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

Twenty-eight meeting of the Animals Committee
Tel Aviv (Israel), 30 August-3 September 2015

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

Proposals for possible consideration at CoP17

DRAFT PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE ZERO QUOTA FOR TRADE IN WILD SPECIMENS OF THE MEXICAN POPULATION OF MORELET'S CROCODILE (*CROCODYLUS MORELETII*) FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

1. This document has been submitted by Mexico.*

Background

2. Based on the proposed amendment submitted by Mexico (CoP15 Prop. 8), the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (Doha, 2010), agreed to transfer the populations of *Crocodylus moreletii* in Belize and Mexico from Appendix I to Appendix II, with a zero quota for wild specimens for commercial purposes.

3. The zero quota was established in 2010 as a precautionary measure to enable the generation of additional information about wild populations and to strengthen decision-making about their management and sustainable use in future.

Foundation

4. Situation of the Mexican population of *C. moreletii* in different lists

   4.1 In 1994, the species was classified as "Rare" in the list of endangered species of Mexico (NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2001) and subsequently under the lowest protection category "Subject to special protection", in which it continues to this date (NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010).

   4.2 In 2000, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species reclassified the species as "Lower risk/conservation dependent" (LR/cd) and as "Least concern" (LC) in 2012.

   4.3 In 2012, the species was removed from the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of the United States of America thanks to the recovery of its wild populations.

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

5. Mexico-Belize-Guatemala Morelet's Crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*) Monitoring Programme

5.1 Pursuant to the recommendations of the twenty-third meeting of the Animals Committee, the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the IUCN Crocodile Specialist Group (CSG-IUCN), since 2011, CONABIO (the CITES Scientific Authority of Mexico) has coordinated in Mexico the Mexico-Belize-Guatemala Morelet's Crocodile (Crocodylus moreletii) Monitoring Programme (Sánchez *et al*., 2011).

5.2 The monitoring programme operates in 73 permanent sampling sites across the range area of the species in Mexico. During the first four seasons of the programme (2011 to 2014), 824 walkthroughs were carried out in those sites, across a total area of 7857 km. Standardized methods were used in at the sites to record the individuals sighted, the state of habitat conservation, the individuals captured and marked, and nests, in accordance with the Procedural manual published by CONABIO, with the participation of a number of experts (Sánchez *et al*., 2011). This information is found in a systematic way in a database administered by CONABIO. The fifth season (2015) is ongoing and the results of five years of monitoring, including population trends, will be reviewed and validated at a workshop of experts at the end of 2015.

5.3 **Table 1** shows the results of the first four seasons of the programme in Mexico (2011-2014, to be published in 2014; Sánchez *et al*., 2012; Sánchez *et al*., 2015), which suggest an encounter rate at the national level of 2.38 to 3.58 ind/km, and a population size of 60,000 to 90,000 wild specimens, estimated using the potential range area of the species (25,227 km of suitable habitat; Sánchez y Álvarez-Romero, 2006). It also shows the results obtained from the CoPan Project, carried out between 2002 and 2005 (Domínguez-Laso *et al*., 2005).

Table 1. Encounter rates and estimated population size in the CoPan Project and the *C. moreletii* Monitoring Programme in Mexico

Year	Specimens sighted	National encounter rate (ind/km)	Estimated population size
2002–2004	917	3.16	79,718
2011	891	2.38	60,015
2012	1257	3.28	82,813
2013	1267	2.98	75,217
2014	1502	3.58	90,326

5.4 The population structure shows a pyramidal size structure, which reflects a healthy population with significant hatchling production and a good proportion of juvenile and reproducing adults (**Figure 1**). These proportions coincide with those observed in caught specimens.

