

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON  
THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY  
SHARKS**

CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.13.2

14 February 2016

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Second Meeting of the Signatories  
San José, Costa Rica, 15-19 February 2016  
Agenda Item 13

**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FIRST MEETING OF THE  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

*(Prepared by the Advisory Committee)*

**Introduction**

The recommendations emanating from the First Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC1) with regard to key documents presented to Second Meeting of the Signatories (MOS2) are as follows:

**1. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.2.10 – Proposals to amend Annex 1 to the MOU**

The Advisory Committee (AC) restated their recommendation that all proposals to add new species on Annex 1 be accepted by the MOS. Supporting documentation concerning some proposals had been made available as Information Documents for AC1 and MOS2. However, it was noted that in some cases information and references in the assessments of some of the proposals were missing. Members of the AC and invited experts provided additional information to the assessments, which can be found in Annex 1 to this document.

While the AC did have some discussion intersessionally on the criteria for including species on Annex 1 to the MOU, no substantive changes were agreed upon. The AC took advantage of meeting for the first time in person and the addition of invited experts to further discuss any changes to the criteria. Several proposals were identified as a way forward but the AC recommends that the criteria for including species on Annex 1 to the MOU (contained in CMS/Sharks/Outcome 1.4) be reviewed by them in the next intersessional period.

**2. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.8.3.1/Rev.1 – Proposal to amend Annex 3 of the MOU**

The AC further revised the columns on priorities, timeframes and responsible entities for the implementation of the Conservation Plan. The edited document with tracked changes is presented as Annex 2 to this document.

The AC also noted that the application and appropriateness of activities within the Conservation Plan may vary by species. Knowledge of a species will vary depending on its status leading to differing applicability of activities. This variability may require alteration to or addition of appendices to the Conservation Plan to reflect these differences. Future species-specific priorities can be proposed by the AC at the request of the Signatories.

### **3. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1 – Draft Programme of Work**

The AC reviewed the activities, responsibilities and time frames of the draft Programme of Work and made changes and suggestions presented in tracked changes in the document presented as Annex 3 to this document.

Rather than separate working groups for “species” and “bycatch”, the AC recommends that a single Conservation Working Group (CWG) be established to cover all areas defined in paragraph 4 of the CWG Terms of Reference presented as Annex 4 to this document.

### **4. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.2 – Conservation Priorities**

The AC recommends that the Signatories and the AC consider the proposed conservation priorities identified in CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Inf.12 and use them, as appropriate, to develop and prioritise activities outlined in the Conservation Plan and Work Programme.

### **5. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.11.2 – Strategy for cooperation with RFMOs, etc.**

As outlined in Recommendation 3 above, the Terms of Reference of the CWG (Annex 4) also include the development of a Strategy for Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Regional Seas Conventions (RSCs), Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) and other organizations relevant to fisheries.

### **6. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.12.1 – Draft Format for National Reports**

As requested by MOS1, the Advisory Committee had prepared a draft format for national reporting, presented in CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.12.1. The format was based on a structure and content of the Conservation Plan and the objectives of the MOU.

After further reflection and input from invited experts and observers, the AC decided to refine the format. The AC suggests making the format less labour-intensive, as Signatories may be reluctant, or lack the resources, to report more fully. Certain elements such as reporting on abundance status and trends and reporting this information for all species on Annex I may be too difficult to be reported on a country by country basis as these species are migratory.

The AC recommends that data reporting be better refined and avoid redundancies of reporting information that other multilateral bodies collect. For example, trade and non detriment finding information for CITES-listed species is collected by the CITES Secretariat and fisheries capture production data and trade data reported to the FAO.

The AC considers that certain elements have high value and need to be retained, such as the prohibition of the taking of species listed in CMS Appendix I and the protection measures that are in place to secure the conservation of these species. Other key elements that should be retained are presented in Annex 5 to this document.

The AC also considers that there are other data sources (e.g. Convention for Biological Diversity, FAO) available that the Secretariat could take advantage of depending on the availability of inter-agency agreements and resources to mine these data sets.

## **6. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.13.1**

Suggested changes to the current Terms of Reference of the AC are presented in Annex 6 to this document.

The AC expressed concern at the lack of Rules of Procedure for its meetings. It requested that this omission be addressed especially as it relates to the admission of press and observers.

## **7. CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.13.3 – List of Experts**

The AC recommends that the MOS accept the proposed List of Experts. However, it noted that expertise in fisheries was missing and that further experts (e.g. from FAO) could be proposed for inclusion at a future date.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
MEMEBRS AND INVITED EXPERTS ON THE ANNEXES OF  
CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10**

**Additional Information on Sawfish CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 1**

A recent paper made by Ferretti et al. (2015) has considered the past presence and possible extinction of two sawfishes in Mediterranean Sea that have been debated for decades; it was concluded that the region never hosted resident populations because of unsuitable environmental conditions.

References:

Ferretti F, Morey Verd G, Seret B, Sulic Sprem J, Micheli F, 2015. Falling through the cracks: the fading history of a large iconic predator. FISH and FISHERIES. Article first published ONLINE: 10 JAN 2015. DOI: 10.1111/FAF.12108

**Additional Information on Manta rays CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 2  
and 3**

In 2015, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted a binding measure prohibiting retention, storage, transshipment, landing, and sale of manta (and mobula) rays (family Mobulidae) in large scale Eastern Pacific fisheries, and to mandate their safe release in line with expert guidelines. An exception was granted for mobulids taken for domestic consumption in developing countries' small-scale and artisanal fisheries. The IATTC is also establishing species-specific mobulid ray data collection programs for all fisheries that includes the provision of assistance to developing countries.

**Additional Information on Mobula Rays CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 4**

Seasonal abundances and movements of Giant Devil Ray (*Mobula mobular*) in Italian Seas and adjacent areas were studied and monitored by means of aerial surveys and fisher interviews (Fortuna et al., 2014; Notarbartolo di Sciara et al.) and by satellite tracking (Canese et al., 2011). Moreover genetic studies are in progress in order to assess the endemic status on this mobulid species.

References:

Fortuna CM, Kell L, Holcer D, Canese S, Filidei E, Mackelworth P, Donovan G, 2014. Summer distribution and abundance of the giant devil ray (*Mobula mobular*) in the Adriatic Sea: Baseline data for an iterative management framework. SCI. MAR., 78(2), 227-237. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/scimar.03920.30D>

Notarbartolo di Sciara G, Lauriano G, Pierantonio N, Cañadas A, Donovan G, Panigada S, 2015. The Devil We Don't Know: Investigating Habitat and Abundance of Endangered Giant Devil Rays in the North-Western Mediterranean Sea. PLOS ONE | DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0141189 November 18, 2015

Canese S, Cardinali A, Romeo T, et al, 2011. Diving behavior of the giant devil ray in the Mediterranean Sea. *Endang. Species Res.* 14: 171-176.

More information:

In 2015, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) adopted a binding measure prohibiting retention, storage, transshipment, landing, and sale of mobula (and manta) rays (family Mobulidae) in large scale Eastern Pacific fisheries, and to mandate their safe release in line with expert guidelines. An exception was granted for mobulids taken for domestic consumption in developing countries' small-scale and artisanal fisheries. The IATTC is also establishing species-specific mobulid ray data collection programs for all fisheries that includes the provision of assistance to developing countries.

#### **Additional Information on Silky Shark CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 5**

Migratory behaviour:

Silky sharks live in a variety of habitats throughout their life and have been found to migrate, regularly and cyclically crossing international borders.

According to article IV item 1: Appendix II shall list migratory species which have an unfavorable conservation status and which require international agreements or their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement. This statement is clearly important upon considering the recent work of Aires-da-Silva et al. (2014) in the Eastern Pacific Ocean where the authors recognize that no stock status target and limit reference points have been developed for silky sharks based on these indicators. In addition, no harvest control rules have been developed and tested. At this point, the indicators cannot be used directly for determining the status of the stock or for establishing catch limits: they should be used in combination with other information for those purposes. However, in terms of management the staff of IATTC in its 87th Meeting, held in Lima, Peru, 14–18 July 2014, considered that the estimates reported in SAC-05-11a (Aires-da-Silva, 2014) are sufficient to warrant recommending eight **precautionary measures** for *C. falciformis*, to promote the rebuilding of silky shark stocks in the EPO (IATTC, 2014).

