

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES



Vigésimo cuarta reunión del Comité de Fauna
Ginebra (Suiza), 20-24 de abril de 2009

Conservación y gestión de los tiburones y rayas de agua dulce

OTRAS TAREAS DEL COMITÉ DE FAUNA RELACIONADAS CON
LA CONSERVACIÓN Y LA GESTIÓN DE LOS TIBURONES

1. Este documento ha sido preparado por la Secretaría.
2. En su 14ª reunión (CoP14, La Haya, 2007), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó una serie de decisiones sobre los tiburones y las rayas de agua dulce (Decisiones 14.101-227), que caen dentro del mandato muy amplio de las Partes, el Comité de Fauna, la Secretaría CITES y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) de tomar medidas sobre la gestión y la conservación de los tiburones, con arreglo a la Resolución Conf. 12.6 "Conservación y gestión de los tiburones".
3. En este documento se resumen las tareas asignadas al Comité de Fauna en algunas decisiones u otras cuestiones relacionadas con el Comité que no se abordan en otros puntos del orden del día de la presente reunión.
4. En su 14ª reunión, la Conferencia de las Partes acordó que las Partes deberían informar sobre una serie de asuntos relacionados con los tiburones a fin de facilitar las deliberaciones en esta reunión.
5. Para facilitar la consulta, la Secretaría enumeró las siguientes obligaciones en materia de presentación de informes sobre los tiburones en la Notificación a las Partes No. 2008/058, de 24 de septiembre de 2008:
 - i) *las Partes deberían informar sobre los progresos realizados en la identificación de las especies de tiburón en peligro cuya inclusión en los Apéndices convendría considerar si no mejora su situación en materia de gestión y conservación [párrafo b) de la Decisión 14.104];*
 - ii) *las Partes que desembarquen y exporten productos de especies de tiburones objeto de preocupación identificadas por el Comité de Fauna (véase el Anexo 3 del documento CoP14 Doc. 59.1), deberían informar sobre las pesquerías, las medidas ambientales y de ordenación del comercio internacional adoptadas, los niveles de desembarco y exportación y la situación de esos stocks y pesquerías [párrafo c) de la Decisión 14.108]; y*
 - iii) *se alienta encarecidamente a las entidades de pesca y comercialización de tiburones, en especial a las principales [Indonesia, la Comunidad Europea, India, España, Taiwán (Provincia de China), México, Argentina, Estados Unidos de América, Tailandia, Pakistán, Japón, Malasia, Francia, Brasil, Sri Lanka, República Islámica del Irán, Nueva Zelandia, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e*

Irlanda del Norte, Nigeria y Portugal¹] a que identifiquen oportunidades para: mejorar, en cooperación con la FAO y los órganos de ordenación de la pesca pertinentes, la vigilancia y la comunicación de capturas, capturas incidentales, descartes, datos comerciales en el mercado e internacionales, cuando sea posible a nivel de especie y para establecer sistemas para verificar la información sobre capturas [párrafo c) de la Decisión 14.115].

6. Al 15 de noviembre de 2008, fecha fijada para la presentación de informes, la Secretaría había recibido respuestas a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2008/058 de la Unión Europea (en nombre de los 25 Estados miembros), Canadá, Estados Unidos, Reino Unido y Tailandia. En el Anexo 1 se presenta un resumen de las respuestas de las Partes y en el Anexo 2 (únicamente en inglés) figura el texto completo de las respuestas. El 4 de febrero de 2009, España envió a la Secretaría un informe exhaustivo titulado "Tiburones: conservación, pesca y comercio internacional". La información de este informe no se incluye en este documento.

7. En la Decisión 14.114 se declara:

La Secretaría entrará en contacto con la FAO y los órganos regionales de pesca para estudiar la posibilidad de organizar un cursillo de fomento de capacidad para la conservación y la ordenación de los tiburones y recabará financiación externa a esos efectos. En este cursillo se:

a) tendrán en cuenta los resultados del cursillo de expertos internacionales sobre dictámenes de extracciones no perjudiciales que tendrá lugar en México;

*b) utilizará *Galeorhinus galeus* como estudio monográfico sobre medidas de evaluación y ordenación de stocks de tiburones costeros migratorios transfronterizos objeto de comercio internacional, y preparará recomendaciones para mejorar la vigilancia, reglamentación y ordenación del comercio internacional de esa y otras especies de tiburones;*

c) estudiarán posibles instrumentos y enfoques para la realización de evaluaciones y la preparación de dictámenes de extracciones no perjudiciales para especies de tiburones, así como para la vigilancia y la reglamentación del comercio internacional de estas especies;

d) estudiarán posibles instrumentos y enfoques para determinar si los especímenes son de origen legal; y

e) prepararán recomendaciones para someterlas a la consideración del Comité de Fauna en sus reuniones 23^a ó 24^a.

8. No se han recaudado fondos para celebrar ese cursillo, pero antes del Cursillo internacional de expertos sobre dictámenes de extracción no perjudicial, celebrado en México, la Secretaría participó en el *Technical Workshop on the Status, Limitations and Opportunities for Improving the Monitoring of Shark Fisheries and Trade* de la FAO, que tuvo lugar en Roma, del 3 al 6 de noviembre de 2008.

9. En este cursillo se abordó información global y específica por países sobre la pesca y el comercio del tiburón, y su finalidad era identificar limitaciones y estrategias para mejorar su supervisión. En los informes de una selección de los principales países en los que se pesca y comercializa el tiburón se describe el estado de la pesca del tiburón y los esfuerzos encaminados a desarrollar sus respectivos planes de acción nacionales para el tiburón (NPOA-Sharks). El cursillo recomendó medidas para fomentar la aplicación de los NPOA-Sharks y abordar problemas concretos que afectan la supervisión de la captura y el comercio, inclusive la falta de especificidad de los datos, la infravaloración de los volúmenes de captura y las limitaciones en los códigos aduaneros utilizados en el control del comercio.

10. En el momento de redactar este documento (febrero de 2009) aún no se había preparado el informe del cursillo. Se presentará como un documento informativo tan pronto sea publicado por la FAO.

¹ Según de los datos de la FAO correspondientes a 2004, las 20 principales zonas y entidades de pesca, en orden descendente de capturas.

11. Se invita al Comité a tomar nota del contenido de este documento y considerar las respuestas a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2008/058, los resultados del Cursillo internacional de expertos sobre los dictámenes de extracción no perjudicial y los resultados del *Technical Workshop on the Status, Limitations and Opportunities for Improving the Monitoring of Shark Fisheries and Trade* de la FAO.

