Wildlife Trade in Georgia

Association „Green Alternative“

Issued through the financial support of the Canadian Embassy

Tbilisi
2002

EXPORT
(FLORA)

year of issuance	Ap-pendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of destination	Number of export permit	Purpose	Source	Remarks
1997	II	Galanthus ikarea	bulbs	10 000 000 no.	TR	001/P	T	W	
1998	II	Galanthus ikarea	bulbs	10 000 000 no.	TR	002/P	T	W	
1999	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	10 000 000 no.	TR	003/P	T	R	
2000	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	5 000 000 no.	TR	004/P	T	R	due to some reasons it was canceled
2000	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	5 000 000 no.	NL	005/P	T	R	due to some reasons it was canceled
2000	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	30 no.	US	006/P	S	W	
2000	II	Galanthus lagodechianus	bulbs	2 no.	US	007/P	S	W	
2000	II	Galanthus caucasicus	bulbs	10 no.	US	008/P	S	W	
2000	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	5 000 000 no.	TR	009/P	T	R	it was issued instead of permit # 004/P
2000	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	5 000 000 no.	NL	010/P	T	R	it was issued instead of permit # 005/P

IMPORTS
(FAUNA)

year of issuance	Appendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of export	Number of export permit	Purpose	Source	Remarks
2000	I	Elephant Maximus	live animals 1-male 2-female	2 no.	LA	Unknown	Z	W	

EXPORT
(FAUNA)

year of issuance	Ap-pendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of destination	Number of export permit	Purpose	Source	Remarks
		MAMMALIA							
1997	II	Phocoena phocoena	Samples of Tissues	400 g.	UA	002/A	S	W	**Note:** Samples of Tissues mean: internal organs, blood, skin, muscles.
1997	II	Phocoena phocoena	Samples of Tissues	400 g.	BE	003/A	S	W	
1997	II	Phocoena phocoena	Samples of Tissues	400 g.	DE	004/A	S	W	
1998	II	Phocoena phocoena	Samples of Tissues	400 g.	UA	009/A	S	W	
1999	I	Loxodonta africana	Paintings: 64x25 cm 66x36 cm 67x40 cm 64x25 cm	4 no.	DE	011/A	P	U	Paintings were made with bones of Elephant.

1999	?	?	Grand Piano with keyboard made by bones of Elephant.	1 no.	CH	-----	P	U	it was exported in accordance with one of exemptions under Article VII.
		AVES							
2000	III	Anas crecca	TRO	78 no.	IT	017/A	H	W	

EXPORT
(FLORA)

year of issuance	Ap-pendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of destination	Number of export permit	Purpose	Source	Remarks
2001	II	Sternbergia fischeriana	bulbs	25 (twenty five) specimens	US	01/P	G/S	A	``A`` means that bulbs were obtained from the live plants collection of the Botany Institute
2001	II	Sternbergia lutea	bulbs	25 (twenty five) specimens	US	02/P	G/S	A	``A`` means that bulbs were obtained from the live plants collection of the Botany Institute
2001	II	Galanthus caucasicus	seeds	10 (ten) gramme	US	03/P	G/S	A	``A`` means that seeds were obtained from the live plants collection of the Botany Institute
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	seeds	10 (ten) gramme	US	04/P	G/S	A	``A`` means that seeds were obtained from the live plants collection of the Botany Institute
2001	II	Cyclamen coum	tubers	100 000 (one hundred thousand) specimens	NL	05/P	T	W	
2001	II	Cyclamen coum	tubers	100 000 (one hundred thousand) specimens	NL	06/P	T	W	
2001	II	Galanthus krasnowii	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	15/P	S	W	

2001	II	Galanthus alpinus	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	16/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus platyphyllus	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	17/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	18/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus rizehensis (cilicicus)	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	19/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus lagodechianus	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	20/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus alpinus var. alpinus	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	21/P	S	W	
2001	II	Cyclamen coum	tubers	20 (twenty) specimens	DE	22/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	10 000 000 (ten million) specimens	TR	23/P	T	R	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	3 000 000 (three million) specimens	TR	24/P	T	R	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	1 000 000 (one million)	NL	25/P	T	R	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	1 000 000 (one million)	NL	26/P	T	R	
2001	II	Galanthus	bulbs	12 (twelve)	DE	27/P	S	W	This permit has been issued

		woronowii		specimens					retrospectively
2001	II	Cyclamen adzharicum	tubers	15 (fifteen) specimens	US	29/P	S	W	
2001	II	Cyclamen colchicum	tubers	15 (fifteen) specimens	US	30/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	18 (eighteen) specimens	US	31/P	S	W	
2001	II	Sternbergia lutea	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	US	32/P	S	W	
2001	II	Sternbergia lutea	bulbs	20 (twenty) specimens	US	33/P	S	W	
2001	II	Galanthus woronowii	bulbs	100 (one hundred) specimens	US	34/P	S	W	
2001	II	Cyclamen adzharicum	tuber	25 (twenty-five) specimens	US	35/P	S	W	
2001	II	Cyclamen colchicum	tubers	25 (twenty-five specimens)	US	36/P	S	W	
2001	II	Sternbergia lutea	phytomaterials	300 (three hundred) gramme	US	38/P	S	A	Phytomaterials were obtained from the live plants collection of the Botany Institute

Note: In this year for export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs for commercial purposes (T) the source code ``R`` was used as an exemption due to these bulbs have been collected from private agricultural lands and not from the wild. This issue will be improved for the year of 2002.

