunted lions controlled by an annual lion trophy inspection. They also set up a monitoring and control programme run by the Wildlife Division. This recent mechanism has successfully resulted in a significantly reduced lion offtake and an improved selection of aged male lions.
- **Mali:** Measures such as the creation of water stations or water wells are put in place to avoid contacts between cattle and wild fauna in lion habitat areas to avoid human-lion conflicts. A significant effort has been devoted to the education of local communities about the protection of lions, and to controlling poaching through an increase in surveillance among other things. Malian law classifies lions as a partially protected species and regulates lion trophy hunting and lion trade.
- **Mozambique:** Lion hunting is governed, per quota, by the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law 10/99) and its regulations (Decree 12/2002). The National Human and Wildlife Strategy was passed in 2009 and included a goal of mitigating human-lion conflict. Other instruments affecting lion conservation include passage of the Land Use Planning Law and Regulation; the Environmental Law; the Biodiversity Strategy; and an expected 2012 Conservation Law.
- **Zambia:** Lion is a protected species under the Zambia Wildlife Act No. 12 of 1998. It is a criminal offence to hunt, kill, capture or be in possession of a lion specimen without a license. Hunting of lions is regulated through a quota system. To ensure that hunting of lions is sustainable ZAWA undertakes monitoring of all sport hunting activities, recording trophy quality, hunting success and effort aimed at enhancing decision making in setting harvest quotas. Through research by Dr. Paula White, of the Zambia Lion Project, Zambia is developing a Regional Guide to Ageing lions a tool which will assist Professional hunters to hunt mature male lions aged 6 years or older.

- **Zimbabwe:** Zimbabwe's national legislation is very comprehensive to ensure long term survival of the African lion. Zimbabwe has a full range of national legislative and administrative measures needed to effectively implement all aspects of the Convention on Trade In Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna(CITES) and related Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of Parties. Zimbabwe's legislation is in Category 1 of CITES and therefore meets all the requirements of CITES implementation. The principal Acts governing lion conservation in Zimbabwe are the Parks and Wildlife Act; Chapter 20:14 (1996) as amended in 2001, the Environmental Management Act, Forest Act, several Statutory Instruments, Policies and Management Plans for the African Lion

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

The African lion is very common in zoos and in South Africa there are many captive bred lion in most provinces. According to a study initiated in 2008 by the Department of Environmental Affairs and conducted by the University of Free State, an estimated 3,596 lions were kept in 174 breeding facilities in South Africa during 2008.

In Zimbabwe there are approximately 360 lions in Captive Breeding Centres which are used mostly for educational purposes, research and tourism. All live exports of lions from Zimbabwe are from captive-bred animals.

8.5 Habitat conservation

Riggio et al (2012) suggests that a "stronghold" is an area that must be: 1) a protected or hunting area; 2) with a population of at least 500 lions; and 3) the population must be either stable or increasing. Using this model, there are approximately 24 000 of out of global estimate of 32 260 are in protected or hunting areas.

9. Information on similar species

There are two recognized subspecies of lion: African lion *P. leo leo*, Linnaeus, 1758, which is listed on CITES Appendix II, and Asiatic lion *P. leo persica*, Meyer, 1826, which is listed on CITES Appendix I. This review pertains to the African lion.

10. Consultations

All range States were consulted; the list of experts and authorities from whom responses were received is given in Table 2.

11. Additional remarks

- * The species meets criterion B of Annex 2a of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP15) for inclusion in Appendix II. That is, it is known, or can be inferred or projected, that regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvesting or other influences.
- * The species has not experienced a marked recent rate of decline of 50% or more in the last 10 years or three generations. There exists adequate science-based information to make this conclusion.
- * There is not adequate science-based information to conclude a historical extent of decline in the continental population.
- * The habitat and populations of the species located in East and Southern Africa are generally stable or increasing. It is estimated that 24,000 lions, or approximately 70% of the continental population, live in strongholds in East and Southern Africa with 40-50% of the total population living in Tanzania. Strongholds are areas where the habitat of the species is well protected by national laws and lion populations are secure.
- * There have been significant declines in the lion populations in Central and West Africa in recent years due primarily to habitat loss and human-lion conflict.
- * The leading major threats across lion range are recognized by each lion range state to be habitat loss and retaliatory killing, and not international trade.

12. Trade Data Analysis²

APPENDIX A: DETAILED RESULTS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Note: A list of country codes used in the following tables can be found at the end of Appendix A

Table A1: International trade in lions and their parts for all sources and all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	5	12	12	7	12	13	20	21	92	42	236
bone carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bone pieces	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	13
bones	1	0	2	0	17	23	8	70	440	638	1199
carvings	0	40	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	6	69
claws	121	68	151	115	115	157	26	80	107	304	1244
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	8	211
feet	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	40
garments	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	14
hair	0	0	50	5	1	2	106	58	5	7	234
leather items	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
leather products (l)	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	3	0	13
leather products (s)	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
legs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
live	183	213	185	165	135	171	160	235	169	273	1889
plates	10	19	9	6	1	0	6	2	0	0	53
skeletons	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	101	109
skin pieces	2	0	4	9	0	13	4	18	4	1	55
skins	118	87	47	45	51	136	81	53	144	109	871
skulls	130	56	419	25	30	128	23	27	154	59	1051
specimens	445	2730	1253	1415	2382	3144	648	176	413	450	13056
tails	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
teeth	299	4	6	2	15	17	6	7	4	133	493
trophies	562	646	641	664	795	976	950	1220	557	421	7432
unspecified	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Grand Total	1904	3877	2789	2467	3554	4787	2065	1978	2317	2565	28303

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports", all sources, all purposes, on 30 June 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A2: International trade in lion "specimens" for scientific purposes.

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
hair		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
live		DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
specimens	flasks	DE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
specimens	flasks	US	0	500	26	25	83	0	0	35	0	0	669
specimens	g	GB	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	900
specimens	g	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
specimens	g	US	0	400	0	0	180	0	0	4	5	62	651
specimens	kg	US	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
specimens	ml	BE	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
specimens	ml	CH	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19
specimens	ml	GB	0	0	0	0	400	225	0	0	0	0	625
specimens	ml	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
specimens	ml	US	55	625	370	0	316	1092	0	1	92	2	2553
specimens	ml	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
specimens		BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
specimens		CH	0	0	61	366	28	77	124	65	0	0	721

² English only / únicamente en inglés / seulement en anglais

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
specimens		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
specimens		DE	0	0	32	0	78	0	200	0	42	12	364
specimens		FR	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	154	158
specimens		GB	0	0	139	31	519	210	0	0	0	0	899
specimens		JP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
specimens		NA	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
specimens		NL	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	9	49
specimens		US	388	1198	884	973	160	604	213	37	70	176	4703
specimens		ZA	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	22
Grand total			443	2728	1614	1415	1812	3136	608	146	414	455	12771

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports", all sources, scientific purposes, on 19 August 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A3. International trade in lion "specimens" for non-scientific purposes.