Resumen de las respuestas a la Notificación a las Partes No. 2008/058

| Unión Europea | Canadá | Tailandia | Reino Unido | Estados Unidos |
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| Las Partes deberían informar sobre los progresos realizados en la identificación de las especies de tiburón en peligro cuya inclusión en los Apéndices convendría considerar si no mejora su situación en materia de gestión y conservación [párrafo b) de la Decisión 14.104] | | | | |
| No se han identificado especies. La Comisión Europea participa en el Grupo de trabajo entre reuniones sobre el tiburón | En la actualidad, ninguna especie de tiburón canadiense requiere consideración para su inclusión en los Apéndices | No hay otras especies de tiburón en Tailandia para proceder a su inclusión en los Apéndices | No hay ninguna especie para añadir en este momento | En fecha reciente se evaluó el estado de varias especies de tiburón, pero parece que ninguna de ellas requería mayor consideración para su inclusión en los Apéndices. Sin embargo, de una estimación de la población se desprendería que el stock del tiburón arenoso del Atlántico de Estados Unidos y el Golfo de México estaría "en peligro crítico" según la UICN y algunos tiburones cabeza de martillo "en peligro" globalmente. |
| Las Partes que desembarquen y exporten productos de especies de tiburones objeto de preocupación identificadas por el Comité de Fauna (véase el Anexo 3 La del documento CoP14 Doc. 59.1), deberían informar sobre las pesquerías, las medidas ambientales y de ordenación del comercio internacional adoptadas, los niveles de desembarco y exportación y la situación de esos stocks y pesquerías [párrafo c) de la Decisión 14.108] | | | | |
| Unión Europea | Canadá | Tailandia | Reino Unido | Estados Unidos |
| La Comisión Europea propuso una nueva Reglamentación del Consejo con una captura total autorizada (TAC) y cupos para 2009. En la actualidad, los barcos de la | En Canadá, es imposible cuantificar las exportaciones de tiburones a nivel de especie, pero se cree que la mayoría de las capturas se destinan al comercio | Tailandia no desembarca o exporta especies de tiburón objeto de preocupación identificadas por el Comité de Fauna y los tiburones no son especies seleccionadas de la | Como medida de gestión se requiere un permiso para extraer las aletas de tiburón. Además, según el esquema de permisos del Reino Unido, está prohibido el desembarco | Entre las especies identificadas por el Comité de Fauna, <i>Squalus acanthias</i> no es actualmente objeto de sobrepesca en aguas estadounidenses, según el |

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| <p>Comunidad no pueden retener a bordo, transbordar y desembarcar <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> y <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>. En el Anexo 2 se presenta la captura total por la Unión Europea (25 países) de las especies identificadas por el Comité de Fauna, tal como ha registrado EUROSTAT 2.</p> | <p>internacional.</p> <p>El promedio de desembarcos anuales de especies de tiburón objeto de preocupación identificadas por el Comité de Fauna es generalmente inferior que el TAC. Para <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>, <i>Lamna nasus</i> y <i>Squalus acanthias</i> hay pesca comercial seleccionada reglamentada en el marco del NPOA-Sharks y los planes de gestión integrada de la pesca. Asimismo, hay una pesca comercial dirigida sobre <i>Prionace glauca</i>. Se ha realizado una evaluación de los stocks para las especies sujetas a pesca seleccionada.</p> | <p>pesca en Tailandia. La pesca del tiburón representa solamente el 0,19 % de la captura total en aguas tailandesas.</p> <p>No hay políticas de gestión específicas de tiburones, salvo para <i>Rhincodon typus</i>. Sin embargo, el Departamento de Pesca de Tailandia reglamenta esta pesca mediante los métodos de pesca establecidos y las zonas de conservación.</p> | <p>y el transbordo de aletas separadas.</p> <p>En 2007, los desembarcos de tiburones de barcos del Reino Unido fuera de las aguas de la Unión Europea (principalmente tiburones azules y makos) ascendió a 2.260 toneladas métricas, inclusive 76 tm de aletas.</p> | <p>umbral de biomasa existente. Para el <i>Lamna nasus</i> del noroeste del Atlántico, Estados Unidos aplica la evaluación canadiense y redujo su TAC en consecuencia. La única especie de pez sierra seleccionada <i>Pristis pectinata</i>, está protegida por la Ley de especies en peligro. No se dispone de datos sobre <i>Centrophorus</i> spp. El U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) completó la evaluación de los stock de grandes tiburones costeros y determinó que es inapropiado evaluar este complejo en su conjunto. El complejo Carcharhinidae es relativamente análogo a los grandes tiburones costeros y las especies en esta categoría debería evaluarse individualmente en la medida de lo posible. No se dispone de estimaciones sobre los Rhinobatiformes y Mobulidae. Estados Unidos está examinando una posible inclusión en el Apéndice III para ayudar a reducir el comercio ilegal de estas especies.</p> |

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| <p>Se alienta encarecidamente a las entidades de pesca y comercialización de tiburones, en especial a las principales [Indonesia, la Comunidad Europea, India, España, Taiwán (Provincia de China), México, Argentina, Estados Unidos de América, Tailandia, Pakistán, Japón, Malasia, Francia, Brasil, Sri Lanka, República Islámica del Irán, Nueva Zelandia, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, Nigeria y Portugal¹] a que identifiquen oportunidades para: mejorar, en cooperación con la FAO y los órganos de ordenación de la pesca pertinentes, la vigilancia y la comunicación de capturas, capturas incidentales, descartes, datos comerciales en el mercado e internacionales, cuando sea posible a nivel de especie y para establecer sistemas para verificar la información sobre capturas [párrafo c) de la Decisión 14.115].</p> | | | | |
| Unión Europea | Canadá | Tailandia | Reino Unido | Estados Unidos |
| <p>La Comisión Europea tiene la intención de adoptar un plan de acción para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones, cuyos principales objetivos serán:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ampliar el conocimiento sobre la pesca de tiburón y las especies y su función en el ecosistema. - garantizar que la pesca dirigida de tiburón es sostenible y que la pesca incidental resultante de otras pescas se regula debidamente. - alentar un enfoque coherente entre la política interna y externa de la CE en materia de pesca del tiburón. <p>La CE señaló que algunas organizaciones regionales de ordenación de la pesca del atún deben presentar cierta</p> | <p>Desde 2007, Canadá tiene un plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones (NPOA-Sharks), desarrollado con arreglo a las disposiciones del Plan de acción internacional para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones (IPOA-Sharks). Además, Canadá dispone de otras medidas legislativas relevantes para manejar y mantener una pesca sostenible a largo plazo de las poblaciones y la pesca de los tiburones. Para las especies de tiburón de principal interés comercial, Canadá desarrolló varios planes de gestión integrada de la pesca.</p> | <p>Tailandia adoptó su NPOA - Sharks en 2006. Para supervisar e informar sobre las capturas, Tailandia desarrolló y publicó un método normalizado de clasificación taxonómica de tiburones y fichas de identificación en el terreno de especies de tiburón, como un manual para los científicos y pescadores. El estudio y la compilación de datos serán administrados por los científicos de pesca y criadores.</p> <p>Los principales sitios de desembarco en el Golfo de Tailandia son las provincias de Samut Prakhon y Songkhla, mientras que la provincia de Phuket es el principal sitio de desembarco</p> | <p>El Reino Unido apoya el uso de disposiciones de apoyo concertadas en el marco de las resoluciones de las organizaciones regionales de ordenación de la pesca y los acuerdos de colaboración de la UE sobre la pesca. El Reino Unido proporciona información sobre sus aguas territoriales y barcos y territorios de ultramar (incluso datos sobre los tiburones) directamente a la Comisión Europea. Esta información se utiliza ulteriormente para formular decisiones sobre la política común de la UE.</p> | <p>A escala internacional, Estados Unidos ha realizado la preparación del IPOA-Sharks. En 2005, la <i>Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization</i> adoptó una propuesta de Estados Unidos y de la Unión Europea prohibiendo la extracción de aletas de tiburón, alentando la liberación de los especímenes vivos en la pesca incidental, comunicando datos para todas las capturas de tiburón y solicitando a las Partes que realicen investigaciones sobre las artes de pesca selectivas y las zonas vivero. En 2007, Estados Unidos presentó una medida en la resolución sobre la pesca sostenible adoptada por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, en la que se pide a las organizaciones regionales de</p> |