IMPORT
(FAUNA)

year of issuance	Appendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of export	Number of export permit	Purpose	
2001	I	Panthera tigris tigris	Live animals (male amd female)	2(two)	KZ	Unknown	Z	

EXPORT
(FAUNA)

year of issuance	Ap-pendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of destination	Number of export permit	Purpose	Sou
2001	II	Papio hamadryas	live animals (females)	2 (two) specimens	AZ	14/A	Z	
2001	I	Panthera pardus saxicolor	live animal (male)	1 (one) specimen	KZ	28/A	Z	

RE-EXPORT
(FAUNA)

e	Appendix	Species	Description	Quantity	Country of destination	Number of re-export certificate	Country of origin of re-exports	Purpose
	II	Tursiops truncatus ponticus	live males	3 (three) specimens	OM	37/A	UA	Q

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Although Georgia is relatively small in size (approximately 70,000 sq. km), it is rich in biological diversity due to its highly varied climatic, geologic, topographic, and hydrologic conditions. Historically, Georgia is the center of biodiversity, with lots of unique and endemic species of wild fauna and flora and ecosystems that are highly valuable in terms of biological diversity. There are number of endangered species of wild fauna and flora that need specific measures for protection, maintenance and restoration. The tendency of wildlife trade is growing up since early 1990, when Soviet Union broke up. During the last decade lots of the facts of illegal international trade (especially export) with endangered species of wildlife were discovered. It has several causes like severe socio-economic crisis and growing poverty rate into the country, low awareness, weak control and monitoring mechanisms from the side of the state.

The wildlife trade represents one of the acute problems of biodiversity protection. Excessive trade of wild fauna and flora could have potentially harmful effect for population of rare and endangered species, especially for endemic ones. This lay foundation to develop and sign the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES) on 3 March 1975 in Washington, United States. This Convention currently has 154 Contracting Parties.

Since 12 August 1996, Georgia represents a party of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES). It was required to develop relevant international and national legal framework in Georgia to ensure biodiversity protection and regulation of the international trade of wildlife.

Besides of CITES, Georgia is a party of various International Conventions related to biodiversity protection.

In 1994, Georgia joined Convention on Biological Diversity to lay legislative base for biodiversity protection. However, still there is a need in developing the national legislation in order to comply the requirements of the Convention on genetic resources. Under the auspices of the convention, Georgia has undertaken international obligations in terms of biodiversity protection and management of genetic resources based on progressive national legislation. However, the main principle of the Convention on "the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources" is not integrated into the relevant national legislation.

In 1996 Georgia joined the "Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat" (Ramsar).

Since 2000 Georgia is the Contracting Party of the "Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals" (CMS or Bonn Convention); Furthermore Georgia is contracting party of agreements existing under the framework of the Bonn Convention.

The aim of the research

The aim of the presented research was to identify the existing problems in the field of the international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora in Georgia, examine trends and highlight challenges for conservation of unique biodiversity.

Methodology

Research methods included review of the relevant national legislation and international rules under the CITES, compiling and analyzing of the international trade (export, import and re-export) data, documents of the Ministry of Environment and State Customs, interviewing the governmental officials, decision-makers, scientists and traders.

GEORGIA'S NATIONAL LEGISLATION REGULATING WILDLIFE TRADE

At the international level, the CITES has established a worldwide system for control and regulation of international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. However, since five years of signing the Convention, Georgia cannot ensure full implementation of the CITES provisions and requirements at the national level. Several facts of illegal international trade with endangered species of wild fauna and flora have been reported in recent years. Despite the lack of the official data and weak control on official level, sets of the data and documents, interviews with scientists, NGOs representatives and local people clearly pointed out an illegal trade with wild plant resources, reptiles and amphibian, as well as international trade with migratory birds. According to the experts' opinion Georgia is one of the ways for illegal wildlife transit and supports for export of native species for trade purposes[1] . Moreover, the official report of the CITES Secretariat, 1996, admitted facts of illegal trade with *Galanthus* bulbs from Georgia and Turkey.

Alongside with above mentioned reasons of weak control and coordination for monitoring and controlling of wildlife trade on state borders, one of the main problems is non-existence of special national legislation, relevant regulations and sub-regulations on the CITES which should regulate all problematic issues in wildlife trade.

The national environmental legislation partly "regulates" international trade of wildlife in Georgia. It should be mentioned, that according to article 50 of the Georgian Law on "Wild Animals World"[2] the international trade of wildlife is regulated through the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" and this law. Itself according to this law (article 50) international trade (export, re-export, import, transit) of wild fauna species and derivates/products thereof demands the special permit/license issued by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia. But it is very unusual that this provision of the law is not used in practice and consequently no permit/license has been issued by the Ministry of Environment. On the above mentioned bases, the international trade in wild fauna species and derivates/products thereof (except of species listed in the CITES appendices) should be considered as an illegal facts. This issue needs improvement and reinforcement, at the national level, through the elaboration of additional regulations/provisions under the law on "Wild Animals World".

Moreover, Georgia does not have a special law on protection of endangered species of wildlife. Currently, the draft law on Georgia's "Red list" and "Red Book" elaborated by WWF Georgia office in 2001 is under the discussion among the governmental structures.

The above mentioned clearly indicates that there is an urgent necessity to create the special law on the CITES in Georgia which will properly regulate the international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

The special (draft) national law on "International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife" has been elaborated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection for the purpose of proper enforcement of the CITES Convention at national level. It will be submitted to the relevant National Executive Institutions/Authorities for consideration and remarks. The CITES national draft law generally includes all provisions of the CITES Convention and it is based on the specific guidelines of the IUCN Environmental Legislation Center. The draft law also aims to active participation of customs service in implementation of the CITES.

---

[1] Species – A call for Action, WWF's Europe/ Middle East Programme.

[2] Adopted by the Parliament in the 1996. Since 1997 the Law on "Wild Animals World" is in force.

The main articles of the draft law are the following:

- General Considerations;
- Field of Application;
- Management and Scientific Authorities;
- Permit Requirements;
- Form and Validity of Permits and Certificates;
- Revocation, Modification and Suspension of Permits;
- Exceptions to Permit Requirements;
- Border Controls;
- Control of Consignments and Permits;
- Control of Traders, Possession, and Domestic Trade;
- Enforcement and Penalties;
- Disposal of Confiscated Specimens;
- Acceptance and Refusal of Foreign Permits;
- Financial Matters.

The CITES national law (including all relevant rules and regulations) will create the legal national framework to control and regulate thoroughly international trade in endangered species of wildlife and consequently implement completely the requirements of the CITES.