For purse-seine vessels these are:

- prohibit retention of silky sharks by all vessels, and require that the sharks be promptly released unharmed, to the extent feasible;
- establish observer programs for capacity class 1-5 vessels, with technical assistance from IATTC staff, at a level of observer coverage adequate to reliably monitor silky shark bycatches;
- record, through observer programs for purse-seine vessels of all capacity classes, the number and status (dead/alive) of silky sharks caught and released).

For vessels other than purse-seiners: require that all silky sharks captured in fisheries that do not target this species be released as soon as they are seen in the net, on a hook, or on deck, to improve their chances of survival.

Other suggested recommendations are:

- prohibit fishing directed at silky sharks for a three-month period each year, preferably during the first semester;
- limit the catch of silky sharks of less than 100 cm total length during a trip to 20% of the total number of silky sharks caught during that trip;
- identify silky shark pupping grounds and seasons and prohibit fishing (with steel leaders) in them;

- conduct experiments on mitigating shark catches, especially in longline fisheries, and on the survival of sharks captured by all gear types, with priority given to those gears with significant catches and survival experiments should include studies of the effects on survival of shorter sets and of the use of circle hooks, and finally
- support research on mitigation of shark bycatches and data collection projects.

#### Conservation status:

The silky shark is a common tropical-subtropical, epipelagic species that occurs in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. In the eastern Atlantic it ranges from Spain to Angola and in the western Atlantic, it is present from off Massachusetts, through the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to Brazil. In the western Indian Ocean and the Red Sea it is found from Tanzania to Mozambique, including Madagascar and the Comores and in the mid and eastern Indian Ocean from the Maldives and Sri Lanka to western Australia. In the western Pacific it occurs from China to New Zealand and also in the Hawaiian Islands, and from Baja California to Peru in the Eastern Pacific. It has not been found further south, in the area where the Chilean swordfish fishery, main source of pelagic shark bycatch, operates (Acuña et al., 2002; Hernández et al., 2008).

The silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) is listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Near Threatened globally but Vulnerable in some regions due to continued declines observed in their populations around the world (ICCAT, 2011; IATTC, 2014; WCPFC (Rice and Harley, 2013); IOTC, 2013; Dulvy et al. 2014).

#### Recommendation:

It is recommended that the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) be considered by the Signatories of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MOU) for inclusion in Annex II of the Sharks MOU. It does require an international agreement for its conservation and management, and actions in several Fisheries Commissions look promising to attain this agreement.

#### References:

- Acuña, E., J.C. Villarroel y R. Grau. 2002. Fauna íctica asociada a la pesquería de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus). *Gayana* 66(2): 263-267.
- Aires-da-Silva, A., C. Lennert-Cody, M.N. Maunder and M. Román-Verdesoto. 2014. Stock Status Indicators for Silky Sharks in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Document SAC-05-11a. Fifth Meeting, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission Scientific Advisory Committee, La Jolla, California (USA) 12-16 May 2014, 18 pp.
- Dulvy, N., S. L. Fowler, J. A. Musick, R. D. Cavanagh, P. M. Kyne, L. R. Harrison, J. K. Carlson, L. N. K. Davidson, S. V. Fordham, M. P. Francis, C. M. Pollock, C. A. Simpfendorfer, G. H. Burgess, K. E. Carpenter, L. J. V. Compagno, D. A. Ebert, C. Gibson, M. R. Heupel, S. R. Livingstone, J. C. Sanciangco, J. D. Stevens, S. Valenti and W. T. White. 2014. Extinction risk and conservation of the world's sharks and rays. *eLife* 2014;3:e00590. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.00590.
- Hernández S., P. A. Haye and M. S. Shivji. 2008. Characterization of the pelagic shark-fin trade in north-central Chile by genetic identification and trader surveys. *Journal of Fish Biology* 73: 2293–2304.
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission 87th Meeting. Lima, Peru, 14–18 July 2014. Document IATTC-87-03d. Recommendations by the Staff for Conservation Measures in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, 2014.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna. 2011. "Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT Fisheries," 11-08, <http://www.iccat.int/Documents/Recs/compendiopdf-e/2011-08-e.pdf>  
IOTC–SC16 2013. Report of the Sixteenth Session of the IOTC Scientific Committee. Busan, Rep. of Korea, 2–6 December 2013. IOTC–2013–SC16–R[E]: 312 pp.

More information:

In 2011, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) adopted a binding measure for silky sharks that mandates prompt, safe release, and prohibits retention, transshipment, and landing for ICCAT managed fisheries, except for developing countries that report catch data, cap catches, and ensure that silky shark fins do not enter international trade. The measure also encourages additional measures specific to purse seine vessels to increase the chances that incidentally caught sharks survive after release. Reporting on compliance of this measure has to date been incomplete.

#### **Additional Information on the Great Hammerhead Shark CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 6**

An old anecdotal record from Mediterranean (Boero & Carli, 1977) supports wide-spread movements of the species. In fact, a specimen caught in the Ligurian Sea (N-W Mediterranean) had on the back a part of an harpoon of particular shape only used in the local swordfish fishery of the Messina Strait area, almost 800 km far from the capture site.

References:

BOERO F, CARLI C, 1977. Prima segnalazione Mediterranea di *Sphyrna mokarran* (First report on *Sphyrna mokarran* in the Mediterranean) (Rüppel, 1837) (Selachii, Sphyrnidae). Boll. Mus. Ist. Univ. Genova, 45: 91-93.

#### **Additional Information on Hammerhead Sharks CMS/SHARKS/MOS2/DOC.8.2.10/ANNEX 6 and 7**

In 2010, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) adopted a binding measure mandating prompt release and prohibiting the retention, transshipment, landing, storage, and sale of hammerhead sharks of the family Sphyrnidae (except for the *Sphyrna tiburo*) taken in ICCAT-managed fisheries, with exemptions for developing countries that report catch, cap catches, and ensure hammerhead fins do not enter international trade. Reporting on compliance of this measure has to date been incomplete.

## Additional Information on International, national, and territory/state protections in place for devil and manta rays

**Table 1.** International, national, and territory/state protections currently in place for devil and manta rays. A summary of current international, national, and territory/state protections for the eleven species of devil (*Mobula* spp.) and manta (*Manta* spp.) rays, and the year that these protections were implemented. Source: Lawson *et al.* 2016

	<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i>	<i>Mobula hypostoma</i>	<i>Mobula kuhlii</i>	<i>Mobula japanica</i>	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	<i>Mobula munkiana</i>	<i>Mobula rochebrunei</i>	<i>Mobula tarapacana</i>	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	<i>Manta alfredi</i>	<i>Manta birostris</i>
<i>International Protections</i>											
IATTC (2015)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GFCM (2015)											
CMS Appendices I & II (2014)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CITES Appendix II (2013)										✓	✓
European Union (2012)											✓
CMS Appendices I & II (2011)											✓
Barcelona Convention SPA/BD Protocol Annex II (2001)					✓						
Bern Convention Appendix II (2001)					✓						
<i>National Protections</i>											
Peru (2016)											✓
Australia (2015)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Union (2015)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Indonesia (2014)										✓	✓
Maldives (2014)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United Arab Emirates (2014)										✓	✓
Brazil (2013)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australia (2012)											✓
Ecuador (2010)				✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
New Zealand (2010)				✓							✓
Mexico (2007)		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Croatia (2006)					✓						✓
Israel (2005)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malta (1999)					✓						✓
Philippines (1998)											✓
<i>Territory and State Protections</i>											
West Manggarai/Komodo, Indonesia Regency (2013)										✓	✓
Raja Ampat, Indonesia Regency (2012)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guam, USA Territory (2011)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Australian										✓	✓

## Additional Information

### Statut des espèces de Requins dans l'espace CSRP

#### 1. Liste Rouge de l'UICN pour l'espace CSRP

L'actualisation de la Liste Rouge de l'UICN d'octobre 2008 donne le classement suivant de 34 espèces sur la centaine que compte la sous région CSRP.