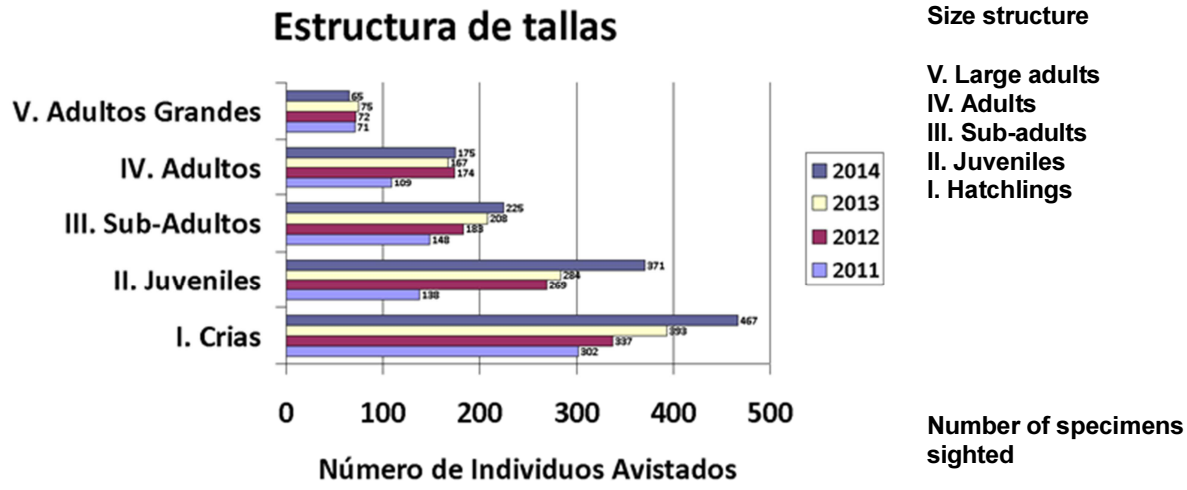

Figure 1.- Population structure based on specimens sighted between 2011 and 2014.

5.5 A total of 532 specimens were caught, estimating a sex ratio of 1:0.6 to 1:0.8 (M:F) (**Table** 2).

Table 2. Specimens caught (not counting recaptures, 12 specimens) and the sex ratio

Year	Specimens caught			Sex Ratio (M:F)
	Males	Females	Undefined	
2011	63	54	9	1:0.8
2012	68	49	0	1:0.7
2013	62	45	4	1:0.7
2014	101	60	5	1:0.6
TOTAL	**294**	**208**	**18**	**1:0.7** (average)

5.6 On average, 75 per cent of the males and 70 per cent of the females presented an apparently good state of health with a normal build (**Table 3**), based on the General Strength Index (ratio of the perimeter of the base of the tail/total length in relation to the average and 1, 2 or more than 2 standard deviations (SD)). Approximately 10–15 per cent of specimens were slim or strong (between 1 and 2 standard deviations) and less than 5 per cent of specimens were emaciated or underweight (more than 2 standard deviations).

Table 3. Percentage of caught males and females with a normal build (average ± 1 standard deviation), based on the General Strength Index used.

Year	% of caught males and females with a normal build	
	Males	Females
2011	81%	65%
2012	72%	66%
2013	73%	73%
2014	73%	77%
Average	**75%**	**70%**

5.7 According to the field observations during the four seasons, the habitat of 77 to 80 per cent of monitoring sites were in an visibly good or very good state of conservation (**Figure 2**).