Purpose	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Commercial		CN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial		JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial		US	0	0	0	0	547	8	0	0	0	0
Education	kg	KR	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1
Education		CN	0	0	0	0	4	0	24	28	4	4
Education		TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hunting trophy		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hunting trophy		JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical		US	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0
Personal		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Personal		US	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports", all sources, listed purposes, on 19 August 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A4: International trade in lions and their parts for "hunting trophy" purposes from all sources.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	1	4	1	4	6	3	5	0	39	68	131
bone pieces	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8
bones	0	0	2	0	7	19	5	4	436	50	523
claws	79	22	21	36	0	43	17	36	26	32	312
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
feet	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	32
garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
leather products (s)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
legs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
live	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	17	24
plates	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
skins	90	23	8	6	9	87	3	3	102	73	404
skulls	118	22	11	14	15	121	12	8	138	89	548
specimens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
tails	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
teeth	295	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	38	345
trophies	526	537	571	607	745	907	908	1140	1119	369	7429
Grand Total	1126	613	622	671	782	1189	950	1197	1877	756	9783

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" for "hunting trophy" purposes, all sources, on 30 June 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A5: International trade in lions and their parts for "hunting trophy" purposes and from all sources: Importing countries

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AE	2	8	13	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	30
AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
AL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AR	2	0	0	3	5	4	0	2	3	3	22
AT	3	7	9	14	4	9	4	17	14	31	112
AU	3	3	2	2	2	11	8	9	6	4	50
AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
BE	11	4	4	8	7	8	7	7	12	9	77
BG	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	4	7	22
BH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BR	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	8
BS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
CA	15	5	1	3	9	26	7	17	38	48	169
CH	2	6	8	1	2	1	4	0	1	0	25
CI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
CL	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
CM	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
CN	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	72	11	91
CO	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
CZ	2	0	12	3	4	2	14	5	20	18	80
DE	90	63	23	26	42	27	25	28	40	26	390
DK	7	5	7	5	4	9	5	14	26	5	87
EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EE	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	8
EG	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ES	138	74	71	57	85	137	101	110	194	34	1001
FI	1	1	0	3	9	5	5	15	20	10	69
FR	57	32	38	23	54	50	28	30	74	54	440
GB	7	7	7	4	3	30	3	4	3	3	71
GT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
HR	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	4	17
HU	3	2	9	2	6	8	6	7	15	16	74
ID	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
IN	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	6
IR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
IS	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	9
IT	3	6	7	6	8	16	7	9	19	8	89
JE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
JP	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
KE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	9
KZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	1	281
LB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	5
LI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LT	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	3	1	6	22
LU	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	4	10
LV	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
MA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MX	24	35	14	29	21	43	33	32	29	16	276
NG	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
NL	4	2	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	16
NO	39	3	0	4	8	14	13	17	1	32	131
NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NZ	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
PK	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	5	8	3	25
PL	0	4	2	7	13	10	12	7	15	6	76
PR	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
PT	7	7	7	8	12	13	8	5	12	4	83
QA	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	9
RO	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	9
RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
RU	3	4	10	10	12	24	24	34	53	28	202
SA	2	0	1	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	13
SE	3	0	2	12	6	2	3	3	6	13	50
SG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
SI	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	7
SK	8	3	2	4	2	2	2	12	2	14	51
SZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
UA	3	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	5	4	30
US	526	308	359	421	433	680	599	765	831	264	5186
UY	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
VE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	26	61
XX	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	8	14
ZA	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	146
Grand Total	1126	613	622	671	782	1189	950	1197	1877	756	9783

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" for "hunting trophy" purposes, all sources, on 30 June 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A6: International trade in lions and their parts for "hunting trophy" purposes from all sources: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
BF	10	2	7	0	0	16	15	1	2	0	53
BH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
BJ	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	13
BR	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
BW	8	1	0	0	27	26	28	16	3	6	115
CA	0	5	19	9	3	2	10	1	2	3	54
CF	9	0	0	0	3	3	9	1	22	26	73
CM	6	9	1	10	19	16	3	3	12	2	81
CZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ET	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	12
FI	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
FR	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
GA	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MZ	302	10	15	17	26	24	15	17	10	11	447
NA	36	4	10	17	25	13	22	21	34	14	196
NL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TD	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
TG	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TZ	249	237	213	144	214	239	106	133	291	205	2031
UY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
XX	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ZA	349	240	228	331	301	707	627	899	1344	376	5402
ZM	29	3	32	43	71	76	64	63	67	7	455
ZW	114	91	91	97	88	63	47	39	75	61	766
Grand Total	1126	613	622	671	782	1189	948	1197	1866	719	9733

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" for "hunting trophy" purposes, all sources, on 30 June 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A7: International trade in lions and their parts for "commercial" purposes and from all sources.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	1	2	7	1	1	5	6	4	2	7	36
bones	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	586	588
carvings	0	26	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	47
claws	42	36	103	109	105	20	7	5	12	54	493
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1	201
feet	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10
hair	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
leather products (l)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
leather products (s)	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
live	15	57	36	33	31	23	45	22	5	20	287
plates	3	15	3	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	31
skeletons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	173	178
skin pieces	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	11
skins	14	25	21	18	23	20	63	21	0	0	205
skulls	7	22	3	4	1	3	5	11	21	15	92
specimens	1	0	0	0	548	8	0	0	2	7	566
tails	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
teeth	5	4	3	0	5	12	1	1	0	93	124
trophies	10	143	106	12	28	25	15	31	21	65	456
Grand Total	106	330	286	190	743	118	171	97	276	1025	3342

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" for "commercial" purposes, all sources, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A8: International trade in lions and their parts for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Importing countries.

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	3	1	0	17	8	6	7	0	0	42
AL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
AT	1	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
AU	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	7
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
BG	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
BR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
BW	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	21
CA	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	10
CH	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
CL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CM	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CN	2	4	5	0	11	5	2	13	12	5	59
CY	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
DE	2	11	16	0	24	25	10	10	6	9	113
DK	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
ES	0	9	10	18	14	0	2	0	16	0	69
FR	1	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	11
GB	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
GR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GY	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9
HU	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
IN	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
IR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IT	0	3	5	2	3	1	4	1	0	0	19
JM	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
JO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
JP	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
KH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KR	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
KW	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
KZ	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	13
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	890	895
LB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
LV	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LY	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
MA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MU	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
MX	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	9
MY	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
NA	1	0	20	0	0	1	0	7	7	0	36
NG	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	8
NL	0	1	5	2	6	7	14	14	0	0	49
NO	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
PH	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
PK	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	4	13
PL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
QA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
RO	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
RU	2	3	3	2	8	1	2	0	0	1	22
SA	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
SG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SK	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SY	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	11
SZ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
TG	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
TH	0	4	0	0	3	2	12	2	0	0	23
TR	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
TW	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
UA	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
US	75	198	157	77	627	52	56	15	214	7	1478
VE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
ZA	2	30	31	43	0	0	35	0	0	4	145
ZM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	7	17