Family	Common names	Scientific name	IUCN Status
Pristidae	Greattooth sawfish	<i>Pristis microdon</i>	CR
Pristidae	Smalltooth sawfish	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	CR
Squalidae	Sawback angelshark	<i>Squatina aculeata</i>	CR
Squalidae	Smoothback angelshark	<i>Squatina oculata</i>	CR
Squalidae	Common angelshark	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	CR
Dasyatidae	Daisy stingray	<i>Dasyatis margarita</i>	EN



Rajidae	Undulate ray	<i>Raja undulata</i>	EN
Rhinobatidae	Blackchin guitarfish	<i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i>	EN
Rhinobatidae	Common guitarfish	<i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i>	EN
Rhynchobatidae	African wedgefish	<i>Rhynchobatus luebberti</i>	EN
Sphyrnidae	Scalloped hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	EN
Sphyrnidae	Great hammerhead	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	EN
Alopiidae	Common thresher shark	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	VU
Odontaspidae	Sand tiger	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	VU
Carcharhinidae	Oceanic Whitetip Shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	VU
Carcharhinidae	Dusky shark	<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	VU
Carcharhinidae	Sandbar shark	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	VU
Carcharhinidae	Night shark	<i>Carcharhinus signatus</i>	VU
Lamnidae	Great White Shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	VU
Centrophoridae	Lowfin Gulper Shark	<i>Centrophorus lusitanicus</i>	VU
Centrophoridae	Gulper Shark	<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	VU
Triakidae	Tope shark	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	VU
Lamnidae	Shortfin Mako	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	VU
Lamnidae	Longfin Mako	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	VU
Lamnidae	Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	VU
Mobulidae	Lesser Guinean devilray	<i>Mobula rochebrunei</i>	VU
Triakidae	Smooth hound	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	VU
Odontaspidae	Small-tooth Sand Tiger Shark	<i>Odontaspis ferox</i>	VU
Rajidae		<i>Raja circularis</i>	VU
Rhinobatidae		<i>Rhinobatos albomaculatus</i>	VU
Rhinobatidae		<i>Rhinobatos irvinei</i>	VU
Rhincodontidae		<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	VU
Sphyrnidae		<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	VU
Squalidae		<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	VU

## 2. Classement aux Annexes de la CITES

Peu d'espèces sont classées dans l'espace CSRP. Parmi ces espèces on peut citer le requin pèlerin *Cetorhinus maximus*, et le requin baleine *Rhincodon typus* et le requin blanc *Carcharodon carcharias* inscrits à l'Annexe II depuis 2003. En 2007, grâce en partie aux études menées dans l'espace CSRP dans le cadre du projet PSRA-Requins, les poissons-scies *Pristis pectinata*, *Pristis pristis* et *Pristis microdon* ont été inscrits à l'annexe I pour les deux premières espèces et à l'annexe II pour la troisième.

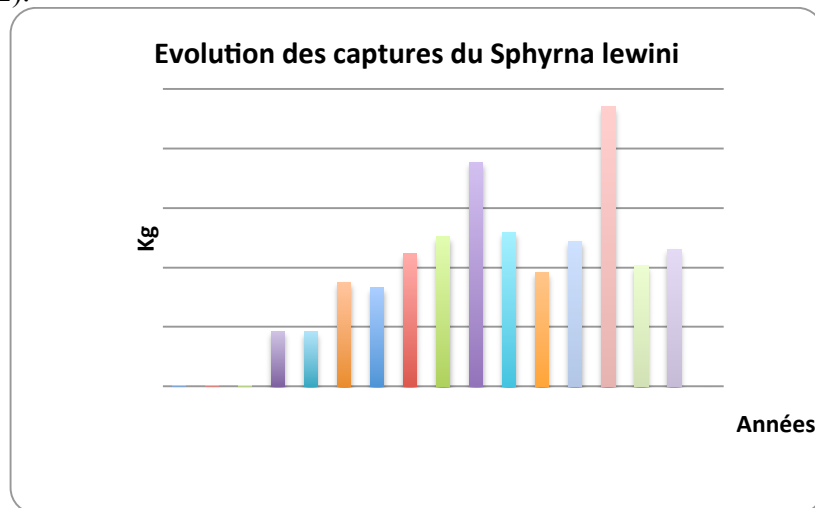
Aujourd'hui, les données disponibles permettent de proposer le classement de toutes les trois espèces de requins marteaux dans l'annexe II de la CITES.

En effet, les données issues des enquêtes aux débarquements de la pêche artisanale (en Mauritanie), des statistiques de pêche industrielle (Mauritanie et Sénégal) et des campagnes de pêche expérimentale (Mauritanie) montrent que tous les indicateurs sont au rouge pour ce

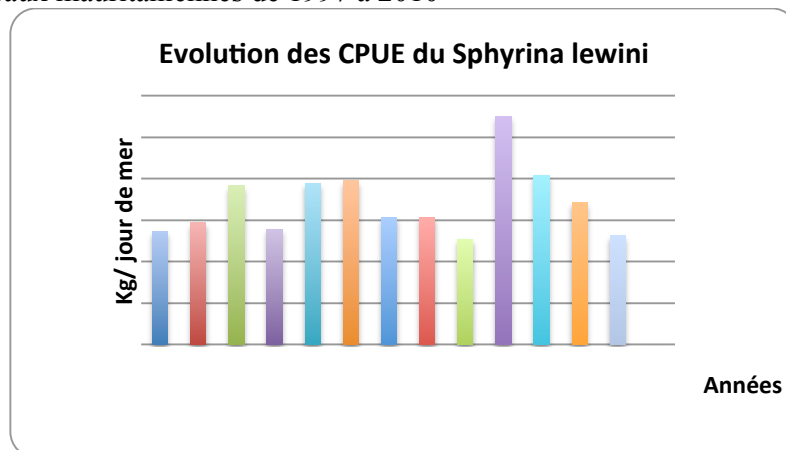
groupe d'espèces :

- Baisse des captures ;
- Baisse des rendements et des cpue ;
- Baisse de la taille moyenne.

De façon générale, les données collectées sur la pêche des élasmobranches en Mauritanie montrent que les captures sont fluctuantes d'une année à l'autre. Mais depuis 2006, elles montrent une évolution rapide à la baisse (figure 1). La même situation est observée pour les cpue (figure 2).

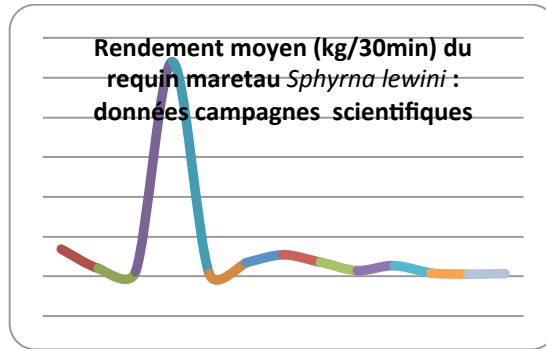


**Figure 1** : Evolution des captures de *Sphyrna lewini* dans les débarquement réalisées dans les eaux mauritaniennes de 1997 à 2010



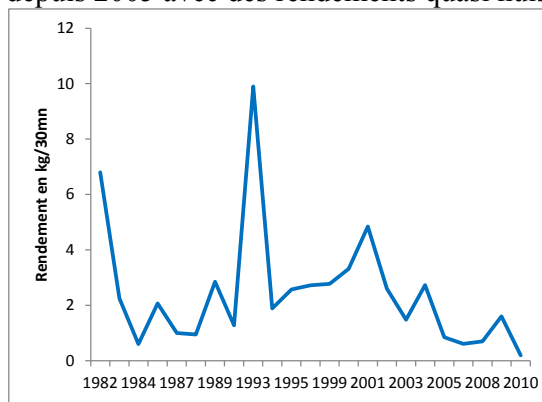
**Figure 2** : Evolution des CPUE de *Sphyrna lewini* dans les débarquement réalisées dans les eaux mauritaniennes de 1997 à 2010

Cette situation est confirmée par les données de campagnes scientifiques qui mettent en évidence une baisse une très forte baisse des rendements de cette espèce (figure 3) et de. La l'ensemble du groupe requins marteaux (figure 4).