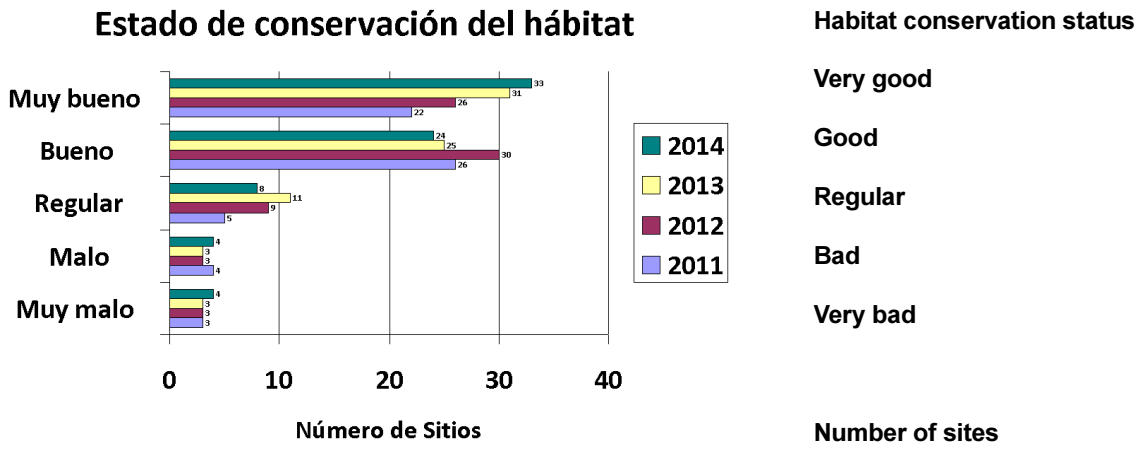

Figure 2.- Visible conservation status of monitoring sites for *C. moreletii*.

6. Potential for sustainable use of *Crocodylus moreletii* in Mexico

6.1 The available information on *C. moreletii* reflects that the wild populations in Mexico are in a good state and that there is the potential for the development of sustainable productive products to benefit local communities and the conservation of the species.

6.2 According to Ross (1999), numerous studies of the natural history of crocodiles show extreme resistance to the removal of young specimens (e.g. eggs or hatchlings) or adults (e.g. large males) and many development programmes around the world for different crocodile species suggest that an annual removal rate of 50–80 per cent of eggs or 5–10 per cent of adults does not have an inhibitory effect on population growth. Ross also states that recruitment in the wild (entry of new individuals in the adult population) depends on the density, structure and size of the adult population and is not affected by the quantity of eggs or hatchlings that survive.

6.3 To date, the exploitation of the Morelet's crocodile in Mexico has been carried out exclusively under a closed cycle captive breeding programme within the Management Units for Conservation of Wildlife (UMAs), in an intensive manner, which has contributed in a limited way to the conservation of wild populations of *C. moreletii* and its habitat.

Currently there are 95 registered UMAs that manage *C. moreletii,* of which 12 used the species and 3 exported skins between 2004 and 2015 (**Annex**). The production of *C. moreletii* in Mexico is estimated to be approximately 17,800 specimens with a potential annual production of around 10,100 skins, 2,500 of international trade quality (United Nations, 2014).

6.4 On the other hand, current production only partially satisfies the demand for skins on the international market, without exploiting its full potential. In the period 2004 to 2015, Mexico authorized the export of approximately 8230 skins and 12,894 skin products (small), as well as 425 live specimens, among others (**Table 4, Figure 2**). The main importers are France, Japan, United States of America, Italy, Spain and Germany. The origin of the skins and skin products is captive breeding for commercial purposes.

Table 4. Authorized exports from Mexico of specimens, parts and derivatives of *C. moreletii* in the period 2004–2015 (UNEP-WCMC; DGVS-SEMARNAT).

Product	Quantity exported	Main importers	Origin	Purpose
Skins	8,230	FR, JP, IT, TH, GB, DE	D, C	T
Skin products (small)	12,894	US, JP, IT, ES, DE, CA, CH, FR, SE	D, C, I, W	T, P, Q
Skin pieces	1	US	C	T
Live	425	US, MA, ES, JA	D, C, I	T
Shoes		US	W, I	T, P
Skulls		US	W	P
Bodies	1	US, CA	C, I	P
Specimens	163	US	W	S

7. Pilot project on the sustainability, production systems and traceability of skins of *Crocodylus moreletii* in Mexico

7.1 In order to explore sustainable use frameworks for the Morelet's crocodile, the CITES authorities of Mexico, in collaboration with the Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform, is coordinating the "Pilot project on the sustainability, production systems and traceability of skins of Morelet's crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii)* in Mexico".

