

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
The Hague (Netherlands), 3-15 June 2007

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AMENDMENT PROPOSAL  
COP14 PROP. 2

1. The attached information document has been submitted by the United States of America, as additional information on CoP14 Prop. 2, Deletion of *Lynx rufus* from Appendix II. In this document, we present a preliminary, draft report on US efforts to lead the Animals Committee review of Felidae, starting with a review of *Lynx* species. Decision 13.93 directed to the Animals Committee called for the Animals Committee to include Felidae in its Review of the Appendices. The review was to include an assessment of the management and enforcement measures available to achieve effective control of trade in specimens of these species so as to resolve the continued need for look-alike listings.
2. As promised to the Animals Committee, the United States has led (and will continue to lead) the review of Felidae, starting with a review of *Lynx* species, by conducting range State consultations and other activities based on a process agreed to by the Committee. To date, we have: a) surveyed (2005-2006) all *Lynx* spp. range countries to obtain management, status, and trade information on *Lynx* spp.; and b) contracted TRAFFIC North America (2007) to research and analyze information on trade in *Lynx* spp., including compilation of information on illegal trade in these species and an assessment of the potential for trade irregularities that are likely to occur due to the similarity of appearance among these species. The TRAFFIC report can be accessed directly from our website <http://www.fws.gov/international/cites/cites.html> on the link: TRAFFIC Lynx spp. trade review.
3. We reported preliminary information on the *Lynx* spp. range country survey at AC22, and have since completed the compilation of information on *Lynx* spp. for the AC review; however, the Animals Committee has not met since this task has been completed. In Annex I we provide a copy of the *Lynx* spp. range country survey questionnaire. Annex 2 provides a summary of responses received by *Lynx* spp. range countries, and Annex 3 provides a table showing individual range country responses to the survey.
4. The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Status review of *Lynx* spp.

Please respond to the following questions:

1. Is the population of *Lynx* [species] in [range country] increasing, decreasing, or stable?
2. Similarly, is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing, or stable?
3. Regarding harvest of this species in your country:
  - i) Is harvest allowed?
  - ii) If so, is it regulated?
  - iii) If so, for what purposes?
  - iv) What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?
4. Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?
5. Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?
6. Are there other identified threats to the species?
7. Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?

**CITES *Lynx* species Range County Survey Summary**  
**DRAFT 05/29/07**

Surveys were mailed on November 17, 2005, to all lynx species range countries (n = 50). Of these, 44 responded (88% response rate). Response rates of countries per species were as follows: bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) 100%; Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) 100%; Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) 100%; and Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) 87%.

**Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)**

Responses from Canada, Mexico, and USA.

The population is stable to increasing in both Canada and USA and unknown in Mexico. The range is stable in Canada, increasing in USA, and unknown in Mexico. Harvest is allowed and regulated in all 3 countries. Harvest is regulated for pelts and other parts (to a lesser extent) in Canada, pelts in USA, and game hunting in Mexico. Canada's government determines the allowable harvest using harvest statistics; harvest is managed regionally. Harvest in the USA is managed by the states and can be up to 20% of the population; allowable harvest is determined using population models and demographic analyses. Mexico allows a harvest of 1 specimen per 4,000 hectares, determined by scent station surveys to estimate population size. All 3 countries allow exports. Illegal trade in this species is either not documented or not perceived to be a significant problem in any of the 3 countries. No significant threats have been identified in Canada or Mexico, but the USA has identified habitat loss as a potential significant threat. In both Canada and USA, this species is not being adversely impacted by trade and is not likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices; Mexico has no data to respond at this time; however, Dr. Rodrigo A. Medellín, Instituto de Ecología, Universidad Autónoma de México, is undertaking a study of bobcats in Mexico and results are expected at the end of 2007.

**Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*)**

Responses from Canada and USA.