Nowadays, state structures are directly using the CITES provisions and requirements (as an international rule) to regulate and control the international trade in endangered wildlife, that according to our opinion could not address all problems. These problems in details are reviewed below.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMNTATION OF THE CITES

According to the CITES provisions the following national administrative structure has been created for implementation of the CITES at the national level:

a) The CITES National Management Authority - under the Department of Biodiversity Protection, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection. The CITES National Management Authority is legitimated for issuance of the CITES permits/certificates.
b) The CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants - based on the State Institute of Botany and Botanical Gardens.
c) The CITES National Scientific Authority for Animals - based on the State Institute of Zoology.

Duties and rights of the CITES National Scientific Authorities are defined according to the CITES provisions.

Control on wildlife international trade in Georgia

Customs is worldwide key tool for control and regulation of the international trade with wildlife. In Georgia, Custom Code does not require from Customs officers to control and monitor the species under the CITES. However, the export-import of wildlife is regulated according to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministry[3] : Custom is required to control export-import according to the licenses of the Ministry of Economics together

[3] Actually there is two annex 3 (regulated export) of Decree N35 of the Cabinet of Minister 23 January, 1995, that is addressed different items. Both them from legal point of view are enforce.

with the Ministry of Environment[4] , the Forestry Department, and the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the regulations of the above mentioned state bodies do not regulate the export-import issues and licensing of the wildlife trade does not exist. Moreover, the issued permits/certificates of National Management Authorities do not represent security papers, due to the lack of financing.

Furthermore, customs officials use the common code system for all flora and fauna species and it is impossible to obtain separately information on the exported/imported/re-exported CITES species from the customs. Obtaining of required detailed information needs tremendous efforts through the investigation of each concrete export declaration in central archives of the Customs archives. At the same time, Customs office provides information on the exported-imported wildlife in sum in kilogram's or tones annually.

Such conditions create problems for the CITES National Management Authority of Georgia to register and create the full database on international trade in wildlife in Georgia.

CITES National Management Authority issues the certificates/permits for legal wildlife trade, however, due the existing collisions in Georgian legislation regarding the international obligations of Georgia under CITES, together with week Customs control, resulted the facts of illegal trade with wildlife[5] . Various Customs' offices of the importer countries have identified several facts of illegal imports.

Additionally, the Georgian legislation does not specify the mechanism for confiscation of illegally exploited wildlife by the Customs or the relevant authorities.

The mechanisms for improvement of the situation and control the wildlife trade is adoption of national legislation on the CITES, creation of the special registration code for the CITES species, creation of the confiscation mechanisms, filling existing gaps and collisions of related legislation, together with training of Customs officers to identify the wildlife species under the CITES or national legislation.

LEGAL INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE TRADE UNDER THE CITES

List of Wildlife under the CITES Spread in Georgia

During the researching period it becomes clear that the list of wild fauna and flora species which are entered into the CITES appendices and are spread in Georgia did not exist. Researchers team has prepared and published the list of species included in I and II appendixes of CITES Convention[6] (See **Annex I.** List of species spread in Georgia under the CITES). There is 62 species of flora[7] and 67 species of fauna[8] .

Official Data of Georgia on the international trade with endangered species of wild fauna and flora

Reinforcement of relevant regulations and control processes is essential condition for implementation of the CITES Convention. According to the data of the Georgian National Management Authority of the CITES, generally the facts of the international trade (especially export), are mainly for scientific purposes **(Annex II)**. Only two plant species (*Galanthus woronowii* bulbs and *Cyclamen coum* tubers listed in the II appendix) are exported for commercial purposes every year as decorative plants, under the framework of the Convention. However, according to the data of the Customs Department in 2000 *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs (5 million bulbs) were exported from Georgia as medicinal plant.

[4] According the new legislation the export of timber is regulated by State Department of Forestry and Ministry of Economics.

[5] Interviews with the National Management Authority of CITES.

[6] The list also includes migratory birds.

[7] All species are included in Appendix II CITES.

[8] Nine species are included in Appendix I and rest in appendix II of CITES.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CASE-SURVEYS

Survey on the export of *G. woronowii* bulbs from Georgia

Since 1994 export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs was started from Georgia. Harvesting of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs takes place only in the South-West Georgia, namely in Ajara Autonomous Republic and partly in Guria region. It should be noted that harvesting of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs is permitted only from the cultivated-agricultural lands, cornfields and plantations of citrus and tea. Since 1994 the local peasants are cultivating *Galanthus woronowii* and every year they are keen to be involved in the commercial bulbs harvesting as an additional income source. These people have bilateral agreements with companies. According to the agreements they are responsible to produce these plant resources in their private agricultural lands. Companies are directly involved in export process and representing holders of the CITES export permit. Two-three private companies have monopolized the field. The main importer of *G.woronowii* bulbs is Turkey and partly the Netherlands. In fact Turkey is the re-exporter country, conducting re-exporting of these plant resources into the Netherlands.

The export of *G. woronowii* bulbs is regulated through the CITES export permits that is issued within the frame of the quota defined by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants of Georgia.

The CITES National Management Authority of Georgia has some problems in the regulation and control of harvesting and export of *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C coum* tubers.

Survey of data dealing with sturgeon species in Georgia

According to the national legislation (Georgian "Law on Animals world") and the relevant regulations, catching of sturgeon species from the Georgian territorial water of the Black Sea is strictly forbidden. The reason for it is a sharp reduction of sturgeon species stocks. Based on the national legislation, catching of sturgeons is permitted only for the scientific purposes in limited numbers. According to the information of the CITES Management National Authority of Georgia, neither certificate and/or permit of the CITES have been issued for sturgeons or caviar.

Despite of the above-mentioned, there are cases of illegal fishing and import of sturgeons for a domestic market. The domestic market is "full" with all sturgeons' species of Black and Caspian Sea. During the private interviews with traders, they assert that their sturgeons are legally obtained and herewith they do not have any accompanying legal documentation.