7.2 The objective of the project is to set up an integrated production system for high quality skins and derivatives of *C. morelatii,* based on conservation of the species and its habitat, as well as the sustainable, legal, traceable use with fair and equitable sharing of the derived benefits among the actors in the production process.

7.3 In general, it tries to involve local communities in the conservation of the species and its habitat through ranching (UMAs for free wild animals), supported by sustainable exploitation rates and non-detriment findings in accordance with national legislation and CITES. The hatchlings obtained will be sold to farms (Intensive UMAs) for the use of high quality skins for export in collaboration with fashion companies. This will be done through Previous Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) frameworks, in order to promote the fair sharing of benefits among the actors in the production process and with the support of a traceability system that makes it possible to ensure legal provenance and the sustainable origin of skins.

Exports from Mexico of skins of *C. moreletii*
2004–2015

Figure 2. Annual exports from Mexico of skins of *C. moreletii* in the period 2004–2015 (UNEP-WCMC; DGVS-SEMARNAT).

7.4 As part of the project, CONABIO is funding the development of a ranching protocol, in collaboration with Mexican experts and experts from other countries, which will describe in detail aspects related to population and nest monitoring; habitat monitoring and management; estimation of sustainable exploitation rates for ranching; nest management and extraction and removal of eggs; incubation; and care of hatchlings from birth to sale. This protocol will be the basis for the development of management plans for Management Units for Conservation of Wildlife, which will carry out ranching activities. The protocol will also be used to train experts from those Units.

7.5 The initial project implementation period will be three years (2015–2017) and will begin in three pilot sites located in the states of Veracruz, Campeche and Quintana Roo. It is hoped that the results can be replicated in other local communities and farms in the species range area in order to broaden the effects of the project at the national level and in the long term. It is also hoped that the results will be useful for similar projects in other countries.

7.6 This project was presented during the twenty-third meeting of the IUCN Crocodile Specialist Group, together with the results of the monitoring programme (Lake Charles, 25–31 May 2014). During the meeting, the work and progress achieved by Mexico were recognized and, considering the resilience of and experiences with other crocodile species in different countries, the Group encouraged Mexico to begin ranching activities under an adaptive management framework (Steering Committee meeting, 25 May 2014).

7.7 To be able to export the skins derived from the pilot project, it is necessary to amend the zero quota and establish a voluntary precautionary quota for the extraction of eggs within the framework of the project.

7.8 Additionally, Mexico is working with Responsible Ecosystems Sourcing Platform on the development of a traceability system that the pilot project will use and that is intended to complement and strengthen the existing permit and tagging systems established by CITES.

Request to the Animals Committee

8. Taking into account the above, the Animals Committee is requested to provide guidance and comments to strengthen the proposal that Mexico will present to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (South Africa, 2016) to remove the zero quota for the trade in wild specimens of the Mexican population of Morelet's crocodile (*crocodylus moreletii*) for commercial purposes.

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Intensive Management Units for Conservation of Wildlife (UMAs) registered with the Wildlife General Office up to 2015 that manage *Crocodylus moreletii*. The UMAs that have exploited the species are highlighted in grey and those that have carried out exports in 2014–2015 are in bold.