**Figure 3 :** Evolution des rendements (Kg/30mn) de *Sphyrna lewini* lors des campagnes scientifiques réalisées dans les eaux mauritaniennes de 1982 à 2008

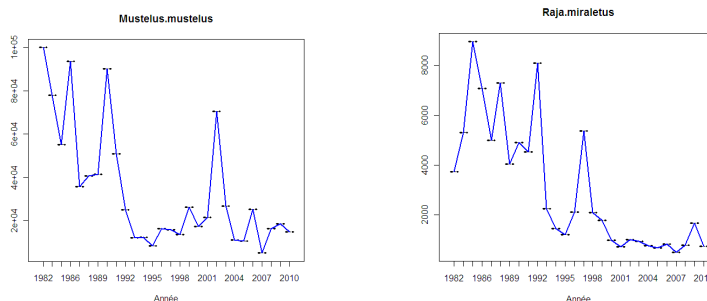
Une forte baisse des rendements des requins marteaux (*Sphyrna lewini* et *Sphyrna zyghana*) est observée notamment depuis 2005 avec des rendements quasi nuls en 2010 (figure 4).

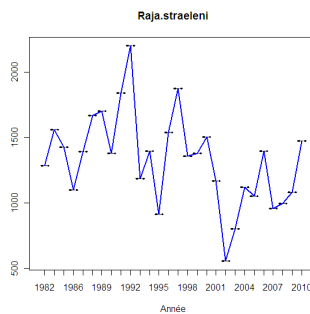


**Figure 4:** Evolution des rendements (Kg/30mn) du genre *Sphyrna sp* lors des campagnes scientifiques réalisées dans les eaux mauritaniennes de 1982 à 2010

Cette situation est représentative des pêcheries du requin marteau en Afrique de l'Ouest où cette espèce est ciblée par la pêche artisanale (DIOP et DOSSA, 2011) et fait l'objet de prises accessoires des pêcheries industrielles pélagiques (JaapJan et al, 2006).

D'autre part, l'évolution des indices d'abondance exprimés en biomasse (tonnes) obtenus par modélisation linéaire montre d'une façon générale une tendance à la baisse des principales espèces notamment le *Mustelus mustelus*, *Raja miraletus* et dans une moindre mesure la raie tachetée (*Raja straeleni*) (figure 5). L'évolution du statut de ces espèces doit être suivie.





**Figure 5:** Évolution des biomasses (en tonnes) de trois espèces de sélaciens à partir des données de campagnes scientifiques pour la période allant de 1982 à 2010 : (a) *Mustelus mustelus*, (b) *Raja miraletus* et (c) *Raja straeleni*

### 3. Perspectives

Il y a un besoin urgent pour caractériser le statut des différentes espèces de sélaciens dans de l'espace CSRP, de :

- traiter et d'analyser les informations contenues dans les bases de données des différents pays,
- poursuivre l'effort de collecte de données sur les différentes pêcheries de Requins ;

Ceci passera par la poursuite des activités du PSRA-Requins qui souffre d'un manque de financement depuis 2012, avec la fin de la deuxième phase de ce projet.

**Additional Information on the Evolution captures *Mobula spp* au Sénégal de 2005 à 2011**

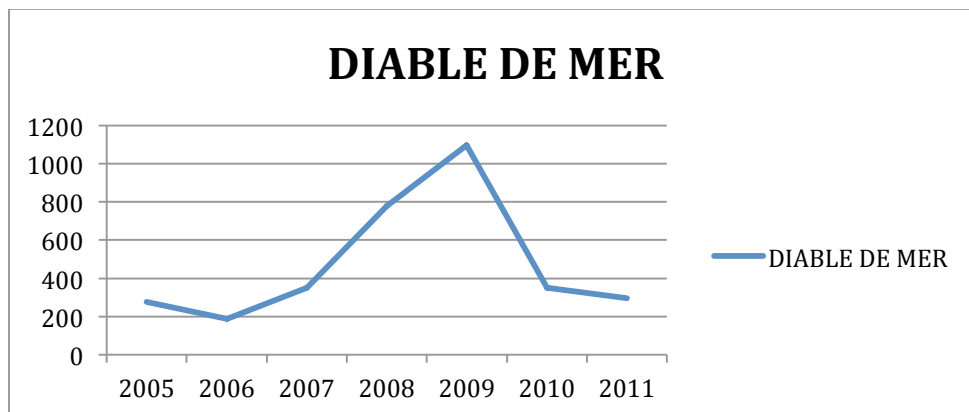


Figure : Evolution des captures *Mobula spp* au Sénégal de 2005 à 2014 (préparation : Mika DIOP)

Référence données :

DPM - 2005 à 2014: Résultats généraux des pêches maritimes du Sénégal

**Acuerdo Ministerial N° 093 (Prohibición de pesca dirigida de mantarrayas)  
6 septiembre, 2010.**

**REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR  
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA, ACUACULTURA Y PESCA  
SUBSECRETARÍA DE RECURSOS PESQUEROS**

**CONSIDERANDO**

Que el Artículo 14 de la Constitución de la República declara de interés público la preservación del ambiente, la conservación de los ecosistemas, la biodiversidad y la integridad del patrimonio genético del país, la prevención del daño ambiental y la recuperación de los espacios naturales degradados.

Que el Artículo primero de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero estipula que los recursos bioacuáticos existentes en el mar territorial, en las aguas marítimas interiores, en los ríos, en los lagos o canales naturales y artificiales, son bienes nacionales cuyo racional aprovechamiento será regulado y controlado por el Estado de acuerdo con sus intereses.

Que el Artículo cuarto de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero, establece que el Estado impulsará la investigación científica y, en especial, la que permita conocer las existencias de recursos bioacuáticos de posible explotación, procurando diversificarla y orientarla a una racional utilización.

Que el Artículo tercero de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero determina que para efectos de la investigación, explotación, conservación y protección de los recursos bioacuáticos se estará a lo establecido en esta Ley, en los convenios internacionales de los que sea parte el Ecuador y en los principios de cooperación internacional.

Que en 1998 la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), organizó la Consulta sobre la ordenación de la Capacidad Pesquera, la Pesca de tiburón y las capturas incidentales de Aves Marinas en la Pesca con palangre, y en el 230 periodo de Sesiones del Comité de Pesca de la FAO, efectuado entre el 15 y 19 de febrero de 1999, se aprobó el Plan de Acción Internacional para la Conservación y Ordenación de los Tiburones (y especies afines), el cual es un instrumento de ordenación pesquera internacional de carácter voluntario, que tiene por objeto asegurar la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones y su aprovechamiento sostenible a largo plazo, dentro de los que se incluyen a tiburones, rayas y quimeras.

Que desde el año 2006 el Ecuador cuenta con un Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Manejo de los Tiburones (PAT-EC), en el marco de Plan de Acción Internacional propuesto por la FAO, y que incluye a tiburones, rayas y quimeras.

Que los elasmobranquios son una subclase de peces de la clase condriictios, donde se encuentran los tiburones, rayas y quimeras, cuyas características biológicas son similares, entre ellas: su baja fecundidad y largo periodo de gestación, que determinan su escaso potencial reproductivo; bajo ritmo de crecimiento y gran longevidad (que determinan bajas tasas de crecimiento poblacional y su compleja estructura espacial por tamaños y segregación por sexos).

Que el Memorando No AT-024-2010 del 24 de agosto 2010 de la Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros (**SRP**) establece que existe una pesca dirigida a la captura de las mantarrayas, especies: *Mobula japonica*; *Mobula munkiana* y *Manta birostris*.

Que en la Lista Roja de UICN, estas especies de mantarrayas se las ubica en estado Casi Amenazado (NT).

Que el Artículo 397 de la Constitución Política determina que para garantizar el derecho individual y colectivo a vivir en un ambiente sano y ecológicamente equilibrado, el Estado se compromete a: 2. Establecer mecanismos efectivos de prevención y control de la contaminación ambiental, de recuperación de espacios naturales degradados y de manejo sustentable de los recursos naturales.

