

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

Committee I

Agenda item 61

DRAFT RESOLUTION AND DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of document CoP16 Doc. 61 (Rev. 1) after discussion in the third session of Committee I. Text to be deleted is ~~crossed-out~~; proposed new text is underlined.

**Resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP15)
Conservation and management of sharks (class Chondrichthyes)**

RECOGNIZING that sharks are particularly vulnerable to overexploitation owing to their late maturity, longevity and low fecundity;

RECOGNIZING that there is a significant international trade in sharks and their products;

RECOGNIZING that unregulated and unreported trade is contributing to unsustainable fishing of a number of shark species;

RECOGNIZING the duty of all States to cooperate, either directly or through appropriate sub-regional or regional organizations in the conservation and management of fisheries resources;

NOTING that IUCN's *Red List of Threatened Species* (2009.2) lists 181 shark taxa;

RECOGNIZING that the International Plan of Action on the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-sharks) was prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1999 and that all States whose vessels conduct directed fisheries or regularly take sharks in non-directed fisheries are encouraged by FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) to adopt a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Shark Stocks (NPOA-Sharks);

NOTING the contents of: *Report of the technical workshop on the status, limitations and opportunities for improving the monitoring of shark fisheries and trade*. Rome, 3-6 November 2008. *FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report No. 897* (an advanced copy of which was circulated as document AC24 Inf. 6) and FAO (2009) *Responsible fish trade. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries*. No. 11. Rome, FAO;

NOTING that, through the adoption of Resolution Conf. 9.17 and Decisions 10.48, 10.73, 10.74, 10.93, 10.126, 11.94 11.151, 12.47-12.49, 13.42, 13.43 and 14.101-14.117, Parties to CITES have previously recognized the conservation threat that international trade poses to sharks;

WELCOMING the report adopted at the 18th meeting of the Animals Committee that noted that CITES should continue to contribute to international efforts to address shark conservation and trade concerns;

NOTING that States were encouraged by FAO to have prepared NPOAs for sharks by the COFI 24th session held in 2001;

NOTING that there is a significant lack of progress with the development and implementation of NPOAs;

CONCERNED that insufficient progress has been made in achieving shark management through the implementation of IPOA-Sharks except in States where comprehensive shark assessment reports and NPOA-Sharks have been developed;

CONCERNED that the continued significant trade in sharks and their products is not sustainable;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

INSTRUCTS the CITES Secretariat to inform FAO of the concerns of the CITES Parties regarding the significant lack of progress in implementing the IPOA-Sharks, and to urge FAO to take steps to encourage actively relevant States to develop NPOA-Sharks;

DIRECTS the Animals Committee to examine new information provided by range States on trade and other available relevant data and information, and report their analyses at ~~the 16th~~ meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

ENCOURAGES Parties to obtain information on implementation of NPOA-Sharks or regional plans, and to report directly on progress to the CITES Secretariat and at future meetings of the Animals Committee;

URGES FAO's COFI and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to strengthen their efforts to undertake the research, training, data collection, data analysis and shark management plan development outlined by FAO as necessary to implement the IPOA-Sharks;

ENCOURAGES Parties to assist in building financial and technical capacity in developing countries for shark and ray activities under CITES, and for the implementation of the IPOA-Sharks;

URGES Parties that are shark fishing States but that have not yet implemented an NPOA-Sharks, to develop their own NPOAs at the earliest opportunity and take steps to improve research and data collection on both fisheries and trade as a first step towards their Shark Plans, particularly the necessity to improve the collection of catch and trade data at the lowest taxonomic level possible (ideally by species);

FURTHER URGES Parties to discuss CITES activities within the appropriate RFMOs of which they are members;

ENCOURAGES Parties to improve data collection, management and conservation measures for shark species, implementing, enhancing and enforcing these actions through domestic, bilateral, RFMOs or other international measures; data provided to FAO should preferably be accompanied by details of the form of data (e.g. live weight or dressed weight) and furthermore, FAO is encouraged to make that information publically available;

DIRECTS the Animals Committee to make species-specific recommendations at meetings of the Conference of the Parties if necessary on improving the conservation status of sharks;

REQUESTS Management Authorities to collaborate with their national Customs authorities to expand their current classification system to allow for the collection of detailed data on shark trade including, where possible, separate categories for processed and unprocessed products, for meat, cartilage, skin and fins, and to distinguish imports, exports and re-exports and between shark fin products that are dried, wet, processed and unprocessed fins. Wherever possible, these data should be species-specific;

INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to monitor discussions within the World Customs Organization regarding the development of a Customs data model, and the inclusion therein of a data field to report trade in sharks at species level, and to issue Notifications to the Parties concerning any significant developments;

ENCOURAGES Parties, in close cooperation with FAO and RFMOs, to undertake or facilitate continued research to improve understanding of the nature of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing concerning sharks, identify the linkages between international trade in shark fins and meat, and IUU fishing;

ENCOURAGES Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to undertake studies of trade in shark meat, including prices in major fish markets in order to better identify the shark products that are driving IUU fishing; and

DIRECTS the Animals Committee to report progress on shark and ray activities at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

ENCOURAGES range States of species in the family Potamotrygonidae to:

- a) note the findings and conclusions of the freshwater stingrays workshop (document AC24 Doc. 14.2), and increase their efforts to improve data collection on the scale and impact of the threats facing stingray species and populations from collection for ornamental trade, commercial fisheries for food and habitat damage.
- b) consider implementing or reinforcing national regulations regarding the management and reporting of capture and international trade of freshwater stingrays for all purposes, including commercial fisheries for food and ornamental trade, and standardizing these measures across the region, for example through existing South American intergovernmental bodies.
- c) consider the listing of endemic and threatened species of freshwater stingrays (Potamotrygonidae) in CITES Appendix III as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade.

Draft decisions concerning sharks and stingrays

Directed to the Secretariat

16.xx The Secretariat shall:

- a) issue a Notification to Parties requesting that they provide to the Secretariat a summary of their domestic laws and regulations that prohibit or regulate the landing of sharks or trade in shark specimens, together with copies of or links to these instruments in order for the Secretariat to make this information available on the CITES website; and
- b) collaborate with the FAO Secretariat in the development of a single, regularly updated, source summarising current Regional Fisheries Management Organization measures for shark conservation and management, with information on species, fisheries, Members and Contracting Parties, and the geographical areas covered and excluded.

Directed to the Parties

16.xx Parties are encouraged to engage with the work of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), as appropriate, particularly for shark species listed in the relevant Appendices to CITES and CMS, recognising that CMS Parties are required to strive towards strictly protecting species listed in Appendix I to CMS, ~~to prohibit including by prohibiting~~ the taking of these species, and to implement other measures through the Migratory Sharks Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks.