

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

Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Kyoto (Japan), 2 to 13 March 1992

Interpretation and Implementation of the Convention

TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF SPECIES TRANSFERRED TO APPENDIX II
SUBJECT TO ANNUAL QUOTAS

Report from the Secretariat

1. Resolution Conf. 7.14, adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Lausanne, 1989), requests the Secretariat to compile data on trade in specimens of species subject to quotas and to report such data to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Resolution recommends that range States assigned a quota under the terms of the Resolution meet their reporting requirements under Article VIII, paragraph 7, of the Convention in a timely fashion.
2. At the seventh meeting (Lausanne, 1989), the Conference of the Parties adopted amendment proposals to transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II or to retain in Appendix II, subject to specified annual export quotas, the populations of *Crocodylus niloticus*, *Crocodylus cataphractus*, *Crocodylus porosus*, *Osteolaemus tetraspis* and *Scleropages formosus* of the States mentioned below. The 1989 quotas are those approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Ottawa, 1987) but which could not be reported upon at the seventh meeting.

Crocodylus niloticus

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Botswana	2,000	not applicable		
Cameroon	100	0	0	0
Congo	150	0	0	0
Ethiopia: total	-	9,370	8,870	8,870
(rancher skins	-	6,500	6,000	6,000
hunting trophies	-	50	50	50
live hatchlings	-	2,500	2,500	2,500
live adults	-	20	20	20
curios from ranching	-	300	300	300
Kenya (skins & deriv.)	5,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Madagascar (rancher)	1,000	0	2,000	4,000
Malawi	2,300	not applicable		
Mozambique	4,000	not applicable		
Somalia	-	500	500	500
Sudan	5,000	5,040	0	0
Tanzania, United Republic	2,000	1,100	5,100	6,100
(rancher specimens	-	0	4,000	6,000
wild-taken specimens	-	1,000	1,000	0
hunting trophies	-	100	100	100
Zambia	8,200	not applicable		

Crocodylus cataphractus

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Congo	600	600	600	600

Crocodylus porosus

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Indonesia: total	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,500
(ranchd specimens	-	2,000	3,000	5,000
wild skins 10-18"				
belly width	-	3,000	3,000	2,500)

Osteolaemus tetraspis

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Congo	500	0	0	0

Scleropages formosus

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Indonesia	-	1,250	1,500	2,500
(50% ranchd				
specimens)				

3. In November 1990 the Secretariat reminded the range States having quota species of their 1991 allocations and of the reporting requirements. Another reminder on submission of reports was sent in July 1991 in which 15 September was set as a deadline. The following information is based on the reports received by the Secretariat for 1989, 1990 and the first half of 1991, as well as from quota/ranching proposals, the 1989 and 1990 trade statistics compiled from annual reports, and from copies of export permits sent regularly to the Secretariat by a few range States having quota species.

a) Crocodylus niloticus

Botswana - The annual report for 1989 indicated that Botswana permitted the export of 83 skins and 122 live specimens for trade, all from farm animals, and 10 skins as trophies that year. The live specimens were exported to South Africa.

Cameroon - The Cameroonian annual reports for 1989 and 1990 show one live specimen and 14 manufactured articles were exported as personal effects during the course of these two years.

Congo - The Congolese annual reports for 1989 and 1990 record the export of 150 skins in 1989.

It must be noted also that the Congo always sends copies of its export permits to the Secretariat, allowing a monitoring of the trade in quota species. From copies of permits issued up until November 1991, it appears that Congo had permitted the export of 383 skins under its 1991 quota.

Ethiopia - In both its proposal on ranching and report submitted to the Secretariat in February 1991, Ethiopia indicated that in 1990 it had permitted exports of 2,074 skins and one hunting trophy; 15 skins from animals killed that year had not yet been exported.

Ethiopia withdrew authorization to export 1,500 hatchlings to Thailand after being convinced of the potential danger this might present, should the animals escape accidentally into the wild.