Survey of data dealing with birds of pray in Georgia

The practice of trapping migratory sparrow hawks *Accipiter* spp. for falconry and the indiscriminate hunting of other migratory raptors, together with an illegal trade in raptors, were reported in last years by various experts and NGOs. According to the investigation[9] carried out in 1998, the mortality of the migratory raptors, resulted directly from hunting and trapping, ranges between 1500 and 3000 birds during the autumn migration alongside the Kolkhety Lowland and Ajara-Imereti region.

According to the Georgian legislation the hunting is allowed only in hunting farms regulated through the relevant national regulations, except of the following species of migratory birds:
Coturnix coturnix/Quail;

[9]Investigation has been carried out by Georgian and Dutch researchers (Erwin van Maanen, Irakli Goradze, Alexander Gavashelishvili and Rezo Goradze)

Columbidae/Doves;
Columba palumbus/Wood pigeon;
Streptopelia turtur/Turtle dove;
Gallinago media/Great snipe;
Gallinago gallinago/Snipe;
Crex crex/Corncrace;
Gallinula chloropus/Moorhen;
Lymnocryptes minimus/Jack snipe;
Scolopax rusticola/Wood cock;
Anseridae/Geese;
Anatidae/Ducks;
Fulica atra/Coot;

Falconry and hunting are deeply rooted in Georgia tradition, exacerbated by the current socio-economic crisis, and result in significant mortality of migratory raptors during the autumn migration along strategic bottlenecks in the Kolkheti Lowland and along the Ajara-Imereti mountain range

PROPOSAL MADE BY GEORGIA

In 1999 Georgia, together with the United States of America, prepared a proposal on "Transfer of *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* (Black Sea bottlenose dolphin) from Appendix II to Appendix I" for submission at the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the CITES. The proponents argued that the population is significantly threatened by trade and meets several of the "biological" criteria for listing on Appendix I of the CITES. The proposal was consulted with all CITES parties and certain non-parties that are range states for *Tursiops truncatus ponticus*. Turkey, Bulgaria and Romania supported transfer of the species from Appendix II to Appendix I, while Russia and Ukraine did not offere their opinion in this respect. Unfortunately at the COP11 in April 2000, the proposal was withdrawn. However, during this conference a Decision 11.23 (later renamed 11.139 and 11.91) was adopted which encouraged the relevant countries and the Working Group of the CITES` Animals Committee to collect more biological and trade data. International commercial trade in *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* has continued since the last COP of the CITES and the new trade data (in addition to new biological data) will be included in the revised draft of the uplisting proposal which is anticipated to be submitted to the 12th CITES meeting in November 2002.

WDCS (the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society) has been studying trade in bottlenose dolphins for many years, confirmed that there is a considerable international commercial trade in live bottlenose dolphins from the Black Sea. WDCS has documented the export from the region of more than 70 bottlenose dolphins between 1990 and 2001. Of these, at least 32 have died.[10]

[10] Bulletin of ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area), №4, February, 2002.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General recommendations

- Facilitate and expedite adoption of the special national law on the CITES;
- Establish national mechanism-network for monitoring of wildlife trade involving all competent national authorities;
- Raise public (including decision-makers, stakeholders, customs officials, representatives of private sectors) awareness on the CITES;
- Create a special code for the CITES species registration at Customs to ensure creation of separate database for international trade (export, import, re-export) with the CITES species;
- Facilitate establishment of the National Market of plant resources;
- Create a separate Scientific National Authority in the part of Ichthyology;
- Produce a handbook for falconry in Georgia, with information on raptors and other birds migrating in the area, their conservation status and needs.

Specific recommendations for production, conservation and export of *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C. coum* tubers (in case of necessity it will into force for all geophytes listed in the CITES appendices)

- Raise awareness of representatives of the relevant private sectors and peasants on cultivation and exploitation of *G. woronowii and C.coum* to ensure sustainable and wise use of these resources;
- Detailed inventory of all cultivated areas of *G. woronowii* and *C. coum*;
- Registration of the cultivated areas at the CITES National Management Authority;
- Creation of the comprehensive database on these cultivated sites (including maps) and resources;
- Preparation of the necessary recommendations for the private sector and peasants to improve cultivation and initiate an artificial propagation process of these plants resources;
- Assess resources of *G. woronowii* and *C.coum* in the wild natural and define a population status for them;
- Establish the special mechanism to control and monitor collection of *G. woronowii* bulbs and *C.coum* tubers to ensure inviolability of these plant resources in the wild nature;
- Encourage the direct trade contact between Georgia and the Netherlands to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of these plant resources (principle of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

SURVEY ON EXPORT OF *GALANTHUS WORONOWII* BULBS AND *CYCLAMEN COUM* TUBERS FROM GEORGIA

Chapter 1.
Survey on export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs from Georgia

General information

Since 1994 export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs was started from Georgia. Harvesting of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs takes place only in the South-West Georgia, namely in Ajara Autonomous Republic and partly in Guria region. It should be noted that harvesting of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs is permitted only from the cultivated-agricultural lands, cornfields and plantations of citrus and tea. According to the national rules, collection of *G. woronowii* bulbs from the wild nature is forbidden. Several years ago local peasants were spending lots of the efforts to eradicate *Galanthus woronowii* from agricultural lands, considering it as a weed. However, since 1994 the local peasants have been cultivating *Galanthus woronowii* and every year they are keen to be involved in the commercial bulbs harvesting as an additional income source. Every year, approximately 1500 local peasants are involved in the commercial bulbs harvesting. These people have bilateral agreements with companies. According to the agreements they are responsible to produce these plant resources in their private agricultural lands. Companies are directly involved in export process and representing holders of the CITES export permit. Two-three private companies have monopolized the field. These companies have the official list of agricultural lands/plots where their plant resources are cultivated. For instance, for the year of 2001 two companies submitted to the CITES Management Authority their list of cultivated plots in number of 157 (approximately 90 ha cultivated area) where plant resources should be assessed for establishment of the export quota for the particular year. Furthermore, they have additional reserve cultivated areas (221 plots, approximately 62 ha), which are used according to the rotation principle.[11]

The export of *G. woronowii* bulbs is regulated through the CITES export permits that is issued within the frame of the quota defined by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants of Georgia. Quota establishment annually requires expeditions at the local cultivated sites.