Population is stable to increasing in Canada. In the contiguous United States, the population status is unknown, but appears to be stable to increasing in some areas. In Alaska, lynx populations reached their cyclic low point in 2004 and are now stable or increasing. The range is stable in Canada. In the contiguous United States, the range is unknown, but appears to be stable to increasing in some areas. In Alaska, the range is stable to increasing. Harvest is allowed and regulated in Canada and in the USA; however, in the USA harvest of wild specimens is limited to the State of Alaska. Captive-raised lynx in the USA may be harvested where commercial farms exist. In both Canada and USA, the harvest is primarily regulated for pelts and to a lesser extent trade in other parts. In Canada, National and Provincial Governments determine the harvest using harvest statistics of the lynx and its prey, snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), and manages harvest by region. In the USA, *Lynx canadensis* populations in Alaska fluctuate greatly over a 9-11-year period, responding mainly to the abundance of snowshoe hares. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Board of Game (BOG) use a harvest tracking strategy to allow the dynamic management of lynx based on the ability of populations to support harvest; allowed harvest is increased while a population is growing and is decreased during a population decline. Exports of this species are allowed by both Canada and USA and include pelts, mounts, parts, and garments; however, export of wild lynx (including parts and products) from the contiguous United States is restricted to purposes consistent with the U.S. Endangered Species Act (e.g., scientific, enhancement, zoological exhibition, or educational purposes). Illegal trade is not a significant problem in Canada or the USA. No significant threats were identified by Canada, but some populations have been impacted by land use changes and fragmentation, interspecific competition with bobcat and coyotes, and climate change. The USA stated that the way the lynx is affected varies across its range, and no single activity poses a threat consistently throughout the species' range. In some portions of its range, lynx face few or no threats. The following threats are considered to be low, and especially apply to lynx in various areas of the contiguous United States: 1) lack of a cohesive international strategy to maintain connectivity between habitats in Canada and the United States; 2) effects of timber harvest and thinning and fire suppression; 3) incidental catch by trapping, snaring, or hunting; and 4) high traffic volume on roads that

bisect suitable lynx habitat. Both Canada and the United States agree that this species is not being adversely impacted by trade, and Canada reported that it is not likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices.

### **Iberian Lynx (*Lynx paradinus*)**

Responses from Spain and Portugal.

Both Spain and Portugal report that the population is decreasing. In Spain the range is stable, but in Portugal the range is decreasing. Harvest is not allowed in either Spain or Portugal. Both range states allow export of samples (e.g., urine and feces) for scientific research and conservation purposes. Both Spain and Portugal report that illegal trade in this species is not documented or perceived to be a significant problem. In both range countries, a decline in prey is reported to be a threat to the species. In addition, Portugal identifies habitat degradation and fragmentation to be additional threats, and Spain identifies illegal trapping and vehicle collisions to be threats to the species. Both range countries report that this species is being adversely impacted by trade or is likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices. Spain and Portugal underscore the importance of monitoring trade in Felidae (Spain)/*Lynx* species (Portugal) to control illegal trade in the species.

### **Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)**

Responses from: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Responses not received from: Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan.

*Lynx lynx* populations are reported as absent in 2 (4%) range countries, Austria and Greece. Of the 37 range countries that reported *Lynx lynx* populations to exist, the populations are decreasing (includes one country that reported "unstable") in 11 (%) countries, stable in 13 (35%) countries, stable/slightly increasing in 5 (14%) countries, increasing in 6 (16%) countries, and unknown/no data in 3 (8%) countries (Note: Serbia is counted as both "increasing" and "decreasing" because one population is "increasing" while another is "decreasing").

Of the 37 range countries that reported *Lynx lynx* populations to exist, the species range is decreasing in 11 (30%) countries, stable in 11 (30%) countries, stable/slightly increasing in 2 (5%) countries, increasing in 9 (24%) countries, unknown/no data in 4 (11%), and no response from 1 (3%) country (Note: Poland is counted as both "increasing" and "decreasing" because the species was reported as increasing in one region while decreasing in a another).

Harvest is not allowed in 22 (56%) range countries that responded to the survey. Eleven (28%) countries reported a lynx harvest and an additional 5 (13%) countries noted that they allow limited hunting with special permission under exceptional circumstances (e.g., when threat to livestock or other species, scientific and educational purposes). One country (3%) that participated in the survey did not respond to this question. All sixteen countries that allow hunting regulate it. The 11 countries with lynx harvests reported the following purposes for the harvest (number of countries that list each reason in parentheses; each country may have listed more than one): Population management or conservation purposes (5); population reduction to reduce depredation/conflicts with livestock or reindeer (3); trophies (2); scientific research (2); public health and safety (2); commercial use (1); and subsistence use (1). The harvest levels and basis of this determination is summarized below (Table 1) for the 11 countries with lynx harvests.

Table 1. Range country methodology for determining harvest level of *Lynx lynx*.