¹ Según de los datos de la FAO correspondientes a 2004, las 20 principales zonas y entidades de pesca, en orden descendente de capturas.

| Unión Europea | Canadá | Tailandia | Reino Unido | Estados Unidos |
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| <p>información sobre las capturas de tiburones. El Comité Permanente sobre investigación y estadísticas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico realizó una evaluación del stock de <i>Prionace glucea</i> y <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>. Asimismo, se realizaron evaluaciones de riesgo ecológico para nueve otras especies de elasmobranquios pelágicos para las que apenas se disponía de información (<i>Isurus paucus</i>, <i>Alopias vulpinus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>C. falciformis</i>; <i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Spyrna lewini</i>, <i>Spyrna zygaena</i> y <i>Pteroplatytrygon violacea</i>).</p> | | <p>en el mar de Andaman.</p> | | <p>ordenación de la pesca y los Estados que adopten y apliquen medidas en favor de la conservación y la ordenación sostenible de los tiburones.</p> |

Response from Canada



Canadian Wildlife Service
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0H3

December 1, 2008

Mr. Willem Wijnstekers
Secretary-General, CITES Secretariat
15, chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 CHATELAINÉ – Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Wijnstekers :

Canadian Response to CITES Notification 2008/058 Information to be submitted for consideration at the next meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees

In response to CITES Notification 2008/058 concerning information to be submitted for consideration at the next meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees, Canada is pleased to provide the following response.

In regards to part a) Sharks I): At the present time, no Canadian shark species require consideration for inclusion in the Appendices.

In regards to part a) Sharks II): With respect to the shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee (in Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc. 59.1), please refer to Table 1 for details regarding only those species found in Canadian waters.



Canada

www.ec.gc.ca

Table 1. Shark spp. of concern identified by the Animals Committee as related to Canada.

| Species | Total Allowable Catch (tonnes) | Avg. Annual Landings (tonnes) | Status of Fishery in Canada | Status of Stocks in Canada |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (only <i>Sphyrna</i> sp. in Canadian waters) | | << 1 (bycatch) | No directed fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks ¹ . | not assessed |
| <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> | | << 1 (bycatch) | No directed fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks. | not assessed |
| <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (only <i>Alopias</i> sp. in Canadian waters) | | <<1 (bycatch) | No directed fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks. | not assessed |
| <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> | 250 | 112 (including 60-80 t of landed bycatch) | Directed commercial fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks and the IFMP-Sharks ² . | Abundance stable but mean size has decreased; 'Threatened' as per COSEWIC ³ |
| <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> | | 0 | No directed fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks. | not assessed |
| <i>Prionace glauca</i> | 250 | 29 (including ~1 t landed bycatch) | Directed recreational fishery is catch and release except 4-6 authorized derbies per year. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks and the IFMP-Sharks ² . | Population trend is unclear but mean size has decreased; 'Special Concern' as per COSEWIC |
| <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> | | 0 | No directed fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks. | not assessed |
| <i>Lamna nasus</i> | 185 (135 directed and 50 bycatch) | 142 | Directed commercial fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks and the IFMP-Sharks ² . | Abundance is low but stable; 'Endangered' as per COSEWIC |
| <i>Squalus acanthias</i> | 2500 (Atlantic fishery) 15000 (Pacific fishery) | 2388 (Atlantic fishery) 3578 (Pacific fishery) | Directed commercial fishery. Managed under the NPOA-Sharks (Atlantic) and the IFMP-Groundfish ⁴ (Pacific). | In the Atlantic, dogfish are abundant and biomass is considered very high. Pacific population is considered abundant but has not been formally assessed. |

¹NPOA-Sharks: Canadian National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks

²IFMP-Sharks: Canadian Atlantic Pelagic Shark Integrated Fisheries Management Plan

³COSEWIC: Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

⁴IFMP-Groundfish: Integrated Fish Management Plan – Groundfish (Pacific Region)

In Canada, it is not possible to quantify species-specific exports of shark. However, it is reasonable to assume that the majority of landed catches enter international trade as the market for shark in Canada is small.

Since March 2007, Canada has had a *National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks* (NPOA-Sharks) [<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/npoa-pan/npoa-pan/npoa-sharks-eng.htm>] which was developed in accordance with the principles and provisions of the *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks* (IPOA-Sharks), as developed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Canada's NPOA-Sharks will continue to improve the conservation and management of sharks as well as ensure their long-term sustainable use within directed and non-directed fisheries based on ecological sustainability, integrated fisheries management, and the precautionary approach. Along with its NPOA-Sharks, Canada also has a number of legislative measures which are relevant to managing and maintaining the long-term sustainability of shark populations and fisheries. These legislative instruments, along with the policies and programs that support them, are consistent with the principles of the IPOA-Sharks as well as the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*.

For shark species of primary commercial interest (e.g. porbeagle, blue, shortfin mako, and spiny dogfish), the *Canadian Atlantic Pelagic Shark Integrated Fisheries Management Plan* (IFMP-Sharks) [http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/communic/fish_man/ifmp/shark-requin/index_e.htm] and the *Pacific Region Integrated Fisheries Management Plan - Groundfish* (IFMP-Groundfish) [<http://www.ops2.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/xnet/xIndex.cfm?pg=welcome&lang=en&targetPage=content/mplans/mplans.htm&targetURLParams=&StopCookieTest=1>] aim to establish these fisheries as a biologically and commercially sustainable resource which supports a self-reliant fishery. Conservation will not be compromised however, and a precautionary approach guides all decision-making.

In regards to part e) *Cetorala odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. granadillo*, and *D. Stevensonii*

ii) A.:

The following information is based on available Canadian re-export shipment reports for (tropical) logs and sawn wood from Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico from Jan 1 2007 to Oct 15 2008 for the species *Cetorala odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. stevensonii* and *D. granadillo*. Source and precise quantity data are not available. Information is presented on number of re-export shipments for species in question and rough estimate of quantities over the time period.

For species *Cedrela odorata*:

Bolivia: 20 shipments, volume range 2 m³ to 34 m³, average 10 m³ per shipment
Brazil: 30-40 shipments, volume range 1 m³ to 40 m³, average 16 m³ per shipment
Guatemala: 5 to 10 shipments
Peru: 15 - 20 shipments, volumes in range of 20 m³ per shipment

All shipments were re-exports from the United States

Additionally:

Peru: 4 shipments of Spanish Cedar identified as *Cedrela fissilis*, also identified as *Cedrela* spp.

For species *Dalbergia retusa* and *D. stevensonii*:

Brazil: 2 shipments, small quantities
Guatemala: 3 to 5 shipments, small quantities
Mexico: 20 shipments, volumes less than 5 m³ per shipment

Note: *D. granadillo* was not observed.

With exception of Mexico data, all shipments were re-exports from the United States.