G. Woronowii bulbs production in Georgia

Aforementioned harvesting of *G.woronowii* bulbs occurs in cultivated areas, mainly in cornfields and plantations of citrus and tea. According to the local producers, the planting stock for cultivation comprises:

a) Re-planting material (small bulbs);
b) Natural bulb (vegetative) regeneration;
c) Natural seed regeneration.

To maintain supply of bulbs, the following method of cultivation has been established: At the bulb delivery station, stored bulbs are strained off, filtering the parts of collected materials and the seeds mixed in it. Straining is undertaken mechanically with the mass of filtered soil collected separately. The large bulbs are designed for trade and the small ones together with seeds are used as the sowing material for cultivation.[12]

[11] Interviews with the National Management Authority of CITES
[12] Report by Fauna & Flora International in association with DHKD and WWF Georgia

Bulbs are sown in autumn. By early spring of the following year, the soil surface of the area is overed by *Galanthus* leaves. The harvesting of bulbs is carrying out in May-June, after the plant is dried. The harvesting is carried out on rotational basis, with plots changed annually.

Current scheme for control/regulation of G. woronowii bulbs production and for issuance of the CITES export permit (this scheme is in force since 2000)

This scheme includes the following stages:

- The company submits to the CITES National Management Authority the application-request for the CITES export permission on *G.woronowii* bulbs; The application is submitted along with official list of cultivated plots and treaty with importer;
- The CITES National Management Authority addresses to the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants for assessment of cultivated plots and establishment of annual export quota;
- Expedition of experts nominated by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants at the local cultivated areas;
- Establishment of the annual export quota, by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants, for *G.woronowii* bulbs based on results of the stock assessment;
- Issuance of the CITES export permit in frame of the annual quota.

Existing problems for implementation of the above-explained scheme

In reality, implementation of the above mentioned is connected with following problems that reduced the effectiveness of the scheme:

Due to the absence of the CITES special national law, there is not defined terms for applicants (trade companies) when submission of the application is acceptable for the CITES National Management Authority. Due to this reason in some cases applicants submit their application when stock-assessment is impossible and/or requires permission on short-term basis. The CITES National Management Authority has problems and misunderstanding in this respect.

Due to the lack of financing of the CITES National Scientific Authority, only several experts are assessing the stock of plant resources in short-term (a week) period. It's clear that in these cases it is impossible to assess all cultivated plots. For example, in 2001 private companies submitted to the CITES National Management Authority 157 cultivated plots for stock-assessment and only 50 plots have been assessed by experts. For these reasons the experts used statistical method for rough assessment of stocks of non-assessed plots to determine the annual quota for export. This clearly indicates that annual quota of *G. woronowii* bulbs is not defined properly, that could cause unsustainable and unwise use of the relevant plant resources. According to our opinion, the establishment of annual export quota should be based on assessment of all submitted plots. The latest will ensure the sustainability of these plant resources in the wild.

Due to the lack of finance it is impossible to control and monitor collection process of *G. woronowii* bulbs to ensure inviolability of *Galanthus woronowii* in wild nature.

The lack of knowledge of the customs officers about the CITES and absence of capacity for recognition of the species are serious obstacles for control of the exporting resources at the borders and consequently it is impossible to control the actual export of *G. woronowii* bulbs within established quota and issued export permit.

Problem dealing with the source code for *G. woronowii* bulbs

a) Description of a particular problem

While during the international trade under the CITES, main attention is paid to **a purpose** of international

trade and **source of origin** of specimens subjected to international trade. For definition of a particular purpose and source of origin the CITES has elaborated a code system. To indicate source of origin of plant resources (flora) and products/derivatives thereof is used following two codes: "W" and "A".

"W" - means specimens taken from the wild nature;
"A" - means plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.18.

In 1997-1998, Georgia used the source code "W" in the CITES export permits. Since 1999 Georgia has been using the source code "R" (specimens originated from a ranching operation) for export of *G.woronowii* bulbs. This decision was based on a recommendation of FFI (Fauna and Flora International)[13] which representatives visited Georgia in 1999 and investigated cultivated areas of *G. woronowii* bulbs. It has been suggested that the system of semi-cultivation (transplantation of bulbs collected from the wild) in Georgia for *G. woronowii* bulbs can be considered as a ranching operation. At the beginning of 2001 the CITES Secretariat did not agree to use source "R" for export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs because according to the resolutions of the CITES this code is intended only for specimens of Fauna. Georgia was strictly recommended by the CITES Secretariat that only code "W" should be used for export of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs.

However, since 1994 Georgia created a specific system for production, cultivation and harvesting of *G. woronowii* bulbs. This system does not meet thoroughly the requirements of code "A", but at the same time it is strongly diversified from the definition of code "W". Collection of *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs from the wild is forbidden.

To settle the problem CITES National Management Authority of Georgia addressed to the CITES Secretariat. The issue has been included in the agenda of the Eleventh meeting of the CITES Plants Committee held in Langkawi (Malaysia), 3-7 September 2001. The document "Production and harvesting techniques for *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs in Georgia" has been discussed. As a solution the CITES Secretariat suggested a new source code to be used by Georgia to indicate it's specific production and harvesting system of *G. woronowii* bulbs. This suggested code was "W-t" (wild-transplanted, indicating that although the bulbs are wild in origin, they are taken from cultivated fields).[14]

The CITES Plants Committee did not accept the CITES Secretariat suggestion concerning a new code. Members of the CITES Plants Committee decided to postpone final decision. It was decided to carry out more deep and detailed investigation. It was recognized that the CITES needs creation of additional source codes for Flora as it was done for Fauna.

b) Result

In order to elaborate the above-mentioned additional source codes and to study the problem of Georgia the special working group was created including members of the Plants Committee. The working group should prepare all necessary documents and submit to the next meeting of the Plants Committee to be held in the Netherlands in May of 2002. Before the elaboration of the additional source code for *G. woronowii* production system in Georgia, it was decided that Georgia should use the source code "W" with indication in the box 5 of the CITES export permit that "*G.woronowii* bulbs are collected from the agricultural cultivated lands".

