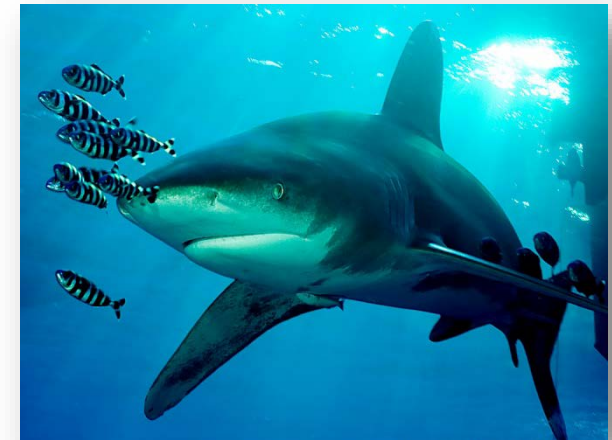


Needs-driven capacity building for sustainable fisheries trade and value chains

2nd Ocean Forum on Trade related aspects of SDG14,
17 July 2018, Daniel Kachelriess, Marine Species Officer



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
- ...by setting a common procedural mechanism



Scleractinia (Stony Corals)



Cetorhinus maximus (Basking shark)



Mobula spp. (Mobula Rays)



Anguila anguila (European Eel)

Holocanthus clarionensis (Clarion Angelfish)



Carcharhinus longimanus (Oceanic whitetip shark)



Nautilidae (Nautilus)



Rhincodon typus (Whale shark)



Alopias spp. (Thresher shark)



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



Strombus gigas (Queen Conch)



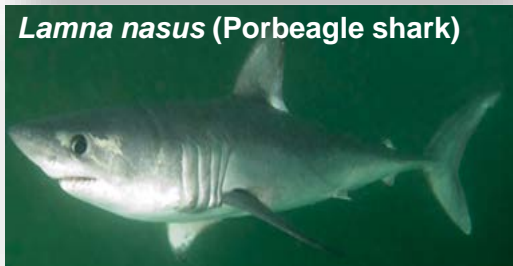
Manta spp. (Manta Rays)



Cheilinus undulatus (Humphead Wrasse)



Hippocampus spp. (Seahorses)



Lamna nasus (Porbeagle shark)



Carcharodon carcharias (Great white shark)



Carcharhinus faciformis (Silky shark)



Pristidae (Sawfish)

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 (LAF)**
 - **Trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species (NDF)**





Legal Acquisition Finding (LAF)

- For a Party to issue a permit authorizing an export:

“A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was **not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State** for the protection of fauna and flora.”

[Convention Article IV 2(b)]

Non-detriment findings (NDFs)

“A Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species”

[Convention Article IV 2(a)]

- NDFs are **NOT**:
 - One-size-fits-all for all species and countries
 - A prescriptive ‘standard’ with specific thresholds or demands
 - Determined by bodies outside of the State of export/introduction from the sea

(Examples and guidelines for some species @ [CITES website](#))

Introduction from the Sea (IFS)



- The same State:
 - Takes the specimens from the high seas
 - Acts as the State of introduction, and
 - Issues an IFS certificate

CITES capacity building activities: Sharks

- 2013-2016 Project



- Strengthen capacity in developing countries for implementation of CITES provisions for commercially exploited aquatic species

- 2-phased approach

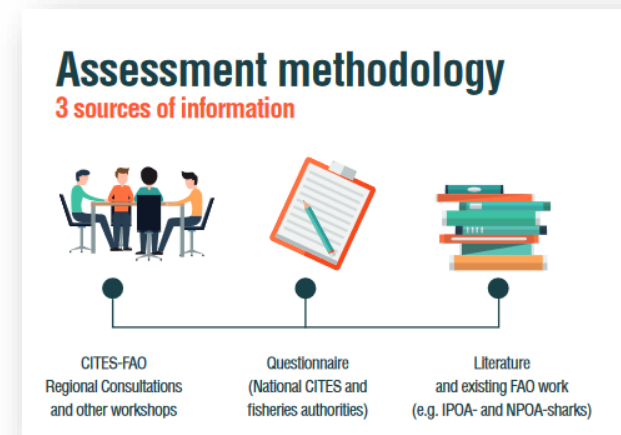


Phase 1: Needs assessment

- Establish geographic focus



- Understand challenges & capacity needs



Phase 2: Addressing identified needs

- 2013-2016 project, activities on:

- **Legality**

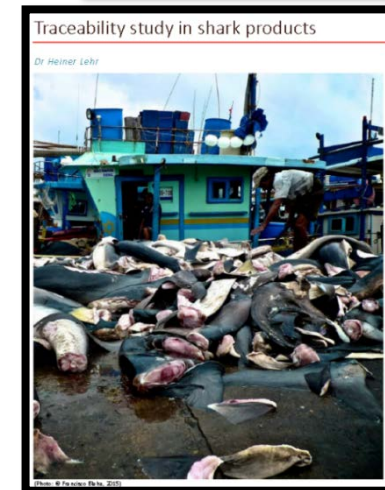
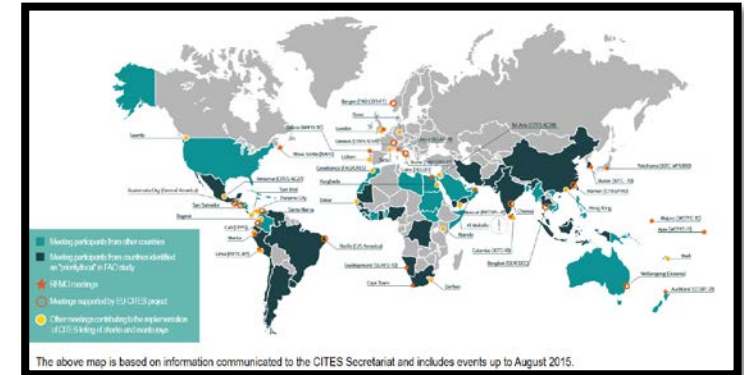
Training material, FAO legal services, measures database

- **Sustainability**

JCU, ICCAT, SEAFDEC, IOTC, NPOAs (Caribbean)

- **Traceability**

Traceability studies, Costa Rica pilot, Identification material database, isharkfin



Partnerships



2017-2019: Ongoing work



- (Includes Eels + BCF)
- guidance on identified challenges



[Decisions 17.209 to 17.216](#)

- improvement of training material
- needs-tailored capacity building workshops
- scale up practical activities
- coordination & outreach

The role of CITES

- CITES role is at the **interface between sustainable use and international trade** for fisheries, focusing on species that have declined to a level that requires strong trade and management measures to maintain or rebuilt stocks.
- CITES plays a well-targeted role in advancing implementation of SDG 14 as a **trade-related measure with effective compliance procedures**.
- CITES **complements the work of other organizations** to improve fisheries management

CITES & Blue Biotope principles: Synergies



- CITES vision statement : “Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade (...)”

- Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17): CITES and livelihoods

- Legally binding international instrument



- P1 Conservation of biodiversity
- P2 Sustainable use of biodiversity

- P3 Fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity
- P4 Socio-economic sustainability (productive, financial and market management)

- P5 Compliance with national and international regulations



Thank you for your attention!