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Grand Total	106	330	286	190	743	118	171	97	276	1024	3341

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" for "commercial" purposes, all sources, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A9: International trade in lions and their parts for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
AR	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	14
AU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
BE	2	2	0	2	5	2	4	0	0	0	17
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
BW	5	0	0	15	557	10	59	8	7	7	668
CA	0	12	0	5	1	3	4	5	0	1	31
CH	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	10
CI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CN	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	200	0	210
CZ	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	4	18
DE	0	15	0	5	3	0	0	1	3	0	27
DK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ES	4	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	36
ET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FR	1	2	4	0	1	5	2	4	1	2	22
GB	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	8
HT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IT	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
JO	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
JP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MX	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
NA	1	0	0	63	1	1	3	5	0	0	74
NE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PT	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
SD	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	14
TZ	1	0	4	4	2	2	1	3	0	0	17
UA	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
US	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
UY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
VN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
ZA	76	152	94	21	154	67	61	59	59	866	1609
ZM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
ZW	5	133	170	53	5	7	1	8	1	0	383
Grand Total	106	330	286	190	743	118	171	97	276	899	3216

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" for "commercial" purposes, all sources, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A10: International trade in lion "trophies" for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Importing countries.

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	3	1	0	5	1	0	5	0	0	15
AT	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
AU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
BG	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BW	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
CA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
CH	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
CL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CN	2	3	0	0	6	4	1	4	4	1	25
DE	0	7	10	0	1	2	2	3	2	0	27
DK	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
ES	0	7	10	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	27
FR	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
GB	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
GR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GY	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HU	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
IN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IT	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
KR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
KW	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	53
LB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
LV	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MX	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
MY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
NL	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	13
PH	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
PK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RU	0	3	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
SA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SK	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
TR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
UA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	3	85	57	4	3	11	8	5	1	3	180
VE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Grand Total	10	143	106	12	28	25	15	31	21	65	456

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" of "trophies" for "commercial" purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A11: International trade in lion "trophies" for "commercial" purposes and for all sources: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
BW	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CA	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	2	0	1	11
DE	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TZ	1	0	4	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	14
UY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ZA	6	62	13	4	26	17	11	25	16	58	238
ZM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
ZW	1	81	89	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	175
Grand Total	10	143	106	12	28	25	15	31	21	65	456

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" of "trophies" for "commercial" purposes, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 2 February 2012

Table A12: International trade in lion "skins" for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Importing countries.

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
AT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
BW	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CN	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	9	0	2	18
CY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DE	2	4	2	0	5	6	7	0	4	5	35
ES	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	7
FR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
IN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IT	0	0	2	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	11
JP	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	12
NL	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	10
NO	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
QA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
RU	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
SA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
SG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	11	15	12	1	2	8	6	4	0	1	60
ZA	0	0	0	8	0	0	35	0	0	4	47
Grand Total	14	25	21	18	23	20	63	21	21	15	241

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" of "skins" for "commercial" purposes, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A13: International trade in lion "skins" for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
BE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BW	0	0	0	15	10	2	58	8	7	7	107
CA	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
CH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
CI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
ET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
MX	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NA	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	7
TZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
ZA	9	16	19	0	10	10	0	2	14	1	81
ZW	2	1	2	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	18
Grand Total	14	25	21	18	23	20	63	21	21	15	241

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" of "skins" for "commercial" purposes, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A14: International trade in "live" lions for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Importing countries.

Importing Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	2	0	0	16
AL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
AU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
CM	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
ES	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	6
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
JM	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
KH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
KR	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
KZ	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	13
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
MA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MU	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
MX	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
MY	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NG	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	4	12
RO	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
RU	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
SK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SY	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	11
SZ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TG	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
TH	0	4	0	0	3	2	12	2	0	0	23
TR	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
TW	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
US	0	0	1	2	0	10	4	2	0	0	19
VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
ZA	2	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
ZM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	7	17
Grand Total	15	58	36	33	31	23	45	22	5	20	288

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" of "live" animals for "commercial" purposes, all sources, on 9 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A15: International trade in "live" lions for "commercial" purposes and from all sources: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AR	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	14
AU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
BE	0	2	0	2	5	0	4	0	0	0	13
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
BW	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CH	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
CN	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
CZ	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	4	18
DE	0	14	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	23
ES	4	0	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
FR	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
HT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
HU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IT	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
JO	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
JP	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MX	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
NE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PT	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
SD	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	14
UA	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
US	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
VN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ZA	0	0	0	6	9	1	8	21	2	13	60
ZW	0	25	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Grand Total	15	57	36	33	31	23	45	22	5	20	287

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" of "live" animals for "commercial" purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A16: International trade in wild source lions and their parts for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	5	12	5	6	11	5	15	11	10	5	85
bone pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bones	0	0	2	0	10	4	8	4	20	274	322
carvings	0	40	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	49
claws	121	68	148	60	115	44	24	44	67	42	733
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11
feet	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	21
garments	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	11
hair	0	0	50	5	1	1	6	51	5	7	126
leather items	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
leather products (l)	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	11
leather products (s)	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
legs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
live	7	17	38	30	16	16	16	17	26	71	254
plates	9	19	8	4	1	0	6	2	0	0	49
skeletons	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skin pieces	2	0	4	3	0	13	4	1	4	1	32
skins	95	70	38	38	38	50	78	39	129	88	663
skulls	105	51	413	14	19	27	15	20	128	51	843
specimens	441	1128	1485	1079	2291	3109	394	141	371	432	10871
tails	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
teeth	299	4	5	2	10	5	0	0	0	12	337
trophies	541	536	550	491	676	702	708	729	278	379	5590

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	1640	1947	2752	1740	3188	3982	1283	1062	1057	1378	20029

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" of "wild" source specimens, all purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A17: International trade in captive bred lions and their parts for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	6	0	2	7	5	13	82	36	151
bone carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bone pieces	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7
bones	1	0	0	0	7	19	4	64	426	375	896
claws	0	0	4	8	0	41	0	18	40	72	183
feet	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	18
Garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
hair	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
live	180	201	154	148	117	153	126	202	142	213	1636
plates	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skeletons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	101	106
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
skins	23	18	5	4	16	82	20	14	16	28	226
skulls	25	6	10	4	8	101	8	5	26	12	205
specimens	0	1630	153	336	91	36	254	0	0	14	2514
tails	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
teeth	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	4	121	138
trophies	73	112	135	241	213	405	411	710	697	293	3290
unspecified	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	313	1968	473	744	454	857	929	1046	1443	1268	9495

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" of "captive-bred" sources, all purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A18: International trade in captive bred lions and their parts for all purposes: Exporting countries.