Short history of of *G.woronowii* bulbs' export from Georgia

Export survey of *G.woronowii* bulbs should be divided into several stages based on years and existing situation in terms of regulation and control levels.

---

[13] CITES Significant Trade in Appendix II Species (Plants) Review of Trade in *Galanthus* and *Cyclamen* in Turkey and Georgia. Report by Fauna & Flora International in association with DHKD and WWF Georgia

[14] Materials of the Eleventh meeting of the CITES Plants Committee

1994 -1996 - It should be emphasized, that during that time Georgia was not contracting party of the CITES. The export was regulated and permitted through the CITES Management Authority of Russia.

In those years *G. woronowii* bulbs were exported from Georgia into Turkey but quantity of exported plant resources is unavailable.

1997 - 1999

Since 1997 Georgia as a contracting party of the CITES was authorized to regulate export process of *G. woronowii* bulbs within national regulation measures. However, in these years Georgia did not have the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants. The special Licensing Council of the Ministry of Environment carried out assessment of the plant resources. It consisted from the representatives of the governmental institutions as well as experts of the Academy of Sciences and NGOs. The Licensing Council worked on an ad hoc basis responding to export requests for trade with wild plants and seeds. The Council was responsible to establish annual quota for each year based on the assessed plant resources.

Within the established export quota, in these years *G. woronowii* bulbs were exported from Georgia into Turkey and quantity of exported resources were as follows:

1997 - 10 000 000 (ten million) bulbs-specimens;
1998 - 10 000 000 (ten million) bulbs-specimens;
1999 - 10 000 000 (ten million) bulbs-specimens;

It should be mentioned that in 1997 and 1998 the scientific name *G. ikarea* was used instead of *G. woronowii* due to some misunderstandings in scientific nomenclature system.

2000 -2001

Since 2000 the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants has been created. This structure is responsible for assessment of the plant resources on the local cultivated areas and consequently for establishment of annual export quota.

2000 - export quota for *G. woronowii* bulbs was 10 million bulbs, established by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants and the same number was exported from Georgia into Turkey.

2001 - export quota of *G. woronowii* bulbs was 25 million bulbs, established by the CITES National Scientific Authority for Plants. Export permit has been issued for export of 15 million, however; only 13 million bulbs were exported from Georgia to Turkey and 2 million bulbs-specimens into the Netherlands.

Chapter II.
Survey on export of *Cyclamen coum* tubers from Georgia

The export of *Cyclamen coum* tubers from Georgia has a very short history. It was started in 2001. The control/regulation of production and export of *C.coum* is carried out with the same scheme as for *G.woronowii*. Collection of the *C.coum* tubers is permitted only from agricultural cultivated lands. In 2001 annual export quota for *C.coum*, was 200 thousand tubers-specimens and the CITES export permit was issued on the same quantity. All of these resources have been exported from Georgia into the Netherlands.

Chapter III.
Economical point of view on production and export of *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C.coum* tubers

The destination place for *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C.coum* tubers is the international market of plants resources in the Netherlands. It was hard to study the Netherlands market prices due to the internal rules of this market. According to these rules prices are confidential and are available only for registered members of the market. The economical evaluation of export of *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C.coum* tubers has been done based on interviews with representatives of private sector.

a) At the national level

Production and export of *G.woronowii* bulbs and *C.coum* tubers is carried out under the supervision/monopoly of two-three exporter companies, which have agreements with the local peasants (owners of the cultivated agricultural lands). Local producers are forced to agree on low prices suggested by Exporter Company, due to the restricted consumption market. Local peasants have no choices for selection of exporter companies, as well to negotiate higher prices. The situation creates the basis for inequitable and unfair sharing of the financial benefits, derived from production and export of the relevant plant resources (in particular, *Galanthus woronowii* bulbs, *Cyclamen coum* tubers), at the national level. The main reasons of it are non-existence of the national market of plants resources and low awareness of the local producer peasants.

b) At the international level

The history of wildlife flora export from Georgia indicates that the main part of produced *G. woronowii* bulbs are exported from Georgia to Turkey. Turkey re-exports Georgian *G.woronowii* bulbs to Netherlands. Only in 2001 , it became possible to establish direct trade relation between Georgia and Netherlands, however only for small quantities of plants.

In Turkey 1(one) kilogram of *G.woronowii* bulbs costs approximately USD 2,5. In the Netherlands the same quantity costs approximately USD 9.

As a result of export of 10 000 000 (ten million) bulbs of *G.woronowii* in Turkey, Georgia is loosing approximately USD 260. 000 (roughly estimated) annually.

The direct trade contact between Georgia and the Netherlands will be very beneficiary for Georgia to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of the relevant plant resources (principle of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

SURVEY OF DATA DEALING WITH STUGEON SPECIES IN GEORGIA

General information

There are five sturgeon species (*Acipenseriformes*) found in the territorial water of the Black Sea, being under Georgian jurisdiction and listed in I and II appendices of the CITES.

A. gueldenstaedtii (Russian Sturgeon) - II appendix;
A. nudiventris (Bastard Sturgeon) - II appendix;
A. stellatus (Star Sturgeon) - II appendix;
A. sturio (Baltic Sturgeon) - I appendix;
Huso huso (Great Sturgeon) - II appendix;

Regulation/protection and control mechanisms at the national level

It should be emphasized, that according to the national legislation (Georgian "Law on Animals world") and the relevant regulations/rules, catching of sturgeon species from the Georgian territorial water of the Black Sea is strictly forbidden. The reason for it is a sharp reduction of sturgeon species stocks. Based on the national legislation catching of sturgeons is permitted only for the scientific purposes in limited numbers. According to the information of the CITES Management National Authority of Georgia, neither certificate and/or permit of the CITES have been issued for sturgeons or caviar.