Que según el Artículo 13 de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero codificada, el Ministerio del ramo está facultado para resolver y reglamentar los casos especiales y los no previstos que se susciten en la aplicación de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero.

Que mediante Acuerdo Ministerial N° 074 R.O. N° 084 del 15 de mayo del 2007, el Ministro de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuicultura y Pesca, delegó a La Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros, la facultad de expedir normas, reglamentos, acuerdos y resoluciones relacionadas con la dirección y control de la actividad pesquera del país.

En uso sus facultades legales y delegadas

**ACUERDA:**

Art.1.- Se prohíbe la pesca dirigida de las siguientes especies: Mantarraya gigante (*Manta birostris*); Mantarraya (*Mobula japonica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana* y *Mobula tarapacana*), con redes de enmalle de superficie y/o de media agua (también conocidos como trasmallos); con redes de cerco tipo chinchorro y con cualquier otro tipo de arte de pesca.

Art. 2.- En el caso de incidental de cualquiera de las especies señaladas en el Artículo precedente, estas deberán ser regresadas a su hábitat natural (al mar), de forma inmediata.

Art.3.- Las especies mencionadas en el Art.1 no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y en consecuencia, no podrán ser objeto de consumo humano, tenencia, comercialización o transportación.

Art.4.- La Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros a través de la Dirección General de Pesca, con el apoyo de la Policía Ambiental y la Dirección Nacional de los Espacios Acuáticos (DIRNEA), aplicará medidas estrictas de control y vigilancia para hacer cumplir el presente Acuerdo Ministerial.

Art.5.- En caso de incumplimiento de lo ordenado en el presente acuerdo, la Dirección General de Pesca iniciará las acciones legales administrativas previstas en la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero; y, pondrá en conocimiento de la Fiscalía de la jurisdicción la infracción cometida, para el inicio de las acciones penales que correspondan, de conformidad con el artículo 84 de la Ley de Pesca y Desarrollo Pesquero.

Art.6.- Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros elaborará el material comunicacional adecuado para la respectiva concienciación y sensibilización sobre este tema.

Art.7.- El presente Acuerdo Ministerial entrará en vigencia a partir de su publicación en el Registro Oficial, y de su ejecución encárguese la Dirección General de Pesca en coordinación con la Dirección Nacional de Espacios Acuáticos y la Policía Ambiental.

Comuníquese y publíquese

Dado en Manta, 26 de agosto del 2010

Blgo. Luis Arriaga Ochoa  
SUBSECRETARIO DE RECURSOS PESQUEROS

En: Acuerdos Ministeriales

7. Annex 1 of the MoU shall list migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement.

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**Gelöscht:** which have a conservation status

8. In accordance with paragraph 3 d) of the MoU the conservation status is considered “favourable” when all the following conditions are met;

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**Kommentar [1]:** Unlikely that all three conditions would be met in case of sharks and razs

- (i) population dynamics data relative to appropriate biological reference points indicate that migratory sharks are sustainable on a long term basis as a viable component of their ecosystems;
- (ii) the distributional range and habitats of migratory sharks are not currently being reduced, nor are they likely to be reduced in the future to levels that affect the viability of their populations in the long term; and
- (iii) the abundance and structure of populations of migratory sharks remains at levels adequate to maintain ecosystem integrity.

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**Kommentar [2]:** Data not available

9. In accordance with paragraph 3 e) of the MoU, the conservation status will be taken as “unfavourable” if any of the above conditions are not met.



**Objective A: Improving understanding of migratory shark populations through research, monitoring and information exchange**

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>1. Ecological research, monitoring and data collection</b>			
<b>1.1</b> Identify priority research, monitoring and training needs, taking into account regional differences.	5	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI AC
<b>1.2</b> Endeavour to develop capacity in research, data collection, monitoring and facilitate training in data quality.	5	ongoing	SIG, MULTI
<b>1.3</b> Compile relevant data, improve ecological knowledge and conduct baseline studies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shark populations including studies on populations dynamics, structure and abundance;</li> <li>• essential shark habitats;</li> <li>• shark distributional range through acoustic, mark recapture and other programmes;</li> <li>• shark aggregations;</li> <li>• shark behaviour;</li> <li>• shark ecology;</li> <li>• the seasonal and spatial migration patterns and routes of sharks;</li> <li>• shark taxonomy; and</li> <li>• environmental factors with impacts on sharks</li> </ul>	4	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI
<b>1.4</b> Conduct long-term monitoring of shark populations in order to assess their conservation status and trends.	4	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI
<b>1.5</b> Identify and prioritize (with a view to developing conservation measures): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical shark habitats including critical migration routes;<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• critical seasons;<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• critical life stages;<sup>7</sup> and</li> <li>• shark populations.</li> </ul>	5	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI

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Gelbscht: 3

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Gelbscht: 3

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
1.6 Assess and prioritize threats to sharks from human activities (especially fisheries) and identify the species most vulnerable to them.	4	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI
1.7 Establish conservation targets and indicators to assess progress towards reaching these targets at the species population level, and develop species-specific reference points for enhanced conservation measures.	4	medium	SIG, MULTI, AC
<b>2. Information exchange</b>			
2.1 Facilitate the timely access to and exchange of information necessary to coordinate conservation and management measures.	4	medium	SIG, MULTI, AC
2.2 Recommend standard methods and set minimum levels of data collection and adopt or develop a recommended set of protocols for research, monitoring, and information exchange.	5	short	SIG, MULTI, AC
2.3 Determine and, where appropriate, develop the most suitable methods for information dissemination.	2	medium	SIG, SEC, MULTI, AC
2.4 Regularly exchange scientific and technical information and expertise among: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• national governments;</li> <li>• scientific institutions;</li> <li>• non-governmental organizations and civil society;</li> <li>• international organizations; and</li> <li>• the private sector.</li> </ul> <p>in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to the conservation of sharks and their habitats.</p>	3	medium	SIG, MULTI, AC
2.5 Create a directory of experts and organizations concerned with shark conservation on a regional and global level.	3	long	SIG, SEC, MULTI, AC
2.6 Disseminate traditional knowledge on sharks and their habitats.	2	long	SIG, MULTI

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**Objective B:** Ensuring that directed and non-directed fisheries for sharks are sustainable – In pursuing activities described under this objective Signatories should endeavour to cooperate through RFMOs, the FAO, RSCs and biodiversity-related MEAs as appropriate

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>3. Fisheries-related research and data collection</b>			
<b>3.1</b> Promote stock assessments and related research.	4	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>3.2</b> Develop programmes to establish baseline data and facilitate reporting at a species specific level on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shark catch rates;</li> <li>• fishing gear used in shark fisheries;</li> <li>• the amount of incidental and directed taking;</li> <li>• the amount of waste and discards;</li> <li>• size and sex of individuals caught; and</li> <li>• fisheries methods that are sustainable and responsible and protect the habitat.</li> </ul>	4	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>4. Ecologically sustainable management of shark populations, including monitoring, control and surveillance</b>			
<b>4.1</b> Develop and adopt best practice guidance for the conservation and management of shark populations based on the best available scientific knowledge and following a precautionary and ecosystem approach.	3	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>4.2</b> Develop programmes to monitor directed shark fisheries and shark bycatch, including programmes such as vessel monitoring systems, inspections and on-board observer or monitoring programmes.	3	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>4.3</b> Prohibit the taking of species in accordance with paragraph 13 i of the MoU.	3	medium	SIG
<b>4.4</b> Ensure that mortality rates arising from fishing activities do not exceed levels resulting in a significant decline of populations following the precautionary approach in proactively setting conservation and management measures at all times.	3	medium	SIG, MULTI
<b>4.5</b> Encourage relevant bodies to set targets for fish quotas, fishing effort and other restrictions to help achieve sustainable use in line with the best available scientific advice and using the precautionary approach to ensure that all shark catch is within sustainable limits.	4	short	SIG, MULTI

