CITES and the oceans: an introduction







Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



Washington, D.C., on 3 March 1973





CITES objectives

Ensure that wild fauna and flora in international trade are not exploited unsustainably

Legality, sustainability, traceability







S. Heindrichs / PEW, Shark fins, China

CITES is a multilateral agreement

Operates through an intergovernmental process,

which combines wildlife and trade themes within a legally binding instrument,

achieving conservation and sustainable use objectives



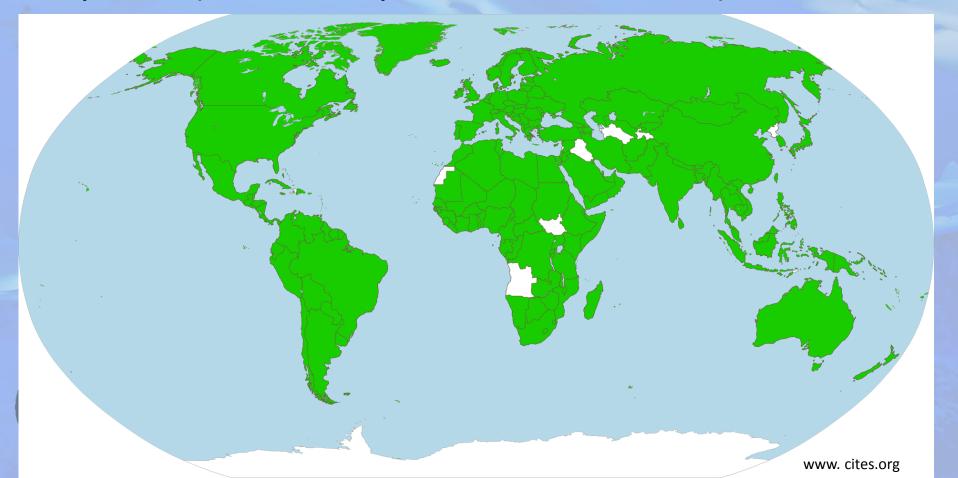






CITES coverage & scope

- 182 Parties
- Regulates international trade of 35,000+ listed species (live, dead, parts and derivatives)



The world's high seas

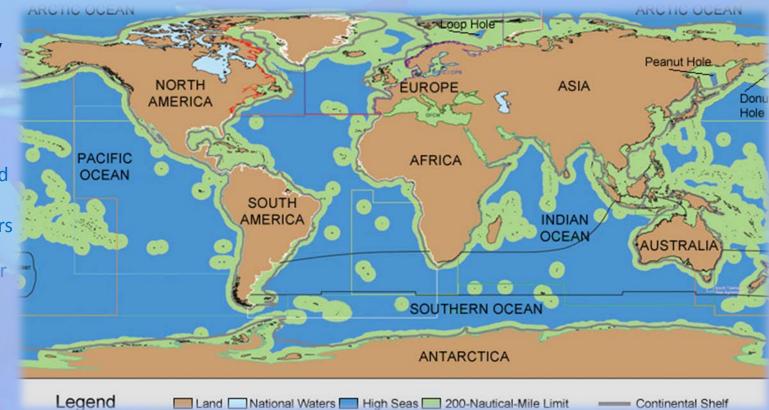
71% of the Earth is covered by ocean

64% of the ocean is considered high seas/ international waters

The high seas cover

45% of the

Earth's surface







Continental Shelf

"marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State"

(commonly known as)

High seas

The Conference of the Parties (CoP) has agreed that this means:

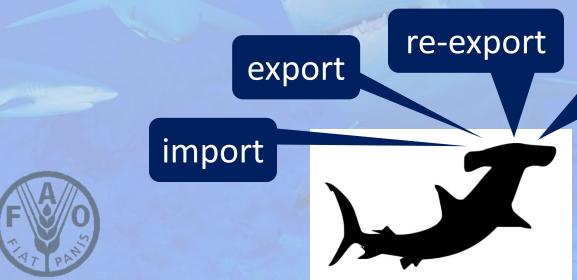
"those marine areas beyond the areas subject to the sovereignty or sovereign rights of a State, consistent with international law,

as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea"



Introduction From the Sea (IFS)

- One of 4 types of trade regulated by CITES
- A prior grant of an IFS certificate is required [Convention Article III 5 and Article IV 6 and
- Involves "specimens taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State"



introduction from the sea





What is IFS: issues to consider

What is being taken?

Is the specimen listed in CITES Appendix I or II?

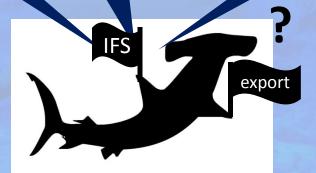
Who is taking it?

Which State owns the vessel?
Is the vessel chartered?

Where is it taken from?