Ethiopia submitted to the Secretariat a special report for 1991, received on 6 January 1992, in which it indicated that six (6) trophy skins were exported that year and none from the crocodile farms.

Kenya - The 1989 annual report showed that 2,100 skins for trade and one skin as a personal effect were exported that year. In addition, 12 live specimens were also exported. The 1990 annual report showed that 1,200 specimens were exported for trade that year and one as a personal effect. The annual report for the first half of 1991 showed 350 skins were exported.

However, in its proposal on ranching, Kenya has indicated that in 1989 Mamba Village (a CITES-registered operation) exported 2,100 skins, 1,000 live hatchlings and 150 live adults, while in 1990 it only exported 1,100 skins.

The live specimens exports are not reported in the 1989 annual report. As well, the number of skins reported in the proposal is inconsistent with that reported in the 1990 annual report. It is to be concluded that Kenya has not reported correctly on the exports it permitted.

Madagascar - The 1989 annual report of Madagascar refers to the export of 4,374 skins for trade, mainly to France, and four (4) skins as personal effects. Madagascar had its 1988 quota increased to 3,784 skins through postal voting procedure, to be exported as from 12 February 1989. Therefore, the total number of skins exported for trade in 1989 agrees with the expected exports during that year.

However, in its annual report for 1988, Madagascar reported that it had permitted the exports of 3,073 skins for trade and 4 skins as personal effects that year. This information reveals that Madagascar exceeded the combined expected skin exports for 1988 and 1989 by 2,663 skins, even if Madagascar had a registered farm during the two years.

Madagascar sends all copies of export permits to the Secretariat. From permits issued during 1990, the Société Reptel (a CITES-registered captive-breeding operation) exported 739 skins all bearing 1990 tags. No ranched skins appear to have been exported.

Malawi - In its annual report for 1989, Malawi reported to have permitted the exports of 2,029 skins for trade and two skin trophies. The quota for 1989 was increased to 3,600 through postal procedures.

Mozambique - Mozambique has not submitted its annual report for 1989. From copies of export permits sent to the Secretariat, Mozambique permitted the export of 1,400 skins bearing 1989 tags; of these skins, 400 were exported in July 1990. In addition, two skins were exported in 1989 as trophies.

Somalia - Somalia has not submitted annual reports for 1989 and 1990. From copies of permits sent by Somalia to the Secretariat, it appears that one shipment of 281 skins was exported to Japan in 1990.

Sudan - The Secretariat has received the annual report from the Sudan for 1989, and a separate report (letter) dated 27 February 1990 on its 1989 Nile crocodile quota in which 4,954 skins were exported that year. From an undated letter received at the Secretariat on 28 August 1990 requesting a quota for 1991-1992, Sudan stated that it had permitted exports of 5,000 skins in 1989.

Sudan has also submitted its annual report for 1990 in which 5,012 skins and one stuffed specimen are reported to have been exported that year.

Sudan ordered 5,000 tags and 5,040 tags for 1989 and 1990 quotas, respectively.

United Republic of Tanzania - The 1989 annual report showed only four (4) specimens were exported as hunting trophies and no skins were exported for trade that year. The 1990 annual report indicates that 1,284 skins were exported for trade and 37 skins as hunting trophies that year, giving a total of 1,321 skins.

The United Republic of Tanzania ordered 2,000 and 1,100 tags for 1989 and 1990 quotas, respectively. There is no indication in the annual reports whether the 1,321 skins exported in 1990 included some of those obtained from the wild in 1989. The United Republic of Tanzania has not been sending copies of export permits to the Secretariat.

In its proposal on ranching, The United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it had permitted exports of 1,980 skins in 1989 and 1,040 skins in 1990, and that some trophy skins from animals hunted during the two years had not yet been exported. These figures do not agree with information obtained from the annual reports.