State	UMA number	Town	Name	Key
Campeche	7	Campeche	Biosistemas Productivos Cocodrilo	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-00016-CAMP
			Cocodrilario CETMAR-Campeche	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0519-CAMP-99
			Rancho San Enrique	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0050-CAMP
		Ciudad del Carmen	Cocodrilo Moreletti	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0017-CAM
			Punta del Este	**SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-00011-CAMP**
		Palizada	Cocodrilos de Palizada	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-00019-CAMP
		Calkini	Isla Arena Wotoch Aayin	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0054-CAMP/12
Chiapas	4	Salto del Agua	Momachtiloyan Centro de Desarrollo de Tecnologias Apropiadas para la Vida Silvestre (CDT-S)	DGVS-CR-IN-1469-CHIS/12
		Tapachula	CAICROCHIS	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0054-CHIS-03
			Cocodrilos de Chiapas	INE-CITES-DGCERN-CR-IN-0011-CHIS.-98
		Usumacinta	El Jardín	DGVS-CR-IN-0856-CHIS/05
Chihuahua	1	Aldama	Zoológico de Chihuahua	DGVS-CR-IN-0829-CHIH/04
Colima	5	Tecoman	Granja de Cocodrilos la Colorada	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0065-COL
			Laguna De Alcuzahue, S.C.L. Soc. Pesquera. (Granja De Cocodrilos La Colorada)	INE/CITES/DFYFS-CR-IN-0065-COL.
		Armería	Centro Ecologico De Cuyutlan, El Tortugario	INE/CITES/DGVS-CR-IN-0750-COL/01
			Centro Ecologico Cuyutlan El Tortugario	INE/CITES/DGVS-CR-IN-0750-COL./01
		Coquimatlan	Parque Ecologico El Palapo S.P.R. De R.L. De C.V.	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-029-COL/2006
Distrito Federal	2	Coyoacán	Herpetario de la Facultad de Ciencias	DGVS-CR-IN-HERP-0006-DF-04
			Acuavida	DGVS-CR-IN-0839-DF-05
Estado de México	3	Tlalnepantla	Laboratorio de Herpetología UNAM-Iztacala	INE-CITES-DFYFS-HERP-E-0004-MEX-98
		Valle de Bravo	Los Laureles	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0323-MEX-98
			Pipiol Mundo Animal (PIMVS)	DGVS-CR-IN-0941-MEX-07
Guanajuato	2	Apaseo El Grande	Fundación AFP	DGVS-CR-IN-0878-GTO-06
		Celaya	Zoológico Quinta Las Palmas	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0034-GTO.

State	UMA number	Town	Name	Key
Guerrero	4	Acapulco	Faunamex	DGVS-CR-IN-0874-GRO-05
		Zihuatanejo de Jose Azueta	Unidad de Conservación Y Aprovechamiento Sustentable de Cocodrilos de La Ropa	DGVS-UMA-CR-IN-1562-GRO/12
		Coyuca de Benitez	Los Manglares	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0032-GRO
		San Marcos	Cocodrilario Monte Alto	DGVS-CR-IN-1525-GRO/12
Hidalgo	1	Epazoyucan	Zoológico Tuzoofari	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0030-HGO-97
Jalisco	4	Zapopan	El Edén	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-270-JAL
		Puerto Vallarta	Centro Universitario de la Costa Reptilario Cipactli	INE/CITES/DGVS-CR-IN-0610-JAL./00
		Puerto Vallarta	Cocodrilario El Cora	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0084-NAY
		Tomatlan	Centro Integral de Desarrollo Tecnologico de Flora y Fauna (Cideteff)	DGVS-CR-IN-0684-JAL./00
Michoacán	3	Lázaro Cárdenas	CET-MAR	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0291-MICH-98
			Estero Mata de Carrizo y Santa Ana	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0438-MICH-98
		Uruapan	Zoológico El Sabino	INE/CITES/DGVS-CR-IN-0636-MICH/00 (PIMVS)
Morelos	3	Teacalco	Promotora Zoofari, S.A. de C.V.	INE/CITES/DGCERN-CR-IN-0006-MOR./97
		Cuernavaca	Parque Ecológico Chapultepec	SEMARNAT-UMA-INT-023-MOR./04 (PIMVS)
		Tlaltizapan	Manantiales de Ticuman	DFYFS-CR-IN-0029-MOR/98
Nayarit	3	Bahía de Banderas	Palladium Vallarta Resort & Spa	SEMARNAP-UMA-IN-0005-NAY
		Compostela	Cocodrilos del Nayar	DGVS-CR-IN-1497-NAY/12
			Cocodrilario El Paraiso	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0033-NAY
Oaxaca	2	Ixtepec	Guigu Biccu	DGVS-CR-IN-0614-OAX./00
		Santa Maria Colotepec	Ctenosaura Pectinata	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0031-OAX
Puebla	3	Puebla	Museo de Vida Animal	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-HERP-0005-PUE-00
			Tecuamatla	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0192-PUE-97
		Tehuacan	Club de los Animalitos A.C.	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0556-PUE-99
Querétaro	1	Querétaro	Herpetario de la UAQ	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0619-QRO-00
Quintana Roo	7	Benito Juárez	Crococun	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0115-QROO
		Cancún	Maxico	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0679-QROO-00
		Lázaro Cárdenas	Ayim Naha	SEMARNAT-CITES-UMA-IN-0005-03-QROO
		Othón Pompeyo Blanco	Cocodrilos del Sur	DGVS-CR-IN-1328-Q.ROO/11
			Rancho San Salvador	DGVS-CR-IN-0960-QROO-07
		Solidaridad	Ik'al	DGVS-CR-IN-0918-QROO-06
		Cozumel	Centro de Conservacion, Manejo y Resguardo de Cocodrilos Chankanaab	DGVS-CR-IN-1526-QROO/12