Please contact the CITES Scientific Authority at +1 819 953 1429 or cites-science@cc.gc.ca if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely,



Carolina Caceres
A/Manager, Species Assessment
Canadian Wildlife Service

cc. Mary Taylor, CITES Management Authority
Sylvie Lapointe, CITES Management Authority, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Response to CITES Notification 2008/058 by the European Community

Information to be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Animals and Plants Committee

a) Sharks

- i) Parties should report progress in identifying endangered shark species that require consideration for inclusion in the Appendices, if their management and conservation status does not improve [paragraph b) of Decision 14.104];

The EC is member of the inter-sessional sharks Working Group of the Animals Committee, which is currently considering this issue.

- ii) Parties landing and exporting products from shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee (see Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc. 59.1) should report on the fisheries, environmental and international trade management measures adopted, levels of landings and exports, and the status of these stocks and fisheries [paragraph c) of Decision 14.108];

1. The Commission will propose to the Council a new Council Regulation with TACs and Quotas for 2009, which includes the following:

- A zero TAC for porbeagle and spurdogs for all stocks in all ICES zones.
- New TACs for rays and skates extending the coverage area from the North sea to Skagerrak (III), the Celtic Seas (VI, VII) and the Bay of Biscay and the Azores region (VIII, IX and X) and special restrictions for Common skates (*Dipturus batis*), undulate ray (*Raja undulata*) and white skate (*Rostroraja alba*) by which individuals must be promptly released. Fishermen are encouraged to use techniques and equipment to facilitate the rapid and safe release of these species.
- Special provisions for angel sharks (*Squatina spp.*) in all EC waters. This species may not be retained on board and its catches shall be promptly released unharmed to the extent practicable.

2. The Council will decide on the above proposals by the end of December 2008.

3. Currently, it is prohibited for Community vessels to retain on board, to tranship and to land in any waters (Community or non-Community waters) two listed species, Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) and white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*). Furthermore the EC Wildlife Trade Regulation, implementing CITES in the EU includes in its Annexes the shark species listed in the CITES Appendices.

The total catches by the European Union (25 countries) of the species identified by the Animals Committee (Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc.59.1) in all fishing areas, as recorded by EUROSTAT, are attached.

- iii) shark fishing and trading entities, particularly the major fishing or trading entities [Indonesia, the European Community, India, Spain, Taiwan (province of China), Mexico, Argentina, the United States of America, Thailand, Pakistan, Japan, Malaysia, France, Brazil, Sri Lanka, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria and Portugal*] are strongly encouraged to identify opportunities to: improve, in cooperation with FAO and relevant fishery management bodies, the monitoring and reporting of catch, bycatch, discards, market and international trade data, at the species level where possible and to establish systems to provide verification of catch information [paragraph c) of Decision 14.115].*

FAO IPOA

The European Commission intends to adopt in January 2009 a Communication with an European Community Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks.

The main objectives of the Community action plan will be:

- (1) Broaden the knowledge both on shark fisheries and on shark species and their role in the ecosystem.
- (2) Ensure that directed fisheries for shark are sustainable and that by-catches of shark resulting from other fisheries are properly regulated.
- (3) Encourage a coherent approach between the internal and external EC fishery policy for sharks.

RFMOs

Some tuna RFMOs have requirements to provide certain information regarding the capture of sharks, and the technical measures that should be followed in cases of incidental catches. The ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics performed a stock assessment of blue shark (*Prionace glucea*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) at its last meeting in September 2008. Ecological risk assessments (ERA) were also conducted for nine additional priority species of pelagic elasmobranchs, for which available data are very limited (*Isurus paucus*; *Alopias vulpinus*, *Carcharhinus longimanus*; *C. falciformis*; *Lamna nasus*; *Spyrna lewini*; *Spyrna zygaena*; and *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*).

The assessment results presented high levels of uncertainty due to data limitations. An increased research and data collection are required to enable the Committee to improve the advice it can offer. The ICCAT stock assessment for porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) is due to be undertaken in 2009.

Further information can be obtained from the various tuna RFMOs regarding the individual stock assessments which are provided as public documents on the respective web-sites, as appropriate.

The websites are as follows:

<http://www.iccat.int/en/>

<http://www.iattc.org/HomeENG.htm>

<http://www.iotc.org/English/index.php>

<http://www.wcpfc.int/>

<http://www.ccsbt.org/>

We would advise CITES Secretariat to contact the FAO and various RFMOs involved in the issue (in particular RFMOs charged with tuna and tuna like species, including sharks) in order to receive information on recent stock assessments and information provided by Parties to these RFMOs in order to avoid the duplication of work.

e) *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. granadillo* and *D. stenvensonii*

ii) *All Parties shall:*

A. *compile the information on the import and export of the species, including origin (wild or cultivated), volumes and products, indicating the country of origin and final destination;*

In order to be able to report on information on imports of these species, the European Community has included *Cedrela spp*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. granadillo* and *D. stenvensonii* in Annex D of Regulation EC (No) 338/97, except for the species/populations included in Annex C (comparable with Appendix III of CITES). The Annexes were adopted on 31 March 2008 and came into force on 11 April 2008.

Annex D listing requires the prior presentation of an import notification at the border customs office at the point of introduction which allows to monitor importing levels.

The EU annexes to Regulation EC (No) 338/97 contain therefore the following species:

Annex C: Cedrela odorata (from populations of Peru, Colombia, Guatemala)

Annex D: all other Cedrela spp, not listed in Annex C.

Annex C: Dalbergia retusa, D. stevensonii (from populations of Guatemala)

Annex D: Dalbergia retusa, D. stevensonii (except populations included in Annex C)

Annex D: Dalbergia granadillo

All these listings are annotated to for Logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets

Please find attached an annex with data of direct import of Cedrela species into the EU for the years 2000 – 2007.

Catches - Total all fishing areas

| | | dgs | gag | gup | man | por | guz | gtf | saw | |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | Picked dogfish - Squalus acanthias (tonnes) | Tope shark - Galeorhinus galeus (tonnes) | Gulper shark - Centrophorus granulosus (tonnes) | Mantas - Mobulidae (tonnes) | Porbeagle - Lamna nasus (tonnes) | Guitarfishes nei - Rhinobatos spp (tonnes) | Guitarfishes etc, nei - Rhinobatidae (tonnes) | Sawfishes - Pristidae (tonnes) | |
| eu25 | European Union (25 countries) | 2004 | 6900 | 1048 | 674 | : | 1033 | 1 | 41 | : |
| | | 2005 | 4867 | 890 | 171 | : | 676 | 1 | 24 | : |
| | | 2006 | 2509 | 1070 | 264 | : | 495 | 0 | 34 | : |
| es | Spain | 2004 | 28 | 600 | 11 | : | 488 | : | : | : |
| | | 2005 | 101 | 467 | 7 | : | 354 | : | : | : |
| | | 2006 | 105 | 592 | 3 | : | 258 | : | : | : |
| fr | France | 2004 | 1132 | 310 | : | : | 410 | : | : | : |
| | | 2005 | 1098 | 290 | : | : | 276 | : | : | : |
| | | 2006 | 850 | 333 | : | : | 213 | : | : | : |
| it | Italy | 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | | 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | | 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| pt | Portugal | 2004 | 9 | 52 | 182 | : | 63 | 1 | : | : |
| | | 2005 | 6 | 45 | 110 | : | 10 | 1 | : | : |
| | | 2006 | 10 | 45 | 128 | : | 6 | 0 | : | : |
| gr | Greece | 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 41 | : |
| | | 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 24 | : |
| | | 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 34 | : |
| uk | United Kingdom | 2004 | 5070 | 81 | 481 | : | 24 | : | : | : |
| | | 2005 | 3132 | 81 | 40 | : | 24 | : | : | : |
| | | 2006 | 1206 | 93 | 133 | : | 12 | : | : | : |

The statistical methodology and definitions under this database i.e. the catches are expressed in the **live weight equivalent of the landings**.