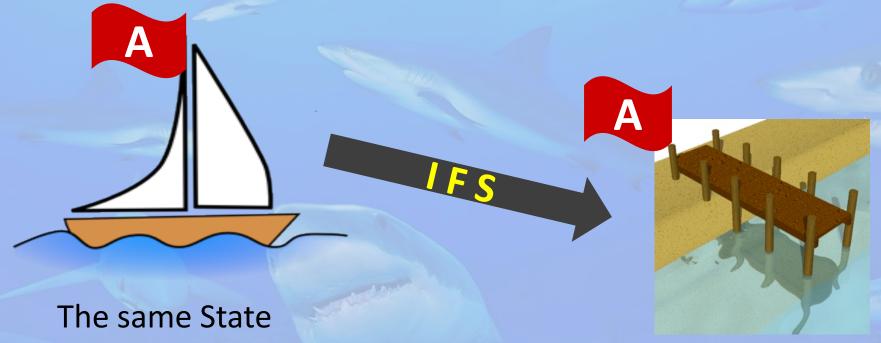
In which State was it landed?







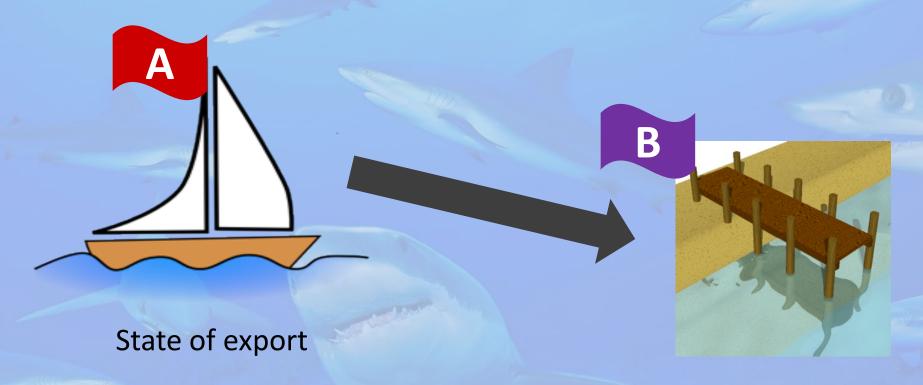
IFS is a one-State transaction



- Takes the specimens from the high seas;
- Serves as the State of introduction; and
- Issues an IFS certificate.



Two or more States = export/import



State of import





CITES Appendices

Species* regulated under CITES are divided

amongst 3 Appendices



I

II









* "Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof"



Sharks/Manta rays in Appendix II



Cetorhinus maximus (Basking shark)



Carcharhinus longimanus (Oceanic whitetip shark)



Sphyrna lewini, S.mokarran,
S. zygaena
(Hammerhead sharks)



Rhincodon typus (Whale shark)



Lamna nasus (Porbeagle shark)



Manta spp. (Manta rays)



Carcharodon carcharias (Great white shark)

Entry into effect delayed to 14 September 2014

Other marine species in CITES Appendices

Humphead wrasse
 (Napoleon fish) - Appendix II

- Queen conch Appendix II
- Giant clams Appendix II
- Hard corals, black corals
 - Appendix II
- European eel Appendix II
- Sturgeons Appendix I & II





CITES listing criteria

Biological criteria

Low productivity (slow-growing, small number of pups), behavioral vulnerability to harvesting

Trade criteria

(historic population declines related to international trade in fins, meat and bycatch)

 Great and Smooth hammerheads: specimens most frequently traded resemble those of the scalloped hammerhead to such an extent that enforcement officers are unlikely to be able to distinguish them



What should Parties do?

Legality

National laws, legal acquisition, RFMOs, enforcement, ...

Sustainability

NDFs, science, Introduction From the Sea, ...

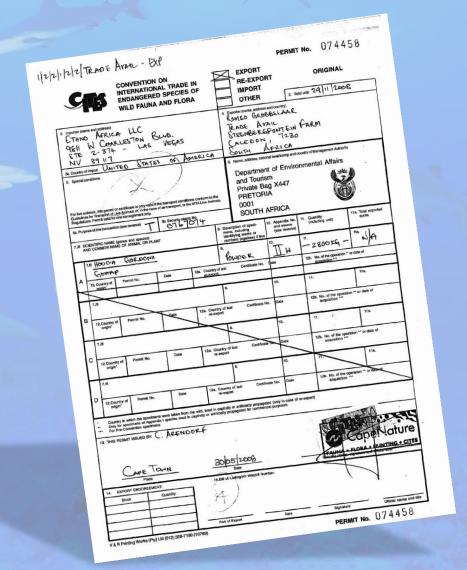
Traceability

Permits, identification, reporting, databases





CITES Permits and Certificates







CITES permits and certificates

import

export

re-export

introduction from the sea

- Animals and plants (live, dead, parts and derivatives)
- Permits and certificates issued under certain conditions:
 - Lawfully obtained
 - Trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species



Collaboration and cooperation are essential for CITES implementation

National stakeholders include:

- CITES Authorities
- Natural resources sector (fisheries, forestry, etc.)
- Businesses (traders, wholesalers, transport, etc.)
- Customs
- Police
- Judiciary





Thank you for your attention!

CITES and FAO working for legal, sustainable and traceable international trade in sharks and manta rays, supported by the European Union