Country	Harvest Level	How Determined
Estonia	Allowed annual harvest < annual population increase	Population monitoring
Finlan	2004-05 = 75 2005-06 = 89	Evaluation by Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute
Kazakhsta	Specific number not given	Hunting rules
Latvia	2004-05 quota = 50 2005-06 quota = 70 2006-07 quota = 94	Guidelines of the Species Action Plan
Mongolia	Specific number not given for recent years	Government
Norway	2004-05 harvest = 44 2006 quota = 48	National population monitoring program; hunting is allowed if population size is above population goals for each management region
Romania	2005-06 = 150 2006-07 = 120	Scientific studies
Russian Federatio	2004-05 = 74	Population data in Provinces
Slovenia	2005 quota = 1 2006 quota = 0	Government specialist group for large carnivores
Sweden	~ 5 % of estimated population.	Population size as determined through national monitoring program and research
Uzbekistan	~ no. in mountain region = 90-112	Not provided

Exports of this species are allowed in 22 (56%) countries that responded to the survey. Fifteen countries (38%) do not allow exports, and 2 (5%) countries that participated in the survey did not response to the question. The following is a list of what could be exported with the number of countries that listed each in parentheses (note: each country may have listed more than one): live specimens/bred in captivity/zoos (8); in compliance with national and CITES regulations (7); scientific/research purposes --samples or live specimens (7); hunting trophies (3); reintroduction (1); live specimens (1); all specimen types (2); *L. l. lynx* only (*L. l. isabellius* prohibited) (1).

Illegal trade in this species is not documented or perceived to be a significant problem in 26 (67%) countries that responded to this survey. Illegal trade is documented or perceived to be a significant problem in 5 (13%) countries. Five (13%) countries stated that it is unknown or that illegal trade is not documented in their country. Three countries (8%) that participated in the survey gave no response to this question.

Other identified threats to this species were listed by 31(79%) of the range countries that participated in the survey. Five (13%) countries stated there were no other identified threats and 3 (8%) countries that participated in the survey provided no response to this question. The following are the other threats listed (each country may have listed more than one threat; the number of countries that listed each threat is in parentheses): poaching/illegal killing (21); habitat destruction/loss/fragmentation/disturbance (21); decline of prey (9); road traffic/vehicles (7); human impact (3); inbreeding (2); competition with wolf (2); hostile public/lack of public support (2); disease/parasites (2); killed because of livestock predation (2).

Attack by domestic dogs (1); captives might mix with wild (1); lack of coordinated trans-boundary conservation action plan (1); disturbance during breeding season (1).

This species is being adversely impacted by trade or is likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices according to 20 (51%) of the countries that responded to the survey. Twelve (31%) countries indicated that this species is not being adversely impacted by trade or likely to become adversely impacted if no longer listed in the Appendices. Two (5%) countries had no data to answer the question or listed "unknown" as their answer, and 4 (10%) countries that participated in the survey had no response to this question. One (3%) country responded that capture and trade are prohibited.

Review of the Appendices: *Lynx* spp.  
DRAFT – May 29, 2007

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Canada	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Stable/Increasing	Stable	Yes	Yes	Mostly pelts, small trade on other parts (taxidermy mounts, meat, tail, teeth, etc.).	1500-2000 pelts annually; determined by national and provincial governments using harvest statistics and regulated/managed by management regions.	Yes, mostly pelts; some mounts, parts, and garments.	No	No; possible threats include decline in prey population, loss of habitat and habitat alteration, climate change.	No
Mexico	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Unknown at this time	Unknown at this time	Yes	It must be demonstrated prior to harvest that the harvest rates are less than the natural renewal rate of the wild population to be affected - general law of wildlife and the general law of ecological balance and environmental protection.	Game hunting - hunting trophies are the main exported product of this species.	Rate is one specimen per 4000 hectares - determined according to surveys made using olfactory attractors and using the number of individuals attracted to calculate population size.	Yes, according to the regulations specified by CITES for the export of specimens from Appendix II listed species.	Between 1998-2003, 36 seizures of illegally caught <i>Lynx rufus</i> specimens were recorded; data are from enforcement actions; no data exists yet for seizures from ports, airports, & borders.	No	Unknown; trade levels since 1980 are significantly lower than those in the USA or Canada. The impact of trade on the species' survival cannot be determined until the results of the ongoing population assessment have been assessed.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
United States of America	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Stable/Increasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Primarily commercial harvest for pelts.	Up to 20 % of population, but varies by State. Population models and demographic analyses are often used to determine harvest level. State management programs determine harvest levels.	Yes	No	Habitat loss	No
Canada	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Stable/Increasing	Stable	Yes	Yes	Mostly pelts; very limited trade on other parts (taxidermy mounts, meat, teeth, tails, etc.).	5000-10,000 pelts annually; determined by national and provincial governments using harvest statistics (of <i>L. canadensis</i> and snowshoe hare) and regulated/managed by management regions.	Yes, mostly pelts; some mounts, parts, and garments.	No	No, some have been impacted by land use changes and fragmentation along with interspecific competition with bobcats and coyotes; climate changes are possible threats.	No, not only are <i>Lynx</i> spp. not currently being adversely impacted by trade, but removal of <i>Lynx</i> spp. from the CITES appendices would not change or negatively impact Canada's current sustainable harvest management practices.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
United States of America	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	In the contiguous USA it is unknown, but appears to be stable to increasing in some areas. In Alaska, stable to increasing.	In the contiguous USA it is unknown, but appears to be stable to increasing in some areas. In Alaska, stable to increasing.	Yes - Alaska only; Captive raised lynx may be harvested where commercial farms exist.	Yes	Commercial	Populations in Alaska fluctuate greatly over a 9-11-year period, responding mainly to the abundance of snowshoe hares ( <i>Lepus americanus</i> ). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Board of Game (BOG) use a tracking harvest strategy to allow the dynamic management of lynx based on the ability of populations to support harvest. Under this strategy, harvest is increased while a population is growing and is decreased during a population decline. Every spring ADF&G biologists analyze data collected over winter during the trapping season to determine the most appropriate lynx seasons for the next winter.	Yes. Parts and products from captive raised lynx and from any Alaskan lynx may be exported in accordance with CITES. Wild lynx from the contiguous USA (and their parts and products) may only be exported for purposes consistent with the U.S. Endangered Species Act (e.g., scientific, enhancement, zoological exhibition, or educational purposes).	No	No single activity poses a threat consistently throughout its range; in some portions of its range, it faces few or no threats. The following threats are considered to be low and especially apply to lynx in various areas of the contiguous USA: 1) lack of a cohesive international strategy to maintain connectivity between habitats in Canada and the USA; 2) effects of timber harvest and thinning and fire suppression; 3) incidental catch by trapping, snaring, or hunting; and 4) high traffic volume.	No

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Portugal	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Decreasing (almost extinguished)	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	urine/faeces/skin samples for scientific/conservation purposes.	No	Decline in prey, habitat degradation and fragmentation.	Yes; no problems detected until now, but trade monitoring (keeping <i>Lynx</i> species in Appendix II) is crucial as a precautionary measure to control illegal trade of the species under look-alike species legal trade.
Spain	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	Decreasing	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Urine and faeces for conservation purposes.	No	Decline in prey, illegal trapping, vehicle collisions.	Yes; no problems have been detected so far in this respect, but trade in all Felidae must be strictly monitored in order to avoid illegal trade with very threatened species by collectors or trophy hunters.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Albania	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not allowed	No	Lack of coordination of trans-boundary conservation action plan, habitat loss, forest fragmentation, scarcity of prey, illegal hunting.	Yes, it is not adversely impacted by trade but the country favors keeping the species listed in the Appendices.
Armenia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing due to worsening of environmental conditions, in particular, illegal logging.	Decreasing due to logging.	<i>Lynx</i> is considered a game species, although in the last decades it has not been included in the list of permitted species for hunting.	Yes	Conservation of biodiversity.	Hunting quotas of <i>Lynx</i> during the last decades in fact are equal to 0 (zero).	Legally this species is not banned from being exported since it is not included in the Red Data List of Armenia, and Armenia isn't a Party to CITES; theoretically any specimen or its part could be exported. However, legal cases of export "do not recorded till now" .	Insignificant trade could be in internal market; however, there are no official records.	Decrease of quantities of hare and roe deer.	Currently trade cannot be considered as a major adverse impact to the <i>Lynx</i> in Armenia.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Austria	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	No evidence of reproduction yet; cannot be concluded at the moment that the species has yet returned.	Slight increase (after previous extinction).	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not allowed	No, no recent cases known, not perceived to be a problem.	Illegal shooting, trapping, or poisoning; sometimes captive lynx escape and might mix with autochthonous individuals and considering the small population size, this might become a problem.	Yes, any deregulation of trade might become a potential threat for the species due to its small population size.
Azerbaijan	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	No response	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No response	Deforestation	No response
Belarus	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable or slightly increasing.	Slightly increasing.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, if for zoos, bred in captivity, or scientific purposes.	No	Shortage of prey.	No
Bulgaria	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	There are separate specimens along the border with Serbia, but the population is unstable.	No information available.	The harvest is forbidden. The species is protected under the Law on Biological Diversity.	As an exception, with a permit issued by Ministry of Environment and Water.	n/a	There have been no permits issued during the past 70 years.	No	No	Poaching	There can be an adverse impact on the species if not listed in the Appendices.
China	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Decreasing	No response	Yes	No response	CITES authorities	No response	No response	No response	No response