As such they exclude all quantities caught but not landed (for example: discarded fish, fish consumed on board).

The unit used is the metric ton. The nominal catch data are normally derived from the landed quantities of the fishery products, the landed weight being converted to the live weight equivalent (nominal catch)

by the application of factors.

Response from Thailand



No. AC. 0510.2/

Department of Fisheries
Phaholyothin Road,
Kasetsart University Campus,
Bangkok 10900, THAILAND
Tel : (662) 5614689
FAX : (662) 5614689

21 November B.E. 2551 (2008)

Subject: Information for the consideration of the next meetings of AC.

(Respon to Notification 2008/058)

Dear Sir or Madam,

On the request of Notification No. 2008/058, Thailand would like to submit following information for consideration at 24th meeting of the Animals Committee to CITES Secretariat.

Sharks

- i) There are no other sharks species in Thailand need to be included in the Appendices.
- ii) Thailand do not land or export the shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee.
- iii) Thailand adopted National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the conservation and management of sharks in 2006. The implementation of the NPOA as below

For monitoring and report of catch

1. Developed and published standard method of shark classification in taxonomic level and field sheet on identification of shark species, as a manual for fisheries scientists who in charge with this project and fishermen.

2. The survey and data collection by Marine Fisheries research and development bureau The survey and data collection will be managed by fisheries scientists and enumerators. The biggest shark landing sites in the gulf of Thailand are Samut Prakhlan province and Songkhla province while Phuket province is the biggest landing site in The Andaman sea.

Although, there were many kinds of the fishing boats landed in sampling site such as pair trawler, otter board trawler, gill netter, push netter and purse seiner, but the data collection on shark fisheries in Thailand were only recorded from otter board trawler and pair trawler which are the main fishing gears for catching shark. However, Sharks caught from these two gears are only 0.19 percent of total fish landing.

Annual data showed the shark catch in the Gulf of Thailand were 8,315.82 kg or 0.10 percent whereas in the Andaman Sea were 13,547 kg or 0.44 percent of the total catch. From the result it could be concluded that the catch of shark was only 0.19 percent of the total landing in Thai waters. In general, it could be implied that shark is not the target species of fisheries in Thai waters.

Management policy

Thailand has implemented various regulation through the Fisheries Act of 1947, revise in 1953 and 1985. However, there are no existing management policies which concerning to shark, except a whale shark species (*Rhincodon typus*). The important regulations of this Act are as follows:

- The Department of Fisheries of Thailand has established the regulations to prohibit fishing by trawlers and push netters within a distance of 3,000 m from the shoreline and within a perimeter of 400 m of any stationary gear.

- The number of new entry trawler is limited and push netter is banned.

- A conservation area in the Gulf of Thailand about 26,000 km² is declared to protect fish during their spawning and breeding seasons from February 15 to May 15 each year. This regulation prohibits all types and sizes of trawlers except beam trawlers, all type of purse seiner and encircling gill netters with less than 4.7 cm mesh size in area along the coastline of Prachuap Khirikhan, Chumphon and Surat Thani as well as Khanom District in Nakhon Sri Thamarat. And this regulation was extended to the Andaman Sea by declaration of 1,800 km² in Phangnga and Krabi.

iv) Commodity codes for Shark products:

Please see Annex I of this letter: Harmonized System Code for Shark Products of Thailand (Valid from Jan.1, 2008).

Annex I

Harmonized system Code for Shark products of Thailand

| Product Code | Product name |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 03026500000 | Dogfish and other sharks, excluding livers and roes, fresh or chilled |
| 03037500000 | Dogfish and other sharks, excluding livers and roes, frozen |
| 03055910000 | Sharks's fins, dried, whether or not salted |
| 16042011000 | Sharks' fins, prepared and ready for use in airtight containers |
| 16042019000 | Sharks' fins, prepared and ready for use |

Yours sincerely,

Bancha Sukkaew
 Director of License and Fisheries
 Management Section
 for Director General
 Department of Fisheries of Thailand
 CITES MA of Thailand for aquatic fauna

Response from the United Kingdom

No. 20087/058 - Information to be submitted for the consideration of the next meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees

At its 14th meeting, the Conference of the Parties agreed that Parties would report on a number of subjects with a view to facilitating discussions at the forthcoming 24th meeting of the Animals Committee or 18th meeting of the Plants Committee.

For ease of reference the Secretariat lists these below.

a. Sharks

- i) Parties should report progress in identifying endangered shark species that require consideration for inclusion in the Appendices, if their management and conservation status does not improve [paragraph b) of Decision 14.104];

Answer: Nothing to add at this stage

- ii) Parties landing and exporting products from shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee (see Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc. 59.1) should report on the fisheries, environmental and international trade management measures adopted, levels of landings and exports, and the status of these stocks and fisheries [paragraph c) of Decision 14.108];

Answer:

Management Measures:

All over 10 metre vessel owners are regularly issued with a notice which sets out the circumstances in which a shark finning permit is required. In 2007 15 vessels were given special permits by the UK authorities. Under the UK permit scheme separate landing and transshipment of fins and bodies is prohibited. Whilst the UK allows the separation of the bodies and fins on board vessels which hold a permit, we have chosen not to derogate from separate landing and transshipment provisions. Failure to comply with the conditions of a permit can lead to the permit being withdrawn.

We have conducted 17 inspections at sea and 12 in port. One vessel was detained in port for a full landing inspection and is the subject of an ongoing investigation. The inspections have found no evidence that shark bodies are being finned and discarded in any of these fisheries.

Levels of landings and exports:

In 2007 shark catch landings outside of the EU were confined to the coastal states of Namibia (Walvis Bay), South Africa (Durban), Mauritius (Port Louis) and Indonesia (Jakarta). Landings totalled about 2260 metric tonnes (live weight), about 76 metric tonnes of fins. These landings were predominantly of Blue sharks followed by Makos. *(data provided by Alison Aitken of Marine & Fisheries – have we any corresponding data on level of catch in North Atlantic/ EU waters?)*

- iii) Shark fishing and trading entities, particularly the major fishing or trading entities (Indonesia, the European Community, India, Spain, Taiwan (province of China), Mexico, Argentina, the United States of America, Thailand, Pakistan, Japan, Malaysia, France, Brazil, Sri Lanka, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria and Portugal) are strongly encouraged to identify opportunities to: improve, in cooperation with FAO and relevant fishery management bodies, the monitoring and reporting of catch, bycatch, discards, market and international trade data, at the species level where possible and to establish systems to provide verification of catch information [paragraph c) of Decision 14.115]; and

Answer: The UK actively pursue enforcement opportunities and the exchange of information with 3rd country fishing authorities. We support the use of cooperative enforcement provisions within the Resolutions of Regional Fishery Management Organisations and within EU Fishery Partnership

agreements. Where UK authorities have not received regular notifications from vessels outside the EU, we investigate the individuals and advise the fleet in general. In addition through our membership of the EU, we supply information on our territorial waters/vessels and our overseas territories (including data on shark issues) direct to the EC which is circulated and used to inform policy decisions

iv) Parties should provide details of their commodity codes for fish products (e.g. fresh/chilled, frozen and dried, processed and unprocessed, meat, oil, skin, cartilage and fins), imports, exports and re-exports, for both CITES-listed and non-listed species (Decision 14.106).