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
AR	10	29	4	2	4	14	3	0	7	1	74
AT	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	14	30	58
AU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	9
BE	2	2	11	4	5	4	2	0	5	10	45
BH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	5	14
BJ	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
BO	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	14
BR	6	3	25	320	8	0	0	0	0	0	362
BW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
BY	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11
CA	2	11	0	2	7	5	1	0	23	7	58
CD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
CH	5	6	2	9	16	5	7	1	3	1	55
CM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	6	40
CN	0	3	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	1	27
CO	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
CU	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
CZ	4	0	7	8	0	0	9	1	19	17	65
DE	5	11	0	1	0	8	0	3	19	37	84
DK	3	0	1	0	0	2	7	0	10	11	34
DZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EC	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
EG	6	12	9	15	0	17	0	14	0	0	73
ES	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	55	14	93
ET	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	206
FI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	2	16
FR	0	30	2	8	8	10	0	0	15	20	93
GB	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	22
GT	8	7	4	3	6	1	2	0	2	1	34
HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
HN	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
HU	0	5	9	1	1	0	0	0	6	12	34
ID	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	20
IL	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
IT	7	7	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	19
JO	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	7	12
JP	49	17	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	80
KR	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	22	0	0	32
KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
KZ	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	23
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	168	174
LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
LR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LV	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	12
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8
MA	4	4	5	36	0	0	0	0	0	13	62
MC	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
MM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
MN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	12
MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
MX	0	19	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	31
MY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MZ	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
NE	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NL	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	11
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	28	39
NZ	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
PE	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
PL	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	12	4	25
PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	14
PT	1	1	6	0	12	0	2	0	4	4	30
PY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
QA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
RE	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	8
RO	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	16	19	8	58
RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	8
RU	0	7	0	0	4	0	5	17	41	21	95
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
SG	0	1600	29	2	80	1	12	0	0	2	1726
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
SK	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	11
SV	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8

Exporting Country (range States in bold)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
SY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
SZ	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	32
TG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TH	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	24
TM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
TN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
TR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	9	22
TZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
UA	2	0	13	10	0	16	0	0	8	4	53
UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
US	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	391	77	476
UY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
UZ	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
VE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	86	108
XX	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	14	20
ZA	138	122	258	279	258	690	580	921	1339	1145	5730
ZM	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	16	23
ZW	0	0	17	15	0	56	36	2	0	0	126
Grand Total	311	1950	458	747	446	864	925	1044	2241	1907	10893

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net exports" from "captive-bred" sources, all purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A19: International trade in F1 captive born lions and their parts for all purposes

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
feet	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
live	2	12	11	28	10	12	24	27	3	10	139
skins	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
skulls	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
specimens	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	4	50
trophies	21	23	19	2	0	0	0	1	5	5	76
Grand Total	59	35	30	30	10	14	24	28	52	19	301

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" from "F1 captive born" sources, all purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A20: International trade in pre-Convention lions and their parts from "pre-Convention" for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
claws	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
leather products (l)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
leather products (s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skins	2	0	0	3	1	3	5	4	0	0	18
skulls	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	12
Specimen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
teeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
trophies	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	13
Grand Total	7	5	1	8	5	6	11	8	1	4	56

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" from "pre-Convention" sources, all purposes, on 9 July 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A21: International trade in ranches raised lions and their parts for all purposes

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Live	NG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Skins	ZA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
Trophies	ZA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total		1	0	2	0	1	16	0	0	1	0	21

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" from "ranch raised" sources, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A22: International trade in lions and their parts from "illegal" sources and for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
bone pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
bones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	6	20
claws	0	0	0	54	0	72	2	18	0	172	318
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	15	215
feet	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
hair	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8
live	0	5	4	4	4	2	3	4	1	9	36
plates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skin pieces	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
skins	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	1	3	1	16
skulls	1	0	0	5	2	1	2	0	1	0	12
specimens	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	35	0	0	55
teeth	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	7	0	2	19
trophies	0	0	1	2	1	5	1	5	6	3	24
Grand Total	4	9	11	76	13	101	27	84	211	211	747

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "net imports" from "illegal" sources, all purposes, on 9 July 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A23: International trade in lions and their parts from Benin, from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Live		AE	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
skin pieces		US	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Specimens	ml	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
Trophies		DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies		FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	8
Trophies		RU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies		US	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Total			3	0	0	2	4	24	0	4	0	9	46

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Benin", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.
Subsequent analysis indicated that all were from wild sources except for the six live animals exported to the United Arab Emirates which were captive bred; two were exported for commercial purposes, two for zoo purposes and two for personal purposes.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A24: International trade in wild source lion parts from Benin for listed purposes.

Purpose	Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hunting trophy	trophies		DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hunting trophy	trophies		FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Hunting trophy	trophies		RU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunting trophy	trophies		US	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scientific	skin pieces		US	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Scientific	skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Scientific	specimens	ml	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Benin", wild source, listed purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A25: International trade in lions and their parts from Botswana from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
hair	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	11
live	4	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	1	1	19
skins	0	0	1	15	10	6	68	8	7	9	124

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
skulls	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	6
specimens	150	0	997	928	786	1672	40	36	29	0	4638
trophies	9	2	0	0	27	22	28	15	1	5	109
Grand Total	163	2	998	947	827	1707	149	61	40	15	4909

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", all sources, all purposes, on 2 August 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 3 February 2012

Table A26: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from Botswana for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
hair	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	11
live	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
skins	0	0	1	15	10	6	68	8	7	9	124
skulls	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	6
specimens	150	0	997	928	786	1672	40	36	29	0	4638
trophies	9	2	0	0	27	22	28	15	1	5	109
Grand Total	163	2	998	947	823	1704	143	61	39	14	4894

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", wild source, all purposes, on 2 August 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A27: International trade in captive bred lions from Botswana for all purposes.

Source	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Captive bred	live	ZA	0	0	0	0	4	3	6	0	1	1	15

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", captive sources, all purposes, on 2 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A28: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from Botswana for commercial purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
live	ZA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
skins	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
skins	ZA	0	0	0	15	10	2	58	3	7	7	102
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	546	8	0	0	0	0	554
trophies	US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	ZA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grand Total												669

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", wild source, commerce purpose, on 2 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A29: International trade in wild source lion parts from Botswana for hunting trophy purposes

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
skins	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Subtotal skins		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
skulls	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
skulls	CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Subtotal skulls		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	6
trophies	BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	ES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	3
trophies	FI	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	3
trophies	MX	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
trophies	US	6	1	0	0	16	17	22	11	1	4	109
trophies	ZA	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	2	0	1	17
trophies	ZM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	ZW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

.Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Subtotal trophies		8	1	0	0	27	22	28	15	1	5	151
Grand Total												159

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", wild source, hunting trophy purpose, on 2 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A30: International trade in wild source lion parts from Botswana for personal purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
skins	CN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	SK	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skins	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	30
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
trophies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", wild source, personal purposes, on 2 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A31: International trade in wild source lion parts from Botswana for scientific purposes.