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
4.6 Consider the development or application of certification systems for sustainable shark products.	2	long	SIG, MULTI
4.7 Encourage the consideration of including shark conservation criteria in existing certification systems for sustainable fisheries.	2	long	SIG, MULTI
4.8 Encourage no increase in and minimize the use of plastics and non-degradable materials in fishing operations.	1	long	SIG, MULTI
4.9 Encourage the participation of indigenous and local communities (ILC) in the fishery management process.	2	medium	SIG, MULTI
4.10 Ensure that the global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, in accordance to UN General Assembly Resolution 46/215 <sup>8</sup> .	4	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>5. Bycatch</b>			
5.1 To the extent practicable, develop and/or use selective gear, devices, and techniques to ensure that the take of sharks in fisheries is sustainable and appropriately managed and that mortality of non-utilized catches is minimized to the greatest extent possible.	3	medium	SIG, MULTI
5.2 Liaise and coordinate with fishing industries, fisheries management organizations, academic institutions and environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop and implement incidental capture mitigation mechanisms in national waters and on the high seas, prioritizing work to avoid the capture of protected sharks in accordance with paragraph 13 i of the MOU.	4	short	SIG, MULTI
5.3 Promote capacity building for the safe handling and release of sharks.	3	short	SIG, MULTI
<b>6. Cooperation through REMOs, RSCs and FAO</b>			
6.1 Encourage implementation of conservation and management measures adopted by RFMOs, RSCs, biodiversity-related MEAs and FAO.	5	short	SIG
6.2 Develop and implement National Plans of Action for Sharks - NPOA-Sharks - to manage sharks within a State's jurisdictional waters and for the regulation of the activities of States' fleets fishing on the High Seas in accordance with FAO's voluntary International Plan of Action for Sharks - IPOA-Sharks - also taking into account UN General Assembly Resolutions 59/25 <sup>9</sup> and 61/105 <sup>10</sup> .	5	short	SIG, MULTI

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Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
6.3 Promote practical and enforceable conservation recommendations based on the best available science within relevant RFMOs, RSCs, biodiversity-related MEAs and FAO.	4	short, ongoing	SIG
<b>7. Policy, legislation and law enforcement</b>			
<b>7.1 Review of domestic policy</b>			
7.1.1 Review domestic policies and laws to address gaps or impediments to the conservation and management of sharks and their habitats.	4	medium	SIG
<b>7.2 International trade</b>			
7.2.1 Develop and implement strategies that seek to ensure that sharks and shark products entering international trade are harvested and traded in accordance with existing conservation and management measures and applicable regulations including those of CITES and RFMOs.	4	medium	SIG
7.2.2 Develop and implement additional measures to ensure legal and sustainable international trade in sharks and shark products.	2	medium	SIG
<b>7.3 Finning<sup>11</sup></b>			
7.3.1 Where not already in place, consider enacting legislation or regulations requiring sharks to be stored on board and landed with each fin naturally attached in line with applicable UN General Assembly Resolutions, including 62/177 <sup>12</sup> , and 66/68 <sup>13</sup> and with applicable decisions from IUCN, including motion 4.114 <sup>14</sup> , and relevant RFMOs.	5	short	SIG
<b>7.4 Law enforcement</b>			
7.4.1 Implement and enforce existing fisheries conservation and management measures and trade regulations on shark fisheries through effective monitoring, control and surveillance.	4	short	SIG
7.4.2 Implement specific measures where gaps are identified and develop capacity in compliance and law enforcement.	3	medium	SIG
7.4.3 Cooperate on law enforcement, including through bilateral/multilateral agreements, and intelligence and information sharing.	2	medium	SIG

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>8. Economic incentives</b>			
8.1 Work to reform, phase out and eliminate subsidies resulting in unsustainable use of sharks.	3	medium	SIG, MULTI
8.2 Develop opportunities for alternative livelihoods for and together with local communities.	4	short	SIG, MULTI

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**Objective C: Ensuring to the extent practicable the protection of critical habitats and migratory corridors and critical life stages of sharks**

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>9. Conservation activities</b>			
9.1 Designate and manage conservation areas, sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones along migration corridors and in areas of critical habitat, including those on the high seas in cooperation with relevant RFMOs and RSCs where appropriate, or take other measures to remove threats to such areas.	3	long	SIG, MULTI
9.2 Integrate shark and shark habitat protection in environmental impact or risk assessments for marine and coastal development projects.	3	short	SIG, MULTI
9.3 Develop, implement and assess spatial and/or seasonal closures of fishing areas to reduce incidental capture of sharks, particularly to protect nursery grounds as well as aggregation areas for mating and pupping.	2	long	SIG, MULTI
9.4 Promote the protection of the marine environment from land-based and maritime pollution that may adversely affect shark populations.	2	long	SIG, MULTI
9.5 Avoid the mortality of juvenile sharks and fecund females in order to maintain population levels and to ensure population viability.	3	long	SIG, MULTI
<b>10. Legislation</b>			
10.1 Contribute to developing legislation to protect species and their critical habitats and ensure implementation of regulations and policies on national, regional and global scale.	2	medium	SIG, MULTI

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Gelbscht: long

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>11. Economic incentives</b>			
11.1. Develop incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitats inside and outside protected areas.	2	Long	SIG

**Objective D:** Increasing public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>12. Awareness raising</b>			
12.1. Increase knowledge of the ecosystem services provided by sharks and knowledge about sharks in their marine environment.	2	ongoing	SIG, MULTI
12.2. Raise public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats.	2	medium	SIG, MULTI
12.3. Raise public awareness of this Memorandum of Understanding and its objectives.	3	medium	SIG, MULTI

<b>13. Stakeholder participation</b>			
13.1. Encourage the participation of the following stakeholders in the implementation of this Conservation Plan:	4	short, ongoing	SIG, MULTI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government institutions;</li> <li>• non-governmental organizations;</li> <li>• indigenous and local communities;</li> <li>• commercial and recreational fishing communities;</li> <li>• the private sector;</li> <li>• scientists;</li> <li>• academia; and</li> <li>• the general public.</li> </ul>			

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Gelbscht: medium





Activities	Priority <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>
<b>15. Cooperation with existing instruments and organizations related to shark conservation</b>			
<p><b>15.1</b> Cooperate, as appropriate, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the fisheries industry;</li> <li>• FAO;</li> <li>• RFMOs;</li> <li>• RSCs;</li> <li>• UN entities such as UNCLOS, UNEP and biodiversity-related MEAs (e.g. CBD, CITES and Ramsar);</li> <li>• the World Trade Organization, Interpol and the World Customs Organization; and</li> <li>• IGOs and NGOs engaged with shark conservation, and other international organizations that deal with fisheries.</li> </ul>	5	Short, ongoing	SIG, SEC, AC, MULTI
<b>16. Accession to international instruments relevant for the conservation and management of sharks</b>			
<p><b>16.1</b> Ratify or accede to those international instruments relevant to the conservation and management of migratory sharks and their habitats in order to enhance the legal protection of migratory shark species.</p>	3	Medium	SIG
<p><b>16.2</b> Encourage Signatories that have not already done so to become Parties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);</li> <li>• global fisheries agreements such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995), the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993), the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (2009) and other relevant international instruments;</li> <li>• RFMOs that can adopt conservation and management measures in relation to sharks, or comply with such conservation and management measures as cooperating non-members; and</li> <li>• the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).</li> </ul>	3	Medium	SIG
<p><b>16.3</b> Encourage Signatories to implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995).</p>	5	Short	SIG

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Formatierte Tabelle

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<sup>1</sup> "Sharks" means any of the migratory species, subspecies or populations in the Class Chondrichthyes (which includes sharks, rays, skates and chimaeras) that are included in Annex 1 of this Memorandum of Understanding as defined in paragraph 3 p of the MOU.

<sup>2</sup> Prioritizes activities on a scale of 1-5 with "1" being of lowest and "5" being of highest priority. At MOS 1 the Advisory Committee was requested to develop these priority rankings and to submit its suggestions to MOS 2 for the Signatories' consideration and approval.

<sup>3</sup> Gives the time frame for starting the implementation of an activity. At MOS 1 the Advisory Committee was requested to develop the content of this column and to submit its suggestions to MOS 2 for the Signatories' consideration and approval. The Secretariat would suggest distinguishing between short-, medium-, long-term and ongoing activities.