Answer: The UK use the Market and International trade data "Business Link" for common codes; this is the level of trade data (10 digit code) (the only specific import code I have been made aware of is for *Squalus acanthis* – 0302 652 000 – please advise if this is correct or if a different "code" is being sought)

b. *Cistanche deserticola*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina* and *Taxus wallichiana*

Range States of the above species should report on progress in the implementation of regionally coordinated actions should improve the management of and prevent illegal trade in these seven species, including, *inter alia*, measures to combat illegal trade, regional capacity-building workshops and harmonisation of regulations and legislation [paragraph b) of decision 14.20].

Answer: The UK is not a range state for any of the seven species listed in this decision.

c. Orchidaceae spp.

Countries of export and import of Orchidaceae spp included in Appendix II should provide results of efforts to prepare identification material on further exemptions for artificially propagated hybrids of these orchids, taking into consideration the capacities of countries to implement and control such exemptions effectively [Decision 14.133].

Answer: Noel McGough of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (UK Scientific Authority on Plants) has responded separately on this issue.

d. Bigleaf Mahogany

Bigleaf mahogany range states should report progress on the implementation of a regional strategy for the species with timelines to address: non-detriment findings, legal origin, and compliance and enforcement issues. The strategy should include the 15 recommendations made in the report of the BMWG (document PC16 Doc. 19.1.1) and mechanisms to ensure adequate implementation and enforcement [paragraph 4 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.145].

Answer: The UK is not a range state for Bigleaf mahogany

e. *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. grandillo* and *D. Stevensonii*

- i) Range States of the above-mentioned species shall:
 - A. complete and update the available information on these;
 - B. assess their populations, taking into account *inter alia* the distribution, cover, density, size structure, regeneration dynamics and changes in land use;
 - C. report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of the species; and
 - D. compile the information related to export of the species, including volumes and products, indicating the percentage from plantations [paragraph 1 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.146].
- ii) All Parties shall:
 - A. Compile the information on the import and export of the species, including origin (wild or cultivated), volumes and products, indicating the country of origin and final destination; and

- B. Report the existence, extent and type of forest plantations of these species, including exported volumes and products [paragraph 2 of the Action Plan adopted through Decision 14.146].

Answer: Mainland UK is not a range state to any of the listed species, however three of our overseas territories are. Namely British Virgin Islands; Monseratt, and Cayman Islands. Reports for each territory are attached separately as Annex A, B and C.

The UK has issued permits for the import and re-export of Cedrele odorata as follows:

Imports Licences issued:

| Date | Country of Export | Net Mass |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11/10/2002 | Brazil | 30.804 m ³ |
| 07/11/2002 | Brazil | 41.586 m ³ |
| 07/11/2002 | Brazil | 34.157 m ³ |
| 08/11/2002 | Brazil | 34.157 m ³ |
| 08/11/2002 | Brazil | 34.157 m ³ |
| 08/11/2002 | Brazil | 34.157 m ³ |
| 08/11/2002 | Brazil | 33.522 m ³ |
| 15/01/2003 | Brazil | 34.456 m ³ |
| 15/01/2003 | Brazil | 62.199 m ³ |
| 15/01/2003 | Brazil | 85.166 m ³ |
| 28/09/2005 | Brazil | 34.246 m ³ |
| 03/07/2007 | Peru | 30.521 m ³ |

Re-export Permits Issued:

| Date of Issue | Country of Import | Purpose Code |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 30/07/2002 | USA | T |
| 05/05/2006 | China | Q |
| 10/10/2006 | GB | Q |
| 16/07/2008 | USA | Q |

Annex A

Action plan for *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* and *Dalbergia stevensonii*

Cedrela odorata

British Virgin Islands

a) Distribution, cover & density:

Found on the island of Tortola within Sage Mountain National Park (Acevedo-Rodriguez, 2008; Clubbe, pers. comm.. 2008)

b) Size structure

No information available

c) Regeneration dynamics & changes in land use:

No information available

d) Plantations – none known

e) Exports – no known exports

f) Progress in reporting - None

g) Inclusion of populations in App III - populations are not in trade

h) UK Imports – None

i) UK re-exports - None

References

Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2008) Flora of West Indies: Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies
<http://persoon.si.edu/antilles/westindies/catalog.htm>

Clubbe, C. (2008). Head, UK Overseas Territories Team, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Pershttp://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2008/E058.pdfonal communication.

Annex B

Action plan for *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* and *Dalbergia stevensonii*

Cedrela odorata

1. Monseratt

a) Distribution, cover & density:

Native to Monseratt. Two areas that can support *Cedrela odorata* are the dry to mesic forest in the Centre Hills (locally common in dry forest and lower elevations of mesic forest of Centre Hills) and the Roches Estate (Acevedo-Rodriguez, 2008; Howard, 1974)

b) Size structure

Mesic forests - medium/Large tree dominated vegetation >5m tall in lower elevations with low rainfall. Typical taxa: *Capparis* spp., *Bursera simaruba*, *Tabebuia* spp., Apocynaceae, *Casearia* spp., *Hymenaea courbaril*, *Samanea saman*, *Bunchosia* spp., *Swietenia* spp., *Chiococca alba*, *Guaicum officinale*, *Cedrela odorata* (Young, 2008)

c) Regeneration dynamics & changes in land use:

There is no specific data relating to *Cedrela odorata* on Monseratt with a crucial point to note is that any assessment of threats to its habitat in particular the Centre Hills is severely limited by lack of monitoring data. Currently, habitat destruction in the Lesser Antilles is primarily driven by pressure for tourist and urban development, and for agricultural land. In the Centre Hills of Montserrat, however, forest destruction has been minimal in recent years. Since 2000, the core area of the Centre Hills forest at mid to upper elevations has received statutory protection under the Protected Forest Order and Forest Reserve Order of the Forestry, Wildlife, National Parks and Protected Areas Act. The boundary of the forest reserve was demarcated in 2002 encompassing an area of 11.3 square kilometres. Land within the reserve is owned by private individuals and estates (60%) and by the Crown (40%). Through the Orders, restrictions are placed on activities within the forest boundary, including on clearing of land, cutting trees, grazing livestock and littering, and there are provisions for the establishment of management agreements with landowners. However no management plan has ever been implemented for the Centre Hills and the Department of Environment, which has a mandate over protected areas, has no regulations or enforcement codes under which to effectively manage activities within the forest boundary. Furthermore, much of the contiguous area of the Centre Hills forest at lower elevations lies outside of this forest reserve boundary, particularly on the eastern flank of the hills. Due to lower rainfall at these elevations, this tends to be dry forest which is vulnerable to further clearance and over-grazing. Minor incursions for building development during the post-volcano reconstruction have caused relatively small-scale forest loss on the west and north-west flanks of the hills outside of the reserve boundary, as have agricultural clearances. Conversely, there has been considerable forest regeneration (reverting from agricultural land) in the east of the Centre Hills during the last ca.20 years (J. Daley & P. Murrain *pers. comm.*). It is important to point out that there has hitherto been no monitoring of landcover in the Centre Hills area, so there is no quantitative information on changes in forest cover.