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Croatia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Slight Decrease	Slight Decrease	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, if bred in captivity or scientific purposes.	Yes, some documented attempts and due to small population even minor decreases in number pose a significant problem.	Inbreeding, lack of prey, illegal hunting, habitat fragmentation, road traffic, competition with wolf	Yes, no trade is allowed but feel strongly that keeping the lynx in the Appendices is necessary as a mean of additional protection.
Czech Republic	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, if for zoos, bred in captivity, or scientific purposes.	No	Poaching, habitat fragmentation, disturbance, road traffic, hostile position of the public.	Yes, high rate of illegal shooting has also led to possible risk of illegal trading.
Estonia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable; slightly increasing at the moment.	Stable	Yes	Yes	Harvest benefits lynx conservation.	Allowed annual harvest is less than annual population increase. Level determined by population monitoring.	Yes, any specimens if the gathering has been legal.	No	No	No
Finland	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Increasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Article 16 derogations of Habitats Directive of European Union.	2004-05 = 75 lynx; 2005-06 = 89; based on the evaluation of Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute.	Yes, hunting trophies, live specimens.	Happens very seldom.	No	No

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
France	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Population assessments conducted every 3 years. 2007 data not available yet, but according to the estimates population is growing.	Increasing	Yes, upon duly motivated request.	Yes	To prevent important damage to cattle.	A maximum of 1 or 2 specimens per year. Assessment of the supporting arguments, case by case. Since 2004, only 1 specimen in 2006.	No export applications.	Poached specimens not traded.	Due to the increasing population, frequent road accidents concerning yearling individuals dispersing from their natal home ranges. Occasional poaching.	No
Georgia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Illegal trade is not properly documented.	Poaching and habitat destruction	No data/unknown
Germany	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Increasing slowly.	Increasing over last 20 years.	No, it is treated as a strictly protected species; therefore it is strictly prohibited to take specimens from the wild.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, only permitted under very exceptional conditions and not for commercial purposes; since 1996, 14 specimens have been granted permits - all being live lynx bred in captivity in reliable zoological gardens.	No, not at the current time.	Habitat fragmentation (especially by motorways); poaching.	No, at present, due to the "strictly protected" status of the species, there is no negative impact by trade with regard to the German population of the species.
Greece	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	No scientific data or evidence of <i>Lynx lynx</i> occurring.	n/a	No - it wouldn't be allowed if the species was found to exist in Greece.	n/a	n/a	n/a	No - not even if the species was found to exist in Greece.	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Hungary	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Only live captive-bred zoo animals.	Yes	Habitat disturbance (i.e., tourism, feral dogs, forestry activities), illegal killing.	Yes; taking into account that the conservation status is unfavorable and the species may be impacted by trade, the current listing (CITES App. II and EU Annex A) is appropriate.
India	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	No data - unknown at this time.	No survey done but likely decreasing.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Not documented, but likely to be a significant problem.	Habitat loss and occasional persecution by pastoralists for livestock predation.	Yes; domestic trade is not permitted under the national legislation. Illegal trade may have adverse impacts on already low population density.
Islamic Republic of Iran	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Decreasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No.	Habitat destruction, decrease in prey.	Yes, according to mentioned instance, it appears as though trade is adversely impacting this species.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Italy	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable or locally increasing.	Locally increasing.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	Not monitored; unknown.	Habitat fragmentation, human pressure, poaching.	Not monitored; unknown.
Kazakhstan	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Decreasing	Yes	Yes	No response	The Hunting rules	<i>L. l. lynx</i> only. Export of <i>L. l. isabellinus</i> prohibited.	No	No	Yes; for the prevention of removal of <i>L.l.isabellinus</i> (living specimens, skins, and its products) passed off for <i>L.l.lynx</i> , it is advisable to enter <i>L.l.lynx</i> into the Appendix II of CITES.