<sup>4</sup> Gives the primary responsibilities or modes of cooperation for implementing the actions included in this Conservation Plan using the following codes: SIG=Signatories, SEC=Secretariat, MULTI=multilateral fora, organizations or arrangements, AC=Sharks MoU Advisory Committee. Given the nature and range of the actions some responsibilities may be shared or undertaken by more than one entity so more than one identifying code may be displayed. At MOS 1 the Advisory Committee was requested to develop the content of this column and to submit its suggestions to MOS 2 for the Signatories' consideration and approval.

<sup>5</sup> Critical habitats are defined as those habitats which have a key role for the conservation status of a shark population. This includes feeding, hunting, mating, birthing, pupping and aggregation sites as well as corridors between these sites such as migration routes.

<sup>6</sup> Critical seasons are defined as a specific time in a year which has a key role for the conservation status of shark populations. Depending on the species this includes feeding, hunting, mating, birthing, aggregation seasons.

<sup>7</sup> Depending on species, critical life stages can include eggs, neonates, juveniles or adult females based on based best available science

<sup>8</sup> General Assembly Resolution 46/215 on Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly Resolution A/RES/59/25 on Sustainable Fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/105 on Sustainable Fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

<sup>11</sup> Fanning: Practice of removing any of the fins of a shark (including the tail) while at sea and discarding the remainder of the shark at sea.

<sup>12</sup> General Assembly Resolution A/RES+G12/62/177 on Sustainable Fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

<sup>13</sup> A/RES/66/68 - Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments.

<sup>14</sup> IUCN Recommendation 4.114 of IUCN on a global policy against shark finning.

**DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK (2016-2018)  
TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION  
OF MIGRATORY SHARKS**

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority <sup>2</sup> ranking	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
Species Conservation						

<sup>1</sup> Conservation Plan (CP) and the Terms of Reference of the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat (SEC ToR)  
<sup>2</sup> Core Secretariat activities and suggested priorities (High, Medium)  
<sup>3</sup> Year(s) during which activity should be implemented  
<sup>4</sup> Signatories (SIG), Advisory Committee (AC), Secretariat (SEC), Species Working Group (SWG), Bycatch Working Group (BWG), [Conservation Working Group \(CWS\)](#), Consultants, Cooperating Partners  
<sup>5</sup> Fundraising Scenario 1 or 2 from the proposed budget 2016-2018 CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.10.1 and activities that require special fundraising

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
1.	<p>Establish and convene a <b>Conservation Working Group (CWG)</b> under the Advisory Committee in accordance with TOR as defined in CMS, .....;</p> <p>a. Reviewing the work of the <b>FAO, RSCs, RFBs</b> and other relevant organizations that are involved with Annex I listed species, identifying research, management and information gaps that may be addressed by the Sharks MOU. This will include identifying key regions and capacity-building needs in areas not covered by RFMOs that would benefit from support.</p> <p>b. Clarifying by-catch for the work of the CWG, taking into account targeted fisheries, taking of species, by-products and incidental catch.</p> <p>c. Reviewing mitigation mechanisms being employed by fisheries management bodies and best practice guidelines for sharks.</p> <p>d. Compiling relevant biological data of species listed in Annex I and reviewing and identifying species-specific priority research and conservation needs at the appropriate scale (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1: Activity 2)</p> <p>e. When possible, an appropriate representative participating with observer status in relevant <b>FAO, RSCs, RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings</b> on behalf of the MOU (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1: Activity 21).</p> <p>f. Providing guidelines on the implementation of the MOU Annex I listings (and CMS listings for CMS Parties) to attend and define their position before relevant <b>FAO, RSCs, and RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings</b>.</p> <p>g. Presenting recommendations and position statements to stakeholders at relevant <b>FAO, RSCs, and RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings and workshops</b> (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1: Activity 20).</p>	AC1	high	2016-2018	AC SEC CWG Cooperating Partners Consultant	Budget scenarios 1 and 2 + Fundraising

6.6 Activities 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 20, 21, 6 from the Programme of Work (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1) have been incorporated in Activity 1 and are included in the Term of Reference of the CWG.

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Geldsicht: species

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Geldsicht:

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Geldsicht: RFBs, RSCs, FAO

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Geldsicht: cp 11

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Geldsicht: RSC, FAO and RFB

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Geldsicht: RSC and RFB

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Geldsicht: RSC and RFB  
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Eva Meyers 14.2.16.15:31  
Formatiert: Deutsch

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
2.	Convene a <b>QWG workshop</b>	CP 1.1 CP 1.7	high	2017	AC QWG SEC Consultant	Budget scenario 1 + Fundraising
3.	Provide recommendations to the AC and produce reports on activities to AC meetings	AC1	high	As required	QWG	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
4.	Facilitate communication and support Signatories in the identification of regional and local research projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Consult regularly with Focal Points</li> <li>➢ Based on the outcomes of the Species-specific Action Plans (Activity 1), communicate to focal points relevant activities to be implemented in their region</li> <li>➢ Seek funding opportunities (refer to activity 70)</li> </ul>	CP 1.2 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios: 1 and 2
5.	When instructed by Signatories to do so, identify or develop suitable conservation projects, partners for implementation and manage Funding Agreements	CP 1.2 CP 1.3 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Fundraising
<b>Bycatch</b>						
6.	Liaise with CMS Bycatch Working Group and participate in CMS bycatch workshops	SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	AC QWG SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
7.	Provide recommendations to the AC and produce reports on activities to AC meetings		Core	As required	QWG	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
<b>Fisheries Management and data collection</b>						
8.	Expand and encourage fisheries-independent research (e.g. historic data on commercially exploited species) to provide additional data for use in the fishery stock assessments and to inform relevant RFMOs	CP 2-6 CP 3-2	medium	2016-2018	SIG	Fundraising

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Geldsch: to develop species-specific Action  
Plans: ... [1]

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Geldsch: s

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Geldsch: <#>  
Establish a Bycatch Working Group (BWG) under  
the Advisory Committee. ... [2]

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Geldsch: B

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Geldsch: B

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Review and compile historical landings and markets  
data for key species (catch, effort, spatial  
distribution) to fill data gaps and integrate the data  
into conservation and management actions (desk  
study) ... [3]

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Kommentar [1]: These edits are not necessary as  
it is reflected under the 'Responsibility' column

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Geldsch: (AC)

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Geldsch: AC ... [4]

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
9.	Promote research focussing on the identification of species-selective fishing gear and bycatch mitigation measures	CP 4.5	medium	2016-2018	SIG	Fundraising
10.	Fund and support national and international training courses in : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ data collection</li> <li>➢ shark identification</li> <li>➢ handling and safe release protocols</li> </ul>	CP 1.2	high	2016-2018	SIG SEC	Fundraising
11.	Assist in drafting of legislative text for enforcing and implementing fisheries regulations	CP 6.1 CP 6.2	medium	As required	SEC Cooperating Partners	Fundraising
12.	Encourage all range states to join CMS and become Signatories to the MOU, and to comply with the decisions and recommendations.	CP 16.2	high	2016-2018	SIG SEC Cooperating Partners	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
13.	Liaise with CITES, IUCN, TRAFIC, FAO and other relevant UN bodies to facilitate the implementation of CMS and CITES Appendix I listings and raise awareness through regional capacity building workshops on sustainable harvest and trade, particularly in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDF</li> <li>• Traceability</li> <li>• Species identification</li> <li>• Implementing legislation</li> </ul>	CP 7.2 CP 14.3	medium	2016-2018	SEC	Fundraising
14.	Improve monitoring and implementation in marine protected areas (MPAs) improve enforcement	CP 14.5	medium	2016-2018	SIG	
<b>Cooperation and Partnerships</b>						
15.	Cooperate with the CMS Family on matters related to shark conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Contribute to the implementation of CMS Res. 11.20, Resolutions on bycatch (CMS wide bycatch workshop)</li> <li>➢ Contribute to the preparation of CMS COP12 and other relevant meetings of CMS (SCC, STC)</li> </ul>	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2