State	UMA number	Town	Name	Key
Sinaloa	1	Culiacán	**Cocodrilos Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.**	**INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0069-SIN-99**
Tabasco	9	Centla	San Fernando	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0569-TAB-99
		Centro	CICEA	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0023-TAB-99
			Granja de Lagartos	INE-CITES-DGCERN-CR-IN-0043-TAB-99
			Industrias Moreletii	INE-CITES-DFYFS-CR-IN-0016-TAB-01
		Cunduacán	Los Sauces	SEMARNAT-CITES-UMA-IN-0013-TAB-05
		Huimanguillo	Industrias de Pieles	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0164-TAB-96
		Nacajuca	El Arca de Noé	SEMARNAT-CITES-UMA-IN-0023-TAB-05
		Praiso	Ixmucare	DGVS-CR-IN-1583-TAB/13
		Tenosique	Cocofran	DGVS-CR-IN-0835-TAB-05
Tamaulipas	5	Casas	Cococanek	CEVS-UMA-IN-0144-TAM
		Ciudad Victoria	El Lagarto	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0504-TAMPS-99
		Gómez Farías	Rancho el Huasteco	CEVS-UMA-IN-018-TAM
		Mante	El Nacimiento	CEVS-UMA-IN-0473-TAM
			Rancho Peny	CEVS-UMA-IN-006-TAM
Veracruz	10	Coatzacoalcos	Reserva Ecológica Cangrejera	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-CR-0031-VER-03
		Gutiérrez Zamora	**Cacahuatal**	**INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0434-VER-99**
		Martínez de la Torre	El Zanjón	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-CR-0033-VER-03
		Tampico Alto	El Solito	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0627-VER-00
		Tecolutla	Acuario Tecolutla	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-CR-0046-VER-04
		Tres Valles y Cosamalapan	Lucertas	SEMARNAT-UMA-EX -CR-VIV-0054-VER-07
		Vega de Alatorre	Mondragón	SEMARNAT-UMA-EX-IN-CR-0089-VER-08
		Veracruz	Acuario de Veracruz	INE-CITES-DGVS-CR-IN-0360-VER-98
		Actopan	Nace El Rio	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-CR-0116-VER/10
		Orizaba	Citlaltepetl	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-CR-0113-VER/10
Yucatán	4	Progreso	Re- Turbo S.A. de C.V.	INE/CITES/DGVS-CR-IN-0147-YUC./96
		Ixil	La Granja de Cleta	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0111-YUC-07
		Rio Lagartos	Cocodrilos de Rio Lagartos	SEMARNAT-UMA-IN-0227-YUC/12
		Timucuy	Yuum Ba´Alche´Il	DGVS-CR-IN-0788-YUC/03
TOTAL	**95**			