Latvia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Increasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	To win public support for conservation, and for species management and research.	2004-05 quota = 50; 2005-06 quota = 70; 2006-07 quota = 94. Quota is determined by guidelines of the Species Action Plan.	Yes, hunting trophies (wildlife pelts and skulls).	No	Parasites and diseases. Population fragmentation from habitat loss.	No
Lithuania	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Occasional zoo exports. Must comply with EC Regulation 338/97 and CITES.	Not observed.	Poaching and disturbance during breeding season.	Yes, it should be listed in Appendices.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Macedonia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Unknown due to no project/evidence to support this - but seems to be decreasing.	Seems to be decreasing - but unsure since no project/evidence to support this.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, in accordance with CITES.	Yes, it is the biggest problem; apart of legal punishments envisaged- nobody was punished up to now; some campaign for that purpose would be also necessary - but who will finance it; people want data but how to get data?	Yes, mainly illegal hunting; some occasions of dead animals because of crash with vehicles.	Yes
Mongolia	<i>Lynx lynx isabellina</i>	Very little data available on population trends for this species in Mongolia.	No data.	Yes	Yes	Trophy and subsistence use.	Determined by Government's decision. Between 1958-1960 an estimated 350 Lynx were removed annually (Stubbe 1965).	Yes, skins can be exported based on the CITES permit for export.	No	Illegal and unsustainable hunting, reduction of prey species, occasional attacks by domestic dogs, some habitat degradation and loss due to clear cutting, logging, and forest fires.	Yes, illegal hunting is a serious threat to this species, so it is desirable not to change the <i>Lynx</i> status as CITES Appendix II.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Montenegro	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Unknown; population status is not monitored.	Unknown	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	National legislation prohibits export.	Unknown	No response	No response
Nepal	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Increasing	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally, no.	Probably not.	Depredation on livestock sometimes causes retaliatory killings. Disease from sharing habitat with domestic animals.	Yes; although no data on trade is available, but due to its rareness/limited population, trade will definitely adversely impact its population in the country. Therefore, we strongly advise to continue listing in the Appendices.
Norway	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	2004-05: 20-25 % increase in number of family groups. 1996-03: 20-30 % total population decrease. 2003-04: population stable.	Stable	Yes	Yes	Population regulation where domestic animals share management areas with livestock.	Harvest level is dependent on population size determined through national monitoring program & population goals for each management region. Hunting conducted if population size is above regional goal: 2004-05 - 44 lynxes harvested; 2006 quota is 48 lynxes.	Yes, all specimen types.	No	No	No

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Poland	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Decrease in Northeast Poland, stable in the Carpathian range.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No	Habitat fragmentation, migratory barriers, poaching.	No; on account of the fact that lynx is a protected species in Poland, its listing in CITES Appendices has no influence on status of the species in our country.
Romania	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Stable	Yes	Yes	In the interest of protecting wild fauna and conserving natural habitats; to prevent serious damage; in the interest of public health and public safety; to allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent.	2005-06 is 150 individuals and was determined by scientific studies; 2006-07 is 120 individuals also determined by scientific studies.	Yes, export is permitted; can be exported just based on the CITES permit for export. Only skin + fur of hunted animals is sometimes exported (animals hunted by foreign hunters).	No	Habitat fragmentation; habitat degradation and restraint; human impact.	No

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Russian Federation	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Generally stable.	Stable	Yes	Yes	Commercial and trophy purposes.	74 lynxes harvested in 2004-05 season. Levels determined by lynx population data in Provinces.	Yes	No	Habitat loss through forest destruction, poaching.	Yes; nowadays the level of international trade does not affect the population but taking into account future perspectives, it is desirable not to change the lynx status as CITES Annex II species.
Serbia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Carpathian population increasing; Balkan population decreasing.	Stable	Yes - with special permit; hunting on lynx is prohibited without such permit.	Yes	Only allowed for scientific purposes with a special permit.	Determined by Ministry of Science & Environmental Protection.	Only for scientific purposes.	No	Habitat loss, illegal killing.	Yes