Zambia - Zambia has not submitted its annual report for 1989.

b) *Crocodylus cataphractus*

Congo - The 1989 and 1990 annual reports indicated that 559 and 544 specimens, respectively, were exported. For 1991, 104 skins were exported under a permit issued in August of that year. See also the remark under *C. niloticus* regarding copies of export permits.

c) *Crocodylus porosus*

Indonesia - The 1989 annual report showed that Indonesia permitted exports of 2,543 skins that year. From permits mentioned in the annual report, the total number of skins exported and bearing 1989 quota tags is 1,648 specimens. However, in its proposal on ranching, Indonesia indicated that in 1989 it had permitted exports of 2,297 wild-taken and 470 rancher animals skins, altogether 2,767 specimens. These inconsistencies in reporting make it difficult to determine how many animals contributed to the skins exported that year.

From the copies of 1990 export permits received by the Secretariat at its request, Indonesia issued permits for the export of 1,672 skins that year, of which 200 skins were from rancher animals. In its proposal, Indonesia indicated that it only exported 1,773 wild-taken skins in 1990. Indonesia has not submitted its 1990 report from which reported exports could be compared with these figures.

d) *Osteolaemus tetraspis*

Congo - In the 1989 annual report, 36 skins were recorded as exported for trade and six (6) stuffed specimens as personal effects or souvenirs. The 1990 annual report mentioned the export of six (6) stuffed specimens as personal effects. See also the remark under *C. niloticus* regarding copies of export permits.

e) *Sceloporus formosus*

Indonesia - From the copies of 1990 export permits received by the Secretariat at its request, Indonesia issued permits for the export of 1,904 specimens (1,700 captive-bred and 204 wild-taken) that year.

Information received from the Management Authority of Japan on 27 December 1991 showed that two permits issued in 1990 for 450 captive-bred specimens were cancelled. These specimens formed a part of the 1,600 specimens exported to Japan in 1991. Therefore, not more than 1,250 captive-bred and 204 wild-taken specimens were legally exported in 1990. There may be other cancelled permits issued by Indonesia that year of which the Secretariat is not aware.

Problems

4. The Secretariat requested the Parties to submit special reports on quota utilization for 1989, 1990 and at least the first half of 1991. Only Ethiopia submitted such a report for 1990 and 1991, and Sudan for its 1989 quota. Some of the range States submitted their annual reports for 1989 and 1990 (Kenya also submitted its report for the first half of 1991), with the exception of Ethiopia, Madagascar (no 1990 report), Somalia and Indonesia (no 1990 report).

In addition, Congo, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Somalia have almost always sent copies to the Secretariat of the export permits they have issued. This has facilitated the monitoring process and the verification of permits to the Management Authorities of importing countries.

5. The Secretariat arranged for tag orders and most of the countries made their orders early in the year. The shipment of 1991 quota tags to Somalia was lost as a result of the civil war in that country. The manufacturer has not been able to trace this shipment. Another order with higher code numbers was made and hand-carried to the Management Authority of Somalia.

In 1990 and 1991, the Secretariat required that States which had not reimbursed the cost of manufacturing and shipping tags to do so before placing a new order. States complied with this request to the satisfaction of the Secretariat and of the manufacturer.

Conclusion

6. The failure to submit periodic reports, and in particular the annual reports in a timely fashion, even after several reminders, is a serious infraction to Article VIII, paragraph 7. The Parties may wish to adopt specific measures to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements.

Madagascar exceeded its combined quotas for 1988 and 1989. However, it appears that Madagascar has made great improvements since the Lausanne meeting in 1989, and the visit of a member of the Secretariat in 1990.

Despite the foregoing, the Secretariat has received no other information on serious abuse of the quota system and feels that, generally, the system has had positive effects on the conservation of the species.

The Secretariat urges these Parties to send, on a regular basis, copies of the export permits which they issue.

Documents Doc. 8.43 and Doc. 8.45 contain additional information that is relevant to this document.