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Present recommendations and position statements to government officials and fishing industry representatives at relevant international meetings and workshop

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Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
16.	Contribute to the implementation of the <b>CMS CITES Joint Work Programme 2015-2020</b> regarding sharks and rays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Activity B17: Optimize the effectiveness of actions taken by Parties to both CMS and CITES concerning sharks and rays, strengthening synergies with FAO, <b>RSCG</b>, <b>FFBS</b> and other relevant bodies</li> <li>➢ Activity B18: Cooperate on capacity building regarding the implementation of regulations of both Conventions related to sharks and rays</li> </ul>	CP 14.3 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenario 1 + Fundraising
		Strengthen synergies and collaborate in conjunction with CITES and FAO to support regional programmes as well as collaboration between Range States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Organize regular meetings (and teleconference calls)</li> <li>➢ Share best practice</li> <li>➢ Coordinate conservation activities</li> <li>➢ Share knowledge and expertise</li> </ul>	CP 13.1 CP 14.3 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	AC SEC
18.	Establish partnerships and strengthen collaboration with relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with shark conservation and management	CP 13.1 CP 14.3 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenario 1
19.	Promote conservation efforts and cooperation between all stakeholders in range states	CP 13.1 SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
20.	IUCN Red List Assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Liaise with the IUCN Shark SSG to coordinate actions implementing the objectives of the Conservation Plan and the species-specific action plans</li> <li>➢ Participate in assessment workshops to provide recommendations and organize side events.</li> </ul>	CP 13.1	high	2016-2018	AC QWG SEC	Budget Scenario 1 + Fundraising
		<b>Management of the Secretariat</b>				
21.	Manage and implement the budget for the MOU	SEC ToR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
22.	Prepare annual budget implementation reports for the information of the Signatories and project reports to donors	SEC ToR	core	yearly	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2

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- User CMS 13.2.16 10:18  
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Gelösch: 5
- User CMS 13.2.16 10:18  
Gelösch: regional
- User CMS 13.2.16 10:18  
Gelösch: (Next workshop planned for 2016)

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
23.	Undertake Fundraising activities	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
24.	Maintain and update the Sharks MOU website as needed	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC Consultant	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
25.	Publish articles and press releases relevant to shark conservation supported by the CMS Joint Communications Team	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
26.	Produce fact sheets about relevant shark conservation topics and species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Bycatch</li> <li>➢ Overfishing</li> <li>➢ Species Action Plans</li> </ul>	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
27.	Use Social Media to increase the visibility of the MOU globally supported by the CMS Joint Communications Team	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
28.	Prepare publications using studies (e.g. domestic legislation, species priorities)	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
29.	Where feasible, expand the Sharks MOU communication and awareness-raising activities in alignment with the Communication Strategy for Migratory Species (in preparation)	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Fundraising
30.	Compile information, review data, liaise with stakeholders and provide information to Signatories on the implementation and functioning of the MOU	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
31.	Facilitate and encourage regular information exchange and cooperative activities between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ the shark research and conservation community</li> <li>➢ stakeholders in all Range States</li> <li>➢ Focal Points</li> <li>➢ Advisory Committee</li> </ul>	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
32.	Represent the MOU at meetings of other intergovernmental agreements (e.g. CITES, IUCN, FAO), as appropriate to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the MOU	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenario 1 or 2 + Fundraising
33.	Update and maintain the contact database	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2



Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
34.	Prepare report of the Secretariat activities for AC and MOS meetings	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
35.	Recruit and manage the staff and interns of the Secretariat	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
<b>Support for Meetings (MOS, AC and WG)</b>						
36.	Undertake meeting arrangements for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Signatories (MOS3), including the identification of a venue, liaison with host government and organization of contracts	SEC TOR	core	End 2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
37.	Undertake meeting arrangements for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC2), including the identification of a venue and organization of contracts	SEC TOR	core	Mid 2017	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
38.	Undertake meeting arrangements for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee (AC3), including the identification of a venue and organization of contracts	SEC TOR	core	Mid 2018	SEC	Budget scenario 1
39.	Undertake meeting arrangements for the Working Group Meetings, including the identification of a venue and organization of contracts	SEC TOR	core	2016 and 2017	SEC	Budget scenario 1 + Fundraising
40.	Coordinate, draft and prepare meeting documents, including posting of documents	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC Consultant	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
41.	Coordinate and prepare translations into 3 languages (English, French and Spanish)	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
42.	Support and arrange attendance and travel of sponsored delegates and experts	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenario 1 or 2 + Fundraising
43.	Organize and prepare media and press work in collaboration with the Joint Communication Team of CMS	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2

Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
44.	Prepare meeting reports and distribute to Signatories	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
<b>Support of the Advisory Committee</b>						
45.	Assist the Chair of the Advisory Committee as required to facilitate the work of the Committee	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
46.	Assist the Advisory Committee with the preparation of meeting documents	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
47.	Assist the convenors and chairs of the Species Working Group and the Bycatch Working Group, as required to facilitate the work	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC Consultants	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
48.	Develop and maintain the list of experts relevant to the Sharks MOU	CP 2.5	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
<b>Implementation of the MOU</b>						
49.	Promote and coordinate activities of the Programme of Work and Conservation Plan	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
50.	Conduct a survey on domestic legislation to address implementation gaps, inform Signatories and monitor the implementation of the Conservation Plan	CP 7.1 SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
51.	Liaise with non-Signatory Range States to provide them with the necessary information to join the MOU and facilitate the accession	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC Cooperating partners	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
52.	Undertake outreach activities on the following priority regions: <b>South-East Asia, South America and Caribbean and West Africa</b>	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC Cooperating partners	Fundraising
53.	Use other CMS meetings and workshops to promote the accession to the MOU	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SEC CMS	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
<b>Capacity Building</b>						

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Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
54.	Identify and review gaps in capacity and training needs of Signatories and <a href="#">compile or develop tailored training materials</a>	CP 1.1 SEC TOR	high	2016-2018	AC SEC Cooperating Partners	Fundraising
55.	Assist Signatories with the implementation of the Conservation Plan <a href="#">↕</a>	CP 6.2 SEC TOR	high	<a href="#">As requested by Signatories</a>	AC SEC Cooperating Partners	Fundraising
56.	Contribute to joint capacity-building workshops with CMS and cooperating partners in Africa, Asia, Oceania, South & Central America and the Caribbean, as requested by the regions	SEC TOR	core	2016-2018	SIG AC SEC Cooperating Partners	Fundraising
57.	<a href="#">Develop a communication and awareness raising strategy for CMS Sharks MOU</a> <a href="#">↕</a> listed species	CP 1.6 CP 5.2 CP 6.3	high	2016-2018	SIG SEC Cooperating Partners	Budget scenarios 1 and 2
58.	Develop a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on the Conservation and Management of Sharks and their habitats Cooperate with relevant scientific bodies (universities, scientists, international institutions)	CP 12	Medium	2017	SEC Cooperating Partners	Fundraising
59.	Translation of "Sharks of the Arabian Seas"- Identification Guide to other languages of the Indian Ocean Region (e.g. Farsi, Hindi, Urdu) and other identification guides as required	CP 12 CP13	Medium	2016-2017	SEC	Fundraising

**Fundraising / Mobilization of resources**

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**Gelösch:** Support the United Arab Emirates (and other Signatories upon request) with the development of their National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA Sharks)
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Compile manuals and develop tailored training materials for trainers, primarily Management and Scientific Authorities
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Activity No.	Activities	Mandate <sup>1</sup>	Priority ranking <sup>2</sup>	Time frame <sup>3</sup>	Responsible entity <sup>4</sup>	Funding <sup>5</sup>
60.	<p>Identify existing and new opportunities for financial resources to support the long-term implementation of the Conservation Plan and the POW. Expand and enhance fundraising activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Raise funds and voluntary annual contributions from Signatories</li> <li>➤ Raise funds for joint projects with partners and potential partners</li> <li>➤ Explore possibilities of alternative funds (e.g. private sector)</li> <li>➤ Support funding applications and opportunities for Signatories with letters of endorsement / support</li> </ul>	SEC TOR	