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Slovakia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable/slightly increasing.	Stable/slightly increasing mostly southwards (towards Hungarian border) and westwards (toward Czech Republic).	<i>Lynx</i> is all year-round protected species and its hunting is prohibited. Exceptions are granted by Ministry of Enforcement only in reasonable cases (see 3-iii).	Yes	Livestock and game protection, research and educational purposes, repatriation of other species into lynx habitats.	Limited to cases in 3-iii; exception granted by the Ministry of Environment.	Yes, if complies with national legislation and CITES. Recently, hair, skin, tissue samples and teeth. Exports were allowed for research aimed at the preservation or conservation of the species.	No	Habitat fragmentation, poaching, vehicle collisions.	According to hunting legislation, <i>Lynx lynx</i> is a game species, so dead specimens found are the property of hunting association. Practically, trophy (fur, skin, skull) from these dead specimens should be subject to trade. Also specimens kept or bred in captivity should be subject to trade. According to data from CITES Scientific Authority of SR, recently 25 specimens of <i>Lynx</i> are held in captivity. Due to the mentioned reasons, we propose to maintain listing of <i>Lynx lynx</i> in CITES Appendix II.

	Survey Question	1	2	3-i	3-ii	3-iii	3-iv	4	5	6	7
Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Slovenia	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Decreasing	Increasing	Yes	Yes	Public health and safety, prevention of livestock depredation, scientific research, wild population management.	2006 quota = 0; 2005 quota = 1, determined by government specialist group for large carnivores.	Yes, tissue samples recently.	No	Lack of prey, habitat loss, inbreeding, lack of public support, vehicular collisions, poaching.	Yes; trade does not pose a threat to the population, however, trade in hunting trophies from neighboring countries is a reason for concern. Precautionary principle should be applied when considering possible exclusion of <i>Lynx lynx</i> from CITES Appendix II.
Spain	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Doesn't occur naturally in Spain; is only present in zoos.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweden	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Increasing	Yes, by derogation.	Yes	Reduce damage in the reindeer hurdle areas. Outside the reindeer hurdle areas, the harvest is restricted and selective, not affecting the population negatively.	Around 5 % of the estimated population. Harvest level is dependent on population size determined through national monitoring program, taking scientific research into account.	Yes, legally obtained specimens. Live specimens exported only for scientific or conservation purposes.	No.	Poaching.	The species is not being adversely impacted by trade and would not become so if not listed on CITES, because the trade of the species is still regulated by national law.

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Switzerland	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable/slightly increasing.	Stable/slightly increasing.	No, unless threat to livestock or other species.	see 3-i.	see 3-i.	see 3-i.	Yes, zoo specimens or for reintroduction.	No	Poaching and vehicle collisions.	No; since the species is protected and no harvest is allowed, trade does not become a negative factor for the population of <i>Lynx lynx</i> .
Turkey	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Stable	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	No, unless exemption in the Convention.	No	No	Yes; the trade of the species doesn't exist in our country. Nevertheless, <i>Lynx lynx</i> furs are imported to our country from your country in order to be processed and returned back. It is a correct approach that the species will stay in the convention annex lists and that its trade will be monitored.

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Range State	Species	Is the population of <i>Lynx</i> sp. increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is the range of this species in your country increasing, decreasing or stable?	Is harvest allowed?	If so, is it regulated?	If so, for what purposes?	What is the allowed harvest level and how is it determined?	Do you allow exports of this species? If so, what types of specimens may be exported?	Is illegal trade in this species documented or perceived to be a significant problem?	Are there other identified threats to the species?	Is this species being adversely impacted by trade, or is it likely to become so without continued listing in the Appendices?
Ukraine	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Slight increase every year since 2001.	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes, only for non-wild animals (zoo, etc.)	No	Reduction of habitat, increase of recreation impact, decline in prey population, poaching, competition with wolf.	Yes; harvest and trade of wild lynxes in Ukraine will be adverse for its population in our country. The species should continue to be listed in the CITES Appendices.
Uzbekistan	<i>Lynx lynx isabellinus</i>	Stable	Decreasing	Yes	Only illegal hunting.	For hunting trophies.	Approximate count in mountain part of the country is 90-112 individuals.	No	Yes	Degradation of range place, low fodder base.	<i>Lynx lynx isabellinus</i> into Appendix II of CITES.
Turkmenistan	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Low stable	Stable	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not allowed	No	Reduction of habitat over of forest fires	Capture and trade are prohibited