

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

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Eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Gigiri (Kenya), 10-20 April 2000

Consideration of proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II

Proposals to amend Appendices I and II

PROPOSALS CONCERNING EXPORT QUOTAS FOR SPECIMENS OF SPECIES IN APPENDIX I OR II

Proposal submitted

1. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D. in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24, the United Republic of Tanzania has requested that its population of *Crocodylus niloticus* be maintained in Appendix II subject to an annual export quota (Prop. 11.12).
2. The comments and recommendation from the Secretariat are provided below.
3. Comments received from the Parties are also included below.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

**Prop. 11.12: Maintenance of the Tanzanian population of *Crocodylus niloticus* in Appendix II, in accordance with paragraph B2c) of Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24, subject to an annual export quota of no more than 1600 wild specimens (including hunting trophies). This quota does not include ranched specimens. (United Republic of Tanzania)**

Subject to an export quota, this population of the Nile crocodile, was transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1985. All subsequent meetings maintained the population in Appendix II, with the following quotas; 2,000 +100 hunting trophies for 1987-1989; 1,000 + 100 for 1990 and 1991; 500 + 100 for 1992, 300 + 100 for 1993 and 1994, 1,000 + 100 for 1996 to 2000. The approval of the quota for the last three years at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties was based on the commitment by the United Republic of Tanzania to submit an adequate proposal to the 11th meeting. The information contained in this proposal demonstrates that the population of the Nile crocodile in the United Republic of Tanzania is not declining and a quota of 1,500 wild caught animals plus 100 hunting trophies would be sustainable.

The ranching programme, initiated in 1993, has still not been developed, and from the supporting statement it appears that it has more or less been abandoned. It would be important to learn more about the outcome of the review of the management programme, to allow the Parties to consider whether the approved ranching programme is still viable. The United Republic of Tanzania currently maintains an export quota of 6,000 ranched specimens, but the only export of ranched specimens recorded since 1990 is 200 specimens in 1995, and the stock referred to in Table 4, would not justify such a quota. The export quota for ranched specimens should be set at zero, unless otherwise agreed between the Secretariat and the United Republic of Tanzania, after the review of the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 and the Management Plan of the ranching programme of 1993. The Secretariat (involving the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group) can assist with this review. On the basis of the above, the Secretariat supports the quota proposal, but would advise against trade in ranched specimens until the conditions formulated above have been addressed.

## Comments from the Parties

Norway: “*With a documented stable population and set quota at sustainable level*”, Norway supports this proposal.

Secretariat's recommendation: **Accept**, but for reasons explained in the Secretariat's provisional assessment with a zero quota for ranched specimens.