

Blue BioTrade and CITES: synergies in implementation

Side event presentation at the UN Oceans Conference,
8 June, 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

CITES Appendices

- Species* regulated under CITES are divided amongst 3 Appendices:

I



II



III



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



Scleractinia (Stony Corals)



Cetorhinus maximus (Basking shark)



Mobula spp. (Möbula 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)



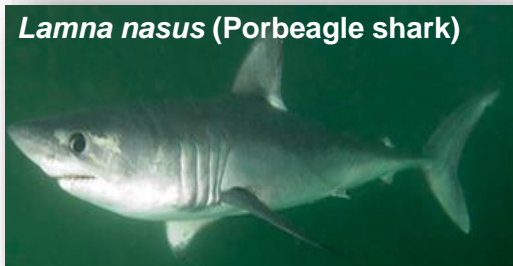
Manta spp. (Manta Rays)



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](#))

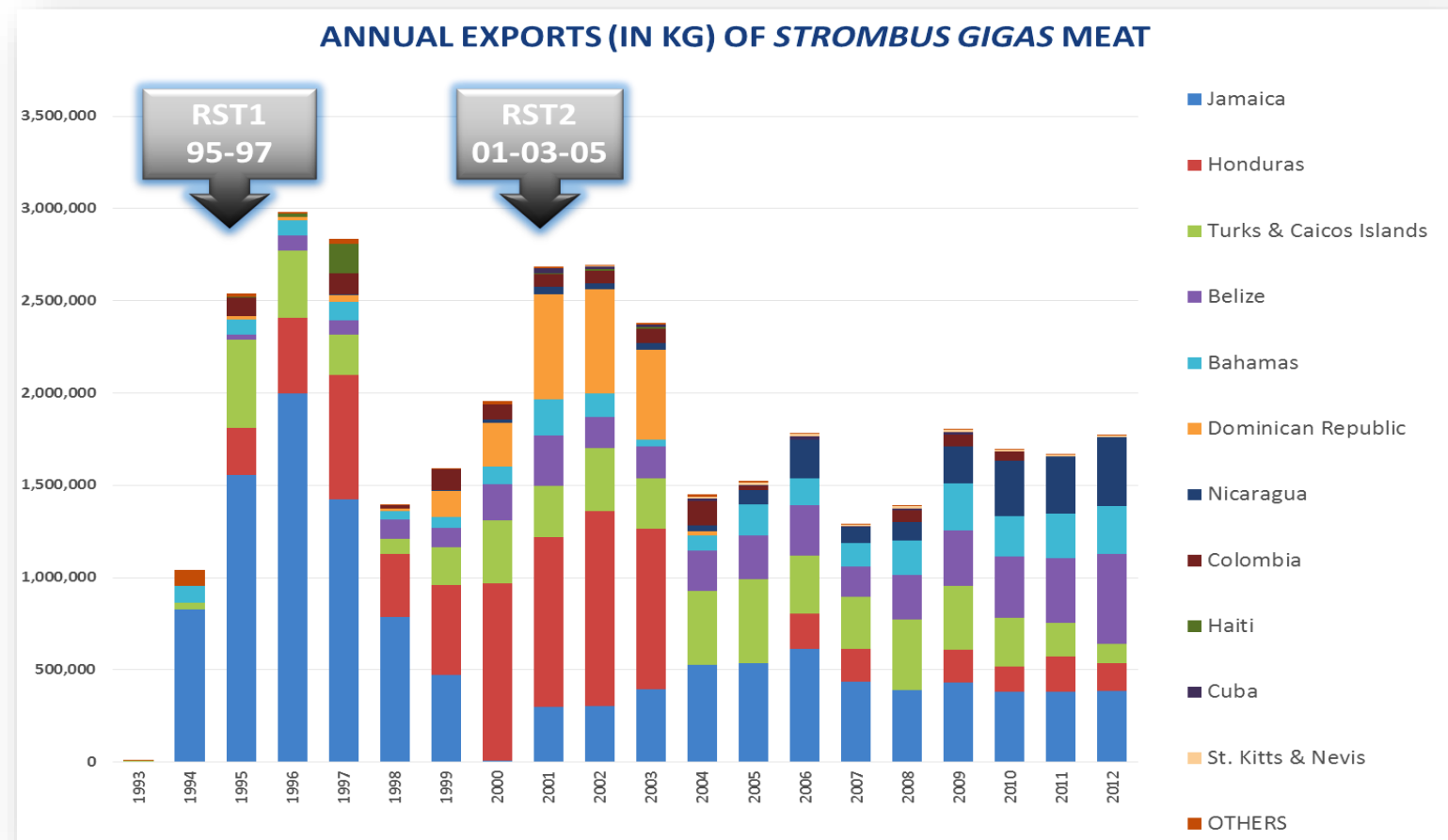
Introduction from the Sea (IFS)



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

Example for species management under CITES: Queen Conch

- Listed on CITES Appendix II at CoP8 (1992)
- Selected for Review of Significant Trade: 1995-97 & 2001-2005



Queen Conch: CoP16 to CoP17

**CoP16
Bangkok
03/2013**

**Decisions
16.141-148**

Develop:

- Regional Action Plan
- NDFs
- Conversion factors
- Traceability

2014

**AC27,
Veracruz
05/2014**

**2nd meeting
Working
Group on
Queen
Conch,
Panama City,
11/2014**

2015

**Regional
Cooperation
Workshop,
San Andres,
03/2015**

**AC28, Tel Aviv
09/2015**

**Columbia reported
progress through
[AC28 Doc. 19](#):**

- NDFs
- Conversion factors
- Management plans
- Traceability
- Other scientific aspects and developments

2016

• Secretariat informs Parties on NDFs and conversion factors

• NDF guidance on CITES website

• Secretariat consultations for CoP17 reporting

**CoP17
South Africa**

**Decisions
17.285-290.:**

**Collaboration on
implementation of**

- Regional Action plan
- NDFs
- Data collection
- Public education and awareness

**Secretariat to
continue assistance
and partnerships**

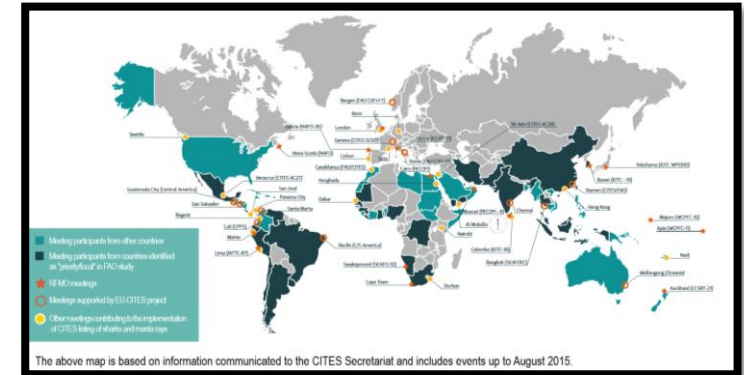
2017

• Secretariat explores funding opportunities for follow up work

**AC 29, Geneva
07/2017**

Other ongoing work to assist CITES Parties: Sharks

- 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



Considerations for adaptation of principles from terrestrial to marine



- National management
- More Data available
- Data collection less expensive
- Diverse sources of data



- Migratory = Regional Management
- Less Data available
- Expensive data collection
- Main data source: fisheries

➡ Greater need for collaboration across countries and sectors

➡ Greater need for adaptive 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!



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