Furthermore, on the legislation basis, tthe strictly protected zone is established in the Georgian territorial water of the Black Sea (five miles from the Georgian coastal zone) where catching is prohibited for all fish species.

The special structure within the Ministry of Interior, Eco-police is responsible for adequate control measures, inspection procedures and enforcement schemes to combat illegal harvesting of the sturgeon species.

Despite the above-mentioned, there are cases of illegal fishing and import of sturgeons for a domestic market. The domestic market is "full" with all sturgeons' species of Black and Caspian Sea. During the private interviews with traders, they assert that their sturgeons are legally obtained and herewith they do not have any accompanying legal documentation.

There is unofficial information, that the most part of sturgeons is illegally imported to Georgia. However, the Black Sea sturgeons are openly sold in the country. Especially it is notable the open-air market in Tsivtskala. The Eco-police is often fixing the illegal poaching. Only during the one raid approximately 500 of hooks for sturgeon are removed from the river Rioni[15] .

[15] Economics, N10 [47] 2001

Monitoring and assessment

Due to the lack of finances Georgia has not established an adequate monitoring and stock assessment systems for sturgeons species. Consequently there is not an updated data on sturgeons stocks and it is impossible to define their population status for the present time.

Effort to conserve the sturgeon species

Since 1998, the project on restocking of sturgeon species is being realized by the Institute of Environment Protection of Georgia and is funded by the State Budget. It consists from three stages and intends to restore stocks of sturgeon species in the Black Sea through the restocking method. But, due to the breaks in the State budget this project has not been finished and is stopped at the third stage.

SURVEY OF DATA DEALING WITH BIRDS OF PRAY IN GEORGIA

Introduction

From the birds species found in Georgia, about fifty are listed in I and II appendices of the CITES (See. annex I). According to the CITES Management Authority of Georgia neither certificate and permit of the CITES have been issued for international trade of live bird species.

Trans-Caucasian region (Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia) represents a crucial gateway and stop-over region for migratory birds - including raptors, water birds and passerines - undertaking their long and strenuous latitudinal journeys between breeding and wintering grounds. There are 32 species of raptors (from two families - ***Accipitridae*** and ***Falconoid***) listed in I and II appendices of the CITES spread in Georgia.

Though some of researchers point out, that there are facts of the illegal export in birds of prey, especially from the west of Georgia. Only special investigation, carried out jointly by the Dutch and Georgian scientists has been carried out in 1998[16].

According to the investigation two species are mainly trapped in Georgia: Eurasian Sparrow hawks and Duck Hawks.

Trapping of sparrow hawks

The trappers are eager to catch Eurasian Sparrow hawks (*Accipiter nisus*). The trapping season traditionally starts on 19 August, the Orthodox Day of the Saviour, shortly after the first migrant sparrow hawks have passed and lasts until mid-October.

The trappers can be divided into two targets group. First there are professional falconers endeavoring to train a sparrow hawk for the pastime of hunting migrating Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, and to complete in the falconry competitions held at the end of the trapping season. About 25% of the trapper population can be

[16] Trapping and Hunting of migratory raptors in western Georgian, Erwin van Maanen, Irakli Goradze, Alexander Gavashelishvili and Rezo Goradze, Bird Conservation International (2001), Birdlife International.

regarded as professional falconers who keep ethics in falconry and a traditional code of practice (Falconry in Georgia is an age-old tradition, deeply entrenched in culture). The second, in a majority are amateur falconers who are comparable to thrill-seeking sport fishermen out to maximize their catch. They are keen on trapping extraordinary hawks for show.

Based on the information obtained from the private interviews seasonally are caught approximately 25 sparrow hawks per trapper. The trapper makes a critical selection of caught sparrow hawks and the appraisal is based on morphology, feather markings, color, behavioral characteristics, age and size. Unwanted sparrow hawks are released to continue their migration, killed as food for the shrikes, or presented to friends and relatives. They can be used as models for tourist photography.

Mortality of raptors

According to the experts' study, number of raptors dying directly from trapping and hunting during the autumn migrations in western Georgia ranges between 1500 and 3000 birds annually. The actual mortality within this range depends on trapping and hunting success, which in its turn is strongly dependent on the prevailing weather conditions during the autumn.

Trade with raptors in western Georgia

Based on interviews with local people there are facts of illegal international trade with raptors. In particular, there are rumors of Turkish middlemen purchasing sparrow hawks and falcons for subsequent sale in Turkey. Every year Turks visit Georgian falconers before the trapping season and offer up to $50 in advance for a special hawk. It cannot be ruled out that some trade in raptors to the Middle East and Europe is mediated by individuals in Turkey.

Protection of migratory birds in Georgia

The Georgian Law on Wild Fauna Protection came into force on 1 September 1997. This law clearly defines the responsibilities of the State authorities, as well as civil obligations for the protection and conservation of wildlife. Awareness on the legislation and international conventions and agreements among the general public is poor. Actually control mechanisms are not effective in this field. Responsible institution for control is the State Eco-police. Staff of this structure is incompetent and has no sufficient financial means. Conservationists strive to effect positive change in environmental thinking and attitudes of decision-makers and the general public. Their important work is unfortunately constrained in a weary society in social-economic crisis. It is essential to arrange a constructive dialogue with trappers and hunters, motivating the value and importance of protecting wildlife and illustrating the negative effects of their actions. The relevant authorities are aware of the problem and expressed concern and willingness to undertake actions towards solving it. Decision-makers are willing to support conservation initiatives, such as the raising public (trappers and hunters) awareness in this regard. In particular, disseminate educational materials and development of special activities (seminars, school projects, television programmes, etc.).

Annex I

Species of Fauna and Flora listed in the appendices of CITES spread in Georgia

FLORA *(all species are listed in the II appendix)*

Amaryllidaceae
Galanthus
G. caucasicus (Baker) Grossh.
G. alpinus Sosn.
G. latifolius Rupr.
G. schaoricus Kem.-Nath.
G. woronowii Losinsk.
G. lagodechianus Kem.-Nath.
G. krasnovii A. Khokhr.
G. kemulariae Kuthatheladze
G. ketzkhovelii Kem.- Nath.
Sternbergia
S.colchiciflora Waldst. et Kit.