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
hair		CH	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0
specimens	g	US	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0
specimens	ml	CH	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
specimens	ml	US	0	0	0	0	0	1092	0	0	0	0
specimens		CH	0	0	61	66	28	7	34	36	0	0
specimens		US	150	0	934	862	16	546	6	0	0	0
specimens		ZA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	29	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Botswana", wild source, scientific purposes, on 2 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A32: International trade in lion parts from Burkina Faso from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
trophies	CZ	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
trophies	FR	7	9	18	11	11	8	14	0	13	10	101
trophies	IT	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	7
trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
trophies	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	PL	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	US	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Grand Total		10	13	20	14	13	16	15	1	16	10	128

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Burkina Faso", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A33: International trade in wild source lion parts from Burkina Faso for hunting trophy or personal purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Trophies	CZ	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trophies	FR	7	9	18	11	11	8	14	0	0	0	78
Trophies	IT	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Trophies	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Trophies	PL	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Trophies	US	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Grand Total												104

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Burkina Faso", wild source, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Subsequent analysis revealed that all wild specimens were exported for hunting trophy or personal purposes. UNITED STATES imports in 2008 and 2009 were from NAMOUNGOU SAFARI and FARO SAFARI (LEMIS data).

Table A34: International trade in lions and their parts from Cameroon from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Live	ZA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
skin pieces	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
specimens	NL	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	40
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	21
specimens	ZA	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Teeth	US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	AU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	BE	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
Trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Trophies	ES	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	8
Trophies	FR	0	6	1	6	9	11	0	0	8	0	41
Trophies	IT	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	US	3	2	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	13
Trophies	ZA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal trophies		6	9	1	10	19	16	3	3	12	2	81
Grand Total		6	9	2	30	60	17	27	3	12	3	169

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Cameroon", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Upon further investigation, all were found to be from wild sources with the exception of the one live specimen exported to South Africa in 2005 which was captive bred and traded for zoo purposes. All skins, skulls, teeth and trophies were exported as hunting trophies or for personal purposes. Cameroon exporters: FARO WEST-PIERRE GUERLLINI, COMORES SAFARIE SERVICES, LIFE-FORM TAXIDERMY, TRADITION ET SAFARI, HIPPO-CAMP. All "specimens" were exported for scientific purposes as were the four skin pieces exported to the UNITED STATES in 2007.

Table A35: International trade in lion parts from Central African Republic from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Skins	IR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Trophies	BE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Trophies	DK	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Trophies	FR	5	0	0	0	2	1	8	0	15	20	51
Trophies	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Trophies	MX	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	US	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Trophies	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Total		9	0	0	0	3	3	9	1	22	26	73

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Central African Republic", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Upon further investigation, all were found to be from wild sources and were traded as hunting trophies or for personal purposes.

Table A36: International trade in lion parts from Ethiopia from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Claws	GB	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Skins	NG	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Skins	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
specimens	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	171
Trophies	AE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies	BH	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Trophies	US	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	11
Subtotal trophies		2	2	3	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	17
Grand Total		2	4	5	6	0	6	372	1	0	2	398

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Ethiopia", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Upon further investigation, all were found to be from wild sources with the exception of the one live specimen exported to South Africa in 2005 which was captive bred and traded for zoo purposes. All skins, skulls, teeth and trophies were exported as hunting trophies or for personal purposes. All "specimens" were exported for scientific purposes as were the four skin pieces exported to the UNITED STATES in 2007.

Table A37: International trade in lion parts from Ethiopia from listed sources and for all purposes.

Sources	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Wild	skins	NG	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wild	skins	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wild	specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	165
Wild	trophies	AE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wild	trophies	US	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	11
Illegal	claws	GB	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Illegal	skins	NG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal	skins	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal	trophies	BH	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Captive bred	specimens	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	200
Captive bred	specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Grand total			2	4	5	6	0	6	372	1	0	2	398

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Ethiopia", listed sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A38: International trade in wild source lion parts from Ethiopia for the listed purposes.

Purpose	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Commercial	skins	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hunting trophy	trophies	AE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hunting trophy	trophies	US	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	11
Personal	skins	NG	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scientific	specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	165

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Ethiopia", wild source, listed purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Notes: Ethiopian exporters: TAXIDERMY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, TAXIDERMY PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, ETHIOPIAN RIFT VALLEY SAFARIS P.L.C. Scientific specimens went to: LGD, NCI-Frederick, NIH

Table A39: International trade in lions and their parts from Kenya from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Bodies		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bodies		JP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bodies		US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Claws		AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	18
Claws		GB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Claws		US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garments		GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hair		US	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	62
leather products (l)		GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Live		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Skins		FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skins		GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Skins		NL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Specimens		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Specimens		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Specimens		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Specimens	flasks	US	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	35	0	0	75
Specimens	g	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	62	71
Specimen	g	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
Specimens	g	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Specimens	kg	US	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Specimens	ml	US	55	625	370	0	316	0	0	1	0	0	1367
Specimens	ml	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Specimens		US	0	0	30	38	92	0	0	35	0	0	195
Teeth		GB	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Teeth		US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trophies		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trophies		GB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total													2216

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Kenya", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A40: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from Kenya for all purposes.

Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Bodies		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bodies		JP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bodies		US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Claws		AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	18
Claws		US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hair	g	US	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	62
Live		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Skins		NL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Specimens	flasks	US	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	35	0	0	75
Specimens	g	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	62	71
Specimens	ml	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Specimens	g	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Specimens	kg	US	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Specimens	ml	US	55	625	370	0	316	0	0	1	0	0	1367
Specimens	ml	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Specimens		US	0	0	30	38	92	0	0	0	0	0	160
Teeth		GB	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Teeth		US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trophies		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trophies		CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trophies		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trophies		GB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total													2081

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Kenya", wild sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010. Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A41: International trade in lion parts from Kenya from listed sources and for all purposes.

Source	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Captive born	skins	FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal	claws	GB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal	specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35
Pre-	leather products (l)	GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Source	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Convention													
Pre-Convention	skins	GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Wild	Claws	AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
Wild	hair (g)	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Wild	live	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wild	Specimens (g)	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Wild	specimens (g)	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	62	67
Wild	specimens (ml)	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Wild	trophies	AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wild	trophies	CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wild	trophies	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Kenya", listed sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A42: International trade in wild source lion specimens from Kenya for listed purposes.

Purpose	Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Travelling exhibit	bodies		AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Travelling exhibit	bodies		JP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Educational	specimens		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hunting trophy	teeth		US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal	bodies		US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Personal	claws		AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0
Personal	claws		US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Personal	live		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Personal	skins		NL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal	skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Personal	teeth		GB	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal	trophies		CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Personal	trophies		GB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific	hair		US	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific	skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Scientific	specimens	flasks	US	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	35	0	0
Scientific	specimens	g	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Scientific	specimens	kg	US	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific	specimens	ml	US	55	625	370	0	316	0	0	1	0	0
Scientific	specimens	ml	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Scientific	specimens		US	0	0	30	38	92	0	0	0	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Kenya", wild source, listed purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Lion specimens imported to the UNITED STATES for scientific purposes by FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NATIONAL CANCER CTR, and MontanaStateUniversity, Department of Ecology. Kenya exporters are MPALA RESEARCH CENTRE, LAIKIPIA PREDATOR PROJECT, and AFRICAN CONSERVATION CENTRE (LEMIS).