Habitat on Montserrat is also subject to both hurricanes and volcanic eruptions. The ongoing eruption of the Soufrière Hills volcano since 1996 has caused many major ash-falls in the Centre Hills, as well as acid rain. During late 1996 to early 1998, ashfalls were very frequent. The specific risks posed by anthropogenic climate change to the Centre Hills ecosystem are largely unknown. In refreshing contrast to many forest areas in the tropics, Montserrat's Centre Hills do not appear to be in imminent danger of conversion for human use. Of much greater immediate concern is historic, ongoing and perhaps accelerating degradation by alien invasive species. Urgent attention to the potentially catastrophic threat to the forest from feral pigs is required. There are no historical data-sets, or current monitoring programmes which permit changes in forest cover, forest habitat types, or alien species to be detected (Young, 2008)

d) Plantations – none known

e) Exports – no known exports

f) Progress in reporting - None

g) Inclusion of populations in App III - populations are not in trade

h) UK Imports - None

i) UK Exports - None

References

Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2008) Flora of West Indies: Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies
<http://persoon.si.edu/antilles/westindies/catalog.htm>

Howard, R.A. (1974) Flora of the Lesser Antilles; Leeward and Windward Islands. Jamaica Plain, Mass., Arnold Arboretum. 6 vols, 1974-1989 & Flora of West Indies (2008)

Young, R. P. (ed.) (2008). *A biodiversity assessment of the Centre Hills, Montserrat*. Durrell Conservation Monograph No.1. Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Annex C

Action plan for *Cedrela odorata*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *Dalbergia granadillo* and *Dalbergia stevensonii*

Cedrela odorata

Cayman Islands

a) Distribution, cover & density:

The National Red List status for this species in the Cayman Islands is Critically Endangered (CR A2bcde+3bce+4). Many of the finest cedars throughout the West Indies were harvested centuries ago. A few cedars survive in remote rocky woodlands on Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac and occasionally a few individuals survive in more populated areas. No populations exist on the island of Little Cayman (Acevedo-Rodriguez, 2008; Burton, in press; Proctor, 1984)

b) Size structure

No information available

c) Regeneration dynamics & changes in land use:

No information available

d) Plantations – none known

e) Exports – no known exports

f) Progress in reporting - None

g) Inclusion of populations in App III - populations are not in trade

h) UK Imports –None

i) UK re-exports - None

References

Acevedo-Rodriguez, P. (2008) Flora of West Indies: Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies <http://persoon.si.edu/antilles/westindies/catalog.htm>

Burton, F.J. (in press). Threatened Plants of the Cayman Islands: The Red List

Proctor, George R. (1984) Flora of the Cayman Islands Series/Edition Kew Bulletin Additional Series XI, London, HMSO -Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Response from the United States



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO:
FWS/DSA/Notification 2008-58

NOV 14 2008

Ms. Milena Sosa Schmidt, Scientific Officer
CITES Secretariat
15, chemin des Anémones
CH 1219 CHATELAINE-Genève
Switzerland

ACTION *02/12*
→ Robert
2/19/12
COPY
27, Nov. 2008

VIA FACSIMILE: +(4123) 797 3417

REPLY . . . FILE

Dear Ms. Schmidt:

This letter responds to paragraphs a), e), and e) of Notification to the Parties No. 2008/058 of September 24, 2008. We have consulted with our colleagues in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS), the agency responsible for inspection and clearance of live CITES-listed plants entering the United States, in preparing this response.

With regard to the information requested in paragraph a), please refer to Enclosure 1. With regard to the information requested in paragraph e), the United States does not have any additional information to provide at this time. With regard to paragraph e) i), the United States does not have any updated information to provide. With regard to paragraph e) ii), please refer to Enclosure 2.

If you have questions regarding the information we have provided, please feel free to contact me at 703-358-2095 or via email: roddy_gabel@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

For Robert R. Gabel, Chief
Division of Management Authority

Enclosures

Cc: Sra. M. Clemente, Chair of the Plants Committee
Mr. Thomas Althaus, Chair of the Animals Committee



Enclosure 1

Notification to the Parties No. 2006/058

Information to be submitted for the consideration of the next meetings of the Animals and Plants Committees: SHARKS

I. Report on progress in identifying endangered shark species that require consideration for inclusion in the Appendices (Decision 14.104).

The status of several species of sharks was assessed recently under the requirements of the United States (U.S.) Atlantic Consolidated Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Fishery Management Plan (FMP). These species include blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, sandbar shark, *C. plumbeus*, dusky sharks, *C. obscurus*, the large coastal shark (LCS) complex, blacknose shark, *C. acronotus*, finetooth shark, *C. isodon*, Atlantic sharpnose shark, *Mitroprionodon terraenovae*, and bonnethead, *Sphyrna tiburo*. Of all of these species, none appeared to warrant further consideration for inclusion in the Appendices at this time. However, an assessment of dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) found that the northwest Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico population has declined by at least 80% from virgin population levels. This estimate of population status would classify the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico stock of dusky sharks as Critically Endangered according to IUCN criteria. The dusky shark was designated as a candidate for listing under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1997 and has been listed as a prohibited species to fisheries (i.e. no commercial or recreational harvest permitted) in U.S. North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico waters since 2000. Despite being prohibited, dusky sharks are regularly caught in commercial longlines targeting sharks and incidentally caught on a variety of other gears such as surface pelagic longline gear targeting tunas and tuna-like species and bottom longline gear targeting groupers and snappers. The dusky shark is also among the most highly desired species in the international shark fin trade, which could promote illegal harvest.

Based on the results of stock assessments on various Atlantic sharks done in 2005 and 2006, the United States amended the Atlantic Consolidated HMS FMP. This amendment (Amendment 2 to the Atlantic Consolidated HMS FMP) changed many shark regulations including, but not limited to, reducing commercial quotas, establishing a low trip limit, creating a shark research fishery, and requiring fins be naturally attached through landing. Amendment 2 was implemented on July 24, 2008. With the implementation of Amendment 2 to the Consolidated HMS FMP, we anticipate that dusky shark discards will decrease by 73% compared to pre-Amendment 2 regulations.

Hammerhead sharks, primarily *Sphyrna lewini*, *Sphyrna mokarran*, and *Sphyrna zygaena*, are caught in a variety of fisheries but are generally not a target species. Hammerhead sharks are highly valued among Hong Kong fin traders and are one of the most valuable fin types in the market. The only stock assessment available is for *Sphyrna lewini* from the northwest Atlantic Ocean (Hayes 2007) that found the population to have declined by about 83% from unexploited biomass. In addition, the most recent IUCN red list assessments list the Sphyrnidae as Endangered globally. There are no known species-specific conservation or management

measures in place for the Sphyrnidae either domestically or within a Regional Fishery Management Body.