Primulaceae
Cyclamen
C. vernum Sweet
C. adzharicum Pobed.
C. abchasicum (Medw.ex Kusn.)Kolak.
(=C.calcareum Kolak.)
C. coum Mill.
C. colchicum (Albov) Albov
(= C. ponticum (Albov)Pobed.)

Taxaceae
Taxus
Taxus baccata

Orchidaceae
Corallorhiza
C. trifida Chatel.
Listera
L. ovata (L.) R. Br.
L. cordata (L.) R. Br.
Neottia
N. nidus-avis (L.)Rich.
Epipactis
E. palustris (L.) Crantz
E. helleborine (L.) Crantz
(= E. latifolia (L.) All.)
Cephalanthera
C.rubra (L.) Rich.
C. longifolia (L.) Fritsch
C. damasonium (Mill.) Druce
[= C. grandiflora S.F.Gray;
C. lonchophyllum (L.fil.) Reichenb.fil.]
Limodorum
L. abortivum (L.) Sw.
Epipogium (=Epipogon)
E. aphyllum (F.W. Schmidt)Sw.
[=Epipogon epipogium (L.) Karst.;
Epipogon aphyllum (Schmidt)Sw.]
Spiranthes
S.spiralis (L.) Chevall.
Goodyera
G. repens (L.) R.Br.
Herminium
H. monorchis (L.) R. Br.
Coeloglossum
C.viride (L.) C. Hartm.
Platanthera
P. chlorantha (Cust.) Reichenb.
P. bifolia (L.) Rich.
Gymnadenia
G. conopsea (L.) R. Br.
Traunsteinera
T. globosa (L.) Reichenb.
T. sphaerica (Bieb.) Schlechter
Steveniella
S. satyrioides (Stev.) Schlechter
Orchis
O. palustris Jacq.
O. laxiflora Lam.
O. coriophora L.
O. mascula (L.) L.
O. pallens L.
O. viridifusca Albov
O. picta Loisel.
O. ustulata L.
O. tridentata Scop.
O. militaris L.
O. stevenii Reichenb.fil.
O. simia Lam.
O. purpurea Huds.
O. provincialis Balb.ex DC.
Dactylorhiza
D. iberica (Bieb.ex Willd.) Soo
(=Orchis iberica Bieb.ex Willd.)
D. flavescens (C.Koch) Holub
(= Orchis flavescens C.Koch)
D. amblyoloba (Nevski) Aver.
(= Orchis amblyoloba Nevski;
O.carthaliniae Grossh.et Schischk.)
D. urvilleana (Steud.) H. Baumann et Kunkele
(=Orchis triphylla C. Koch)
D. euxina (Nevski) Czer.
[= Orchis caucasica (Klinge) Lipsky]
D.salina (Turcz. ex Lindl.) Soo
(=Orchis salina Turcz. ex Lindl.;
O.sanasunitensis auct. cauc. non Fleischm.)
Anacamptis
A. pyramidalis (L.) Rich.
Serapias
S. vomeracea (Burm.fil.) Briq.
Ophrys
O. caucasica Woronow ex Grossh.
O. oestrifera Bieb.
O. apifera Huds.

FAUNA

	Appendix
Mammalia	
Cetacea	
Delphinidae	
Delphinus delphis	II
Tursiops truncatus	II
Phocoena phocoena	II
Carnivora	
Canidae	
Canis lupus	II
Ursidae	
Ursus arctos	II
Mustelidae	
Lutra lutra	I
Felidae	
Panthera pardus	I
Felis Chaus	II
Felis (Lynx) lynx	II
Felis silvestris	II
Aves	
Pelecaniformes	
Pelecanidae	
Pelecanus crispus	I
Ciconiformes	
Ciconiidae	
Ciconia nigra	II
Threskiornithidae	
Platalea leucorodia	II
Phoenicopteridae	
Phoenicopterus ruber	II
Anseriformes	
Anatidae	
Branta ruficollis	II
Falconiformes	
Accipitridae	
Accipiter brevipes	II
Accipiter gentilus	II
Accipiter nisus	II
Aegypius monachus	II
Aquila chrysaetus	II
Aquila clanga	II
Aquila heliaca	I
Aquila nipalensis	II
Aquila pomarina	II
Buteo buteo	II
Buteo lagopus	II
Buteo rufinus	II
Circaetus gallicus	II
Circus aeruginosus	II
Circus cyaneus	II
Circus macrourus	II
Circus pygargus	II
Gypaetus barbatus	II
Gyps fulvus	II
Haliaeetus albicilla	I
Hieraaetus pennatus	II
Milvus migrans	II
Neophron percnopterus	II
Pandion haliaetus	II
Pernis apivorus	II
Falconidae	
Falco Cherrug	II
Falco columbarius	II
Falco naumani	II
Falco peregrinus	I
Falco subbuteo	II
Falco tinnunculus	II
Falco vespertinus	II
Galliformes	
Phasianidae	
Tetraogallus caspius	I
Gruiformes	
Gruidae	
Anthropoides virgo	II
Grus grus	II
Otididae	
Otis tarda	II
Tetrax tetrax	II
Charadriiformes	
Scolopacidae	
Numenius tenuirostris	I
Strigiformes	
Strigidae	
Aegolius funereus	II
Asio flammeus	II
Asio otus	II
Athene noctua	II
Bubo bubo	II
Otus scops	II
Strix aluso	II
Reptilia	
Testudinata	
Testudinidae	
Testudo graeca	II
Serpentes	
Boidae	
Eryx jaculus	II
Pisces	
Acipenseriformes	
Acipenseridae	
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii	II
Acipenser nudiventris	II
Acipenser stellatus	II
Acipenser sturio	I
Huso huso	II
Hirudinea	
Arhynchobdelliformes	
Hirudo medicinalis	II