Table A43: International trade in lions and lion parts from Mozambique, all sources, all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
live	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skin pieces	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	13	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	17
skulls	13	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	4	27
teeth	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	272
trophies	15	10	15	15	26	18	15	18	21	26	179
Grand Total	306	10	15	18	27	24	16	18	29	36	499

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Mozambique", all sources, all purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A44. International trade in wild source lion skins from Mozambique for "hunting trophy" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
live	PT	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Skins	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
skins	ZA	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	20
skin pieces	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skulls	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skulls	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skulls	US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
skulls	ZA	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	18
teeth	ZA	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
trophies	AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	ES	2	2	4	4	14	3	2	3	2	3	39
trophies	FR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	GB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	IT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
trophies	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
trophies	PL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	PT	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	18
trophies	US	4	3	6	5	4	3	5	5	1	1	37
trophies	XX	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
trophies	ZA	6	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	9	3	42
trophies	ZW	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	3	11

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Mozambique", "wild" source, "hunting trophy" purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A45. International trade in wild source lion skins from Mozambique for "personal" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
carvings	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skins	ZA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	ZA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	AU	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	ZA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Mozambique", "wild" source, "personal" purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A46: International trade in lions and their parts from Namibia from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Bones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
claws	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	5	13	2	80
leather products (s)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
skins	1	2	0	5	3	6	5	4	9	7	42
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skulls	2	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	16
specimens	184	400	4	50	0	0	0	0	0	12	650
teeth	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
trophies	12	6	16	21	31	18	23	23	28	24	202
Grand Total	229	409	24	137	37	24	28	35	61	46	1030

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", all sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.
Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A47: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from Namibia for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
bones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
claws	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	5	13	2	80
leather products (s)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	1	2	0	5	3	6	5	4	9	7	42
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skulls	2	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	16
specimens	184	400	4	50	0	0	0	0	0	12	650
teeth	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Trophies	12	6	16	20	31	18	23	23	25	23	197
Grand Total	229	409	24	136	37	24	28	35	56	46	1024

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", wild source, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A48: International trade in lions and their parts from Namibia from the listed sources and for all purposes.

Source	Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Captive bred	live	ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Captive bred	trophies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Illegal	trophies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Illegal	trophies	PL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pre-convention	trophies	US	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", listed sources, all purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A49: International trade in wild source lion specimens from Namibia for hunting trophy purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Bodies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bones	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Claws	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
Skins	DE	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Skins	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Skulls	DE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Teeth	DE	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Trophies	AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trophies	BE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	BG	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	CH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
trophies	DE	1	0	4	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	17
trophies	DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	ES	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
trophies	FR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	GB	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
trophies	HR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	6
trophies	NL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	10
trophies	PL	0	2	0	0	3	3	10	0	0	0	18
trophies	PT	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
trophies	SE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
trophies	TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
trophies	US	2	1	2	9	11	6	7	8	7	7	60

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
trophies	ZA	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	8
Subtotal trophies		5	6	11	16	26	16	23	20	22	11	156
Grand Total		42	12	22	33	52	32	46	41	35	16	331

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", wild source, hunting trophy purpose, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A50: International trade in wild source lion parts from Namibia for personal purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
claws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
skins	0	2	0	2	2	5	2	3	0	0	16
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skulls	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	8
Trophies	7	0	5	6	7	2	0	3	7	11	48
Grand Total	8	3	6	8	9	7	2	9	27	17	96

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", wild source, personal purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A51: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from Namibia for the listed purposes.

Purpose	Term	Unit	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Commercial	claws		DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Commercial	claws		ZA	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Commercial	leather products (s)		JP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Commercial	skins		DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Commercial	skins		JP	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Commercial	skins		ZA	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
Commercial	trophies		ZA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Educational	skulls		US	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Educational	trophies		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Personal	claws		IN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Personal	skin pieces		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	skins		CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Personal	skins		DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Personal	skins		ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	skins		SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	skins		SL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Personal	skins		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Personal	skins		ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Personal	skulls		DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	skulls		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	skulls		ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Personal	trophies		AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Personal	trophies		FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	trophies		HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	trophies		TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Personal	trophies		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Personal	trophies		ZA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Scientific	skulls		US	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scientific	specimens	flasks	US	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Scientific	specimens	g	US	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
Scientific	specimens		US	184	0	4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
Scientific	trophies		US	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "Namibia", wild source, listed purposes, on 3 August 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A52: International trade in lions and their parts from South Africa from all sources and for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	3	3	4	0	3	3	12	19	87	15	149
bone carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bone pieces	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	12
bones	1	0	2	0	17	23	5	70	434	638	1190
carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	6	27
claws	119	68	82	61	114	85	24	74	77	289	993
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11
feet	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	36
garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
hair	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
leather products (l)	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	8
leather products (s)	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
live	17	36	31	62	47	66	66	129	102	188	744
plates	9	16	9	5	1	0	5	1	0	0	46
skeletons	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	48	56
skin pieces	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	16	2	0	27
skins	91	58	34	19	45	109	54	34	48	66	558
skulls	115	39	14	7	18	125	15	20	62	47	462
specimens	52	0	100	0	2	0	79	32	75	5	345
tails	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
teeth	125	4	2	1	10	16	0	0	4	133	295
trophies	177	304	266	355	353	552	659	944	897	387	4894
Grand Total	736	529	556	520	610	984	1041	1350	1813	1899	10038

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", all sources, all purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A53: International trade in wild source lions and their parts from South Africa for all purposes.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
bodies	3	3	1	0	3	2	9	6	6	4	37
bone pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bones	0	0	2	0	10	4	1	4	14	266	301
carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
claws	119	68	79	53	114	44	24	38	37	32	608
derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11
feet	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	19
garments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
leather products (l)	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	8
leather products (s)	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
live	0	18	6	5	4	3	0	4	16	28	84
plates	9	16	8	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	43
skeletons	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skin pieces	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	11
skins	69	50	29	13	28	27	36	22	35	44	353
skulls	89	37	8	2	10	24	7	14	36	35	262
specimens	52	0	0	0	1	0	79	32	74	3	241
tails	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
teeth	125	4	1	1	10	4	0	0	0	12	157
trophies	149	192	177	182	235	284	414	454	374	93	2554
Grand Total	631	389	319	269	416	396	583	578	611	529	4721

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa" from "wild sources", all purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A54: International trade in wild source lions and their parts to South Africa.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
bones	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	9
claws	16	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	76

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
live	4	30	29	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	86
skins	28	0	0	16	17	24	71	4	17	30	207
skulls	27	0	2	0	6	22	0	0	9	18	84
specimens	0	0	2	0	20	9	0	0	29	0	60
teeth	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
trophies	35	37	34	35	42	26	23	27	36	18	313
Grand Total	375	67	67	131	85	84	103	33	91	67	1103