2. Parties landing and exporting products from shark species of concern identified by the Animals Committee (see CoP14 Doc. 59.1, Annex 3) should report on fisheries, environmental and international trade management measures adopted, levels of landing and export, and the status of these stocks and fisheries (Decision 14.108).

At the 23rd meeting of the Animals Committee, a working group was established with the mandate to examine information in document AC23 Doc.15.2 and other available relevant documents, with a view to identifying key species and examining these for consideration and possible listing under CITES. While some progress was made at the meeting (AC23 WG6 Doc.1), the United States was asked to head an intercessional group on the implementation of Decision 14.107 and to prepare a paper for discussion at AC24, which will include progress on previous recommendations and prioritize future actions for species of concern. While work is still in progress on that document, of the shark species noted in Annex 3 to document CoP14 Doc.59.1 as being species of concern, the following are relevant to fisheries managed by the United States Government:

a. Spiny dogfish

Based on the existing biomass threshold, the spiny dogfish stock is not currently overfished. The current estimated stock size of mature females (>80cm) is 106,000mt. The current fishing mortality rate on fully recruited females exceeds the existing overfishing threshold and the existing rebuilding target. Despite the much lower level of landings since 2001, fishing mortality rates on fully recruited females have remained above the rebuilding mortality rate. Spawning female biomass decreased from about 260,000mt in 1989 to about 50,000mt in 1998, and remained below 100,000mt until 2005. Biomass of mature female spiny dogfish is expected to continue increasing through 2008 and 2009 as fish <80cm grow into mature size ranges. Subsequently, the biomass should decline due to the low number of recruits that were born during 1997-2003. If recruitment returns to levels consistent with expected size-specific reproduction, the biomass should begin to rebound again by 2015.

U.S. commercial landings dominated the catch from 1979 to 2000, peaking in 1996 at about 27,000mt. Total landings have declined steadily from 22,500mt in 1998 to around 3,000-4,000mt during 2003-2005.

b. Porbeagle shark

Canada conducted stock assessments on porbeagle sharks in 2005 where the status was determined to have declined by up to 90%. Reduced Canadian porbeagle quotas in 2002 brought the 2004 exploitation rate to a sustainable level. The United States deems the Canadian porbeagle stock assessment to be the best available science and uses this assessment for U.S. domestic management purposes because northwest Atlantic porbeagle sharks are a unit stock that extends into U.S. waters. While U.S. fishing vessels took only a small proportion of the porbeagle sharks harvested in the northwest Atlantic, in 2007, the United States proposed prohibiting the retention and harvest of porbeagle sharks to prevent an increase in fishing effort in the future and to minimize porbeagle shark mortality and bycatch, to the extent practicable.

The United States has since reduced the total allowable catch of porbeagle sharks from 92mt to 11.3mt, and implemented a commercial quota of 1.7mt dressed weight under Amendment 2 to the Consolidated HMS FMP.

c. Sawfishes

Smalltooth sawfish, the only sawfish species currently found in the United States, are listed as endangered under the ESA. The prohibitions of Section 9 of the ESA, in part, make it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States: to import into, or export from the United States; to take within the United States, the territorial sea of the United States, or on the high seas; to ship in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity; or to sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered wildlife. To possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship endangered wildlife that has been taken illegally is also prohibited.

d. Gulper sharks

Although gulper sharks are likely caught in deep-sea fisheries, no landings data are currently available for these sharks.

e. Requiem sharks

U.S. Atlantic shark fisheries are managed under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. In the 2005/2006 Large Coastal Shark (LCS) stock assessment completed by the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), it was determined that it is inappropriate to assess the LCS complex as a whole due to the variation in life history parameters, different intrinsic rates of increase, and different catch and abundance data for species included in the complex. Based on these results, NMFS changed the status of the LCS complex from overfished to unknown. We believe that the requiem shark category on the CITES list of shark species affected by trade (CoP14 Dec. 59.1, Annex 3) is somewhat analogous to the U.S. LCS complex in that species in this category should be assessed individually where possible. It is likely that many species in the requiem shark category, with the exception of blacktip and sandbar sharks, would fit the unknown category.

Recently, blue sharks and shortfin mako sharks were assessed under the auspices of the International Committee for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT 2008). For both North and South Atlantic blue shark populations, the biomass was estimated to be above the biomass that would support maximum sustainable yield. Estimates of stock status for the North Atlantic shortfin mako were much more variable. Multiple model outcomes indicated stock depletion to about 50% of virgin biomass and levels of fishing mortality above those resulting in maximum sustainable yield. However, other models estimated considerably lower levels of depletion and no overfishing. New biological information obtained since the last assessment indicates that increases in age of maturity lower the productivity, which increases the probability that the stock could be below the biomass that supports maximum sustainable yield.

f. Guitar fishes, shovelnose rays

Little harvest of guitar fishes occurs in U.S. waters. No estimates are available on landings or trade.

g. Devil rays

Little harvest of devil rays occurs in U.S. waters. No estimates are available on landings or trade. In some U.S. states, devil rays are prohibited from commercial and recreational harvest.

h. Leopard sharks

In the State of California, which covers nearly all of the U.S. range of this species, nearly all harvest of leopard sharks is from recreational fishers. Estimated recreational landings were about 138t per year during the period from 1980 to 1995. Commercial landings reached a high of 46t in 1983 but have been significantly curtailed due to gillnet bans in California waters. Although current regulations and harvest levels appear to be protective of the California population of leopard sharks, in January 2006 six men were indicted by a federal grand jury with conspiracy to harvest thousands of illegal undersized (under 92cm in length) leopard sharks from the San Francisco Bay with the intent to sell them to U.S. and international pet trade distributors (http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/can/press/html/2006_02_08_leopardshark.htm). The United States is currently examining the feasibility of an Appendix-III listing to help curtail this illegal trade.

3. Shark fishing and trading entities are encouraged to identify opportunities to improve, in cooperation with FAO and relevant fishery management bodies, the monitoring and reporting of catch, bycatch, discards, market and international trade data, at the species level where possible and to establish systems to provide verification of catch information (Decision 14.115).

The United States led the development of the 1999 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and completed the corresponding U.S. National Plan of Action in early 2001. In 2005, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization adopted a proposal from the United States and the European Union prohibiting shark finning, encouraging the release of live sharks caught as bycatch, requiring parties to report data for all shark catches, and calling upon parties to undertake research identifying selective fishing gear and shark nursery areas. The United States played a major role in the adoption of a measure strengthening the call for parties to submit available data (on catch, effort, discard and trade) and establishing a process for ICCAT's scientific body to ensure it has the best available data to conduct shark stock assessments. In 2007, the United States introduced a measure in the Sustainable Fisheries Resolution at the United Nations General Assembly. The measure calls upon regional fisheries management organizations and States with the competence to regulate fisheries in which sharks are taken directly or as bycatch to adopt and implement measures, in accordance with the precautionary approach, ecosystem approaches, and international law and guidance to further the conservation and sustainable management of sharks.

The FAO is hosting a workshop in November 2008 to bring together fisheries experts from a representative number of main shark fishing and trading countries to discuss and agree upon the main limitations and opportunities for improving the monitoring of shark fisheries and international trade in shark products. The United States will participate in this workshop.

References

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