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross exports" to "South Africa", from "wild" sources, all purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A55. International trade in wild source lions from South Africa for "hunting trophy" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
bodies	CA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
bodies	KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bodies	SE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bodies	SG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
bone pieces	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
bones	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
bones	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
bones	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	10	7
bones	VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
claws	DE	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
claws	ES	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
claws	US	43	4	1	36	0	12	17	36	16	6
derivatives	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
derivatives	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
feet	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
feet	ES	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
feet	FR	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
feet	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
garments	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
leather products (s)	JP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
plates	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
skin pieces	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skin pieces	US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
skins	AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	AR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	BE	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
skins	CA	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
skins	CH	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skins	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
skins	DE	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skins	ES	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
skins	FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	IT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
skins	JP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	NO	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
skins	SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	TZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	US	31	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	7
skins	UY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls (kg)	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skulls	AE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	AR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
skulls	AU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	BE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	CA	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
skulls	CH	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skulls	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skulls	DE	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skulls	ES	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
skulls	FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	GB	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
skulls	IT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skulls	JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skulls	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
skulls	NO	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
skulls	NZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Skulls	SG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skulls	SI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	SZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	TZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skulls	UA	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
skulls	US	50	1	2	2	3	13	2	6	13	16
specimens	JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
teeth	BR	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
teeth	NO	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
teeth	US	90	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
trophies	AE	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
trophies	AT	0	5	0	2	0	4	2	4	2	1
trophies	AU	2	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	1	0
trophies	AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
trophies	BE	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
trophies	BR	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	BS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
trophies	CA	1	2	1	0	4	3	1	4	7	0
trophies	CH	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
trophies	CI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CL	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	5
trophies	DE	3	6	1	3	6	6	4	2	1	3
trophies	DK	0	1	3	3	1	0	2	3	9	1
trophies	ES	22	10	6	11	11	4	11	19	16	6
trophies	FI	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	6	2
trophies	FR	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	2	2
trophies	GB	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
trophies	HU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
trophies	ID	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	IN	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	IS	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0
trophies	IT	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
trophies	KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
trophies	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
trophies	LT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
trophies	LV	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	MA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
trophies	MC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
trophies	MX	0	2	3	1	0	0	4	1	2	5
trophies	MY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	MZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	NG	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	NL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
trophies	NO	2	2	0	2	0	1	3	1	2	1
trophies	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
trophies	NZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	PH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	PK	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
trophies	PL	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	4	6
trophies	PR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	PT	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
trophies	RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
trophies	RU	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	4	4	4
trophies	SA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
trophies	SE	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	2
trophies	SG	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
trophies	SI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	SK	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	SZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
trophies	TZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
trophies	UA	2	6	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	0
trophies	US	91	99	126	138	161	195	333	346	249	245
trophies	VE	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
trophies	XX	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	ZM	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	ZW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "wild source", and "hunting trophy" purposes, on 29 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 6 February 2012

Table A56. International trade in wild source lions from South Africa for "circus or travelling exhibition" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
bodies	KR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
live	US	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
live	ZW	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
trophies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grand Total		0	15	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "wild source", and "circus" purposes, on 29 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 7 February 2012

Table A57. International trade in wild source lions from South Africa for "commercial" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
bodies	FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	NL	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	10
bodies	US	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Subtotal bodies		0	1	1	0	0	1	5	4	1	2	15
bones	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	229
bones	US	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
carvings	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
claws	BW	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
claws	CN	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
claws	DE	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	34

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
claws	ES	0	0	0	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	29
claws	GB	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
claws	NA	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
claws	NL	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
claws	US	40	30	27	5	70	0	7	0	12	0	191
Subtotal claws		40	36	51	22	105	20	7	0	12	0	293
leather products (l)	US	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
leather products (s)	IR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
leather products (s)	US	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Subtotal leather products		3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
live	UG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
live	SZ	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Subtotal live		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
plates	CN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
plates	JP	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
plates	UA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
plates	US	2	15	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	23
Subtotal plates		2	15	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	26
skin pieces	DE	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
skin pieces	US	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Subtotal skin pieces		1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
skins	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skins	BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skins	BW	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	CA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	CN	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	8
skins	CZ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	DE	2	5	1	2	4	3	3	1	5	0	26
skins	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
skins	GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
skins	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skins	IT	0	0	2	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	11
skins	MU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	NL	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	10
skins	QA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
skins	RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skins	RU	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	SG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	US	4	4	11	1	2	3	5	2	0	0	32
Subtotal skins		8	14	18	6	13	7	22	5	13	4	110
skulls	DE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
skulls	FR	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	9
skulls	US	5	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24
Subtotal skulls		6	18	0	0	1	3	3	7	0	0	38
specimens	CN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
specimens	JP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal specimens		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
tails	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Subtotal tails		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
teeth	US	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Subtotal teeth		5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
trophies	AE	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8
trophies	AU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	BW	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
trophies	CA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
trophies	CN	2	3	0	0	6	4	1	3	4	1	24
trophies	DE	0	7	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	16
trophies	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
trophies	FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	GB	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
trophies	GR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	HK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	HU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	IN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	IT	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
trophies	KR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
trophies	KW	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
trophies	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
trophies	LV	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
trophies	MY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
trophies	NL	0	0	3	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	13
trophies	PH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
trophies	PY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
trophies	SZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
trophies	TR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	US	4	33	8	2	3	5	4	3	1	1	64
trophies	VE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Subtotal trophies		9	62	20	3	21	16	9	24	17	14	195
Grand Total		75	150	100	39	142	49	59	40	43	20	717

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", from "wild sources", for "commercial" purposes, on 29 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 8 February 2012

Table A58. International trade in wild source lions from South Africa for "education" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
bodies	CN	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
skeletons	DE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
specimens	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	28	4	2
trophies	CN	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	4	6
trophies	ID	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
trophies	MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "wild source", and "education" purposes, on 29 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 7 February 2012

Table A59. International trade of wild source lions from South Africa for "medical" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "wild source", and "medical" purposes, on 29 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 7 February 2012

Table A60. International trade of wild source lions from South Africa for "personal" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
bodies	CA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bodies	CN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
bodies	FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
bodies	HU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bodies	US	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
bones	US	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
claws	AU	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
claws	ES	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
claws	GB	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
claws	NZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
claws	US	4	10	1	10	9	18	0	4	18	2
derivatives	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
feet	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
feet	NZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
leather products (l)	CN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
leather products (l)	DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
leather products (l)	RU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
leather products (l)	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
leather products (s)	FR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
leather products (s)	US	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
plates	DE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	FR	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	GB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	ID	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	IT	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	PH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	RU	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
plates	US	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skin pieces	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skins	AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	AT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
skins	AU	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
skins	BE	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
skins	BR	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	BW	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
skins	CA	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
skins	CG	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
skins	CH	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	CL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	CM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	CN	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	8	3
skins	DE	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
skins	DK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
skins	FR	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
skins	GB	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
skins	GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	HU	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
skins	IE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
skins	KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skins	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skins	MZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
skins	NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
skins	NL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
skins	NZ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
skins	PH	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	PL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	RU	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	1	1
skins	SA	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	SE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	TR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	UA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
skins	US	6	8	3	2	7	4	2	0	5	1
skulls	AT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	AU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
skulls	CA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
skulls	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skulls	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
skulls	GB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	MZ	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	NL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	NZ	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	TZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	US	1	4	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	2
specimens	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
teeth	AU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
teeth	US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	AE	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	0
trophies	AT	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	AU	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
trophies	AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
trophies	BE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
trophies	BG	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	BR	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
trophies	BW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	CA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	CM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	CN	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	5	4	4
trophies	DE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
trophies	ES	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2
trophies	FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
trophies	FR	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
trophies	GB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	GM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	GR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	HU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
trophies	IL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
trophies	IN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
trophies	IR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
trophies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
trophies	MY	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
trophies	MZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
trophies	NA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	NG	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	NO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	NZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
trophies	PL	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
trophies	RU	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	1	2
trophies	SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
trophies	TG	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
trophies	TZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	UA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
trophies	US	2	3	3	4	1	5	3	4	6	2

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "wild source", and "personal" purposes, on 29 July 2010

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 8 February 2012

Table A61: International trade in captive bred lions and lion parts from South Africa.

Term	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	13	80	36	134
bone carvings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
bone pieces	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
bones	1	0	0	0	7	19	4	64	426	375	896
claws	0	0	4	8	0	41	0	18	40	72	183
feet	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	17
hair	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
live	17	18	26	57	43	66	66	128	86	161	668
plates	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	48	56
skin pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
skins	20	8	4	4	16	82	20	14	15	27	210
skulls	25	2	10	4	8	101	8	5	25	12	200
specimens	0	0	100	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	103
tails	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
teeth	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	4	121	138
trophies	73	112	134	241	211	403	411	707	696	482	3470
Grand Total	147	140	284	316	286	726	613	969	1382	1339	6202

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa" and "captive-bred source", on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 7 February 2012

Table A62: International trade in captive bred lions and lion parts from South Africa for "hunting trophy" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
bodies	CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
bodies	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
bodies	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
bodies	FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
bodies	HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
bodies	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
bodies	MX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
bodies	NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
bodies	SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bodies	SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
bodies	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
bodies	XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
bone pieces	US	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
bones	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
bones	DE	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	9
bones	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	84
bones	US	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	0	42	18	83
claws	ES	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
claws	US	0	0	4	0	0	33	0	0	4	36	77
feet	ES	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
feet	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
live	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
live	GT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
live	MW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
live	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
live	TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
live	UA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
live	US	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
skins	AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	AT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
skins	AU	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
skins	BE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
skins	CA	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	9
skins	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
skins	DE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	DK	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
skins	ES	8	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	4	3	41
skins	FR	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
skins	HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	HU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skins	IT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skins	MX	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
skins	NO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
skins	PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	PL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skins	PT	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
skins	RU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skins	US	9	1	1	0	0	35	0	0	2	5	53
skulls	AE	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
skulls	AG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
skulls	AT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	AU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	BE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	CA	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	9
skulls	CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
skulls	CN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
skulls	CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
skulls	DE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	DK	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
skulls	ES	7	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	2	1	41
skulls	FR	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
skulls	GB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	HU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	MX	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
skulls	NL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	NO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	PL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	PT	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
skulls	SA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	US	13	1	0	0	0	50	4	1	4	5	78
tails	US	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
teeth	AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	30
teeth	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
trophies	AE	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
trophies	AL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	AR	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	2	0	1	13
trophies	AT	0	0	5	6	2	4	1	11	7	1	37
trophies	AU	0	2	1	2	0	4	4	5	3	2	23
trophies	BE	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	5	5	17
trophies	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	3	14
trophies	CA	3	5	0	4	0	16	7	16	15	7	73
trophies	CH	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
trophies	CI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	CN	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	2	20
trophies	CO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	CZ	0	1	5	2	3	1	12	3	16	11	54
trophies	DE	1	1	2	9	7	10	15	15	15	9	84
trophies	DK	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	4	9	9	34
trophies	EE	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Totals
trophies	ES	4	21	26	21	27	37	68	72	49	10	335
trophies	FI	0	1	0	2	1	3	4	13	13	2	39
trophies	FR	0	4	3	1	4	10	3	22	12	16	75
trophies	GB	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
trophies	GT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
trophies	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
trophies	HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
trophies	HU	2	0	1	2	5	3	4	5	6	12	40
trophies	ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
trophies	IN	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
trophies	IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
trophies	IT	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	5	3	2	19
trophies	JP	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
trophies	KW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
trophies	KZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
trophies	LB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
trophies	LI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	LT	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	5	14
trophies	LV	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	MX	3	4	3	0	3	9	12	10	7	5	56
trophies	NA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
trophies	NG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
trophies	NL	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7
trophies	NO	2	2	0	1	6	6	9	13	11	27	77
trophies	NZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	PK	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	5	6	1	19
trophies	PL	0	0	0	4	6	0	2	6	12	4	34
trophies	PR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
trophies	PT	0	4	2	4	8	7	3	1	4	1	34
trophies	QA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
trophies	RE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
trophies	RO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
trophies	RU	0	2	2	8	1	19	20	24	34	5	115
trophies	SA	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	8
trophies	SE	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	2	1	18
trophies	SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
trophies	SK	2	0	2	4	2	1	2	11	2	4	30
trophies	TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
trophies	UA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5
trophies	US	45	54	63	125	117	223	214	403	379	242	1865
trophies	UY	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
trophies	VE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
trophies	VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	0	33
trophies	XX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
trophies	ZW	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total		125	109	145	222	220	633	414	689	2697	2929	8183

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "captive-bred source", and "hunting trophy" purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 8 February 2012

Table A63: International trade in captive bred lions and lion parts from South Africa for "commercial" purposes.

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
bodies	AE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
bones	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
claws	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
claws	US	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
feet	CY	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
feet	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
live	AE	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0

Term	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
live	AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
live	CA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
live	CM	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
live	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
live	FR	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
live	MU	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
live	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	NG	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	TG	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
live	TH	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	0
live	TW	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
live	US	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0
live	VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
live	ZM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	7
plates	US	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
skeletons	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	29
skeletons	VN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
skins	AE	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
skins	AT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
skins	AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skins	DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	4
skins	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skins	NO	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
skins	US	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
skulls	AT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
skulls	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
skulls	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
skulls	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
skulls	US	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
specimens	US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
teeth	HK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
teeth	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
teeth	US	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
trophies	AE	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	0
trophies	AT	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
trophies	DE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
trophies	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
trophies	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
trophies	GY	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trophies	LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
trophies	PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
trophies	US	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: UNEP-WCMC CITES Trade Database searched by "gross imports" from "South Africa", "captive-bred source", and "commercial" purposes, on 21 July 2010.

Data for 2009-10, obtained on 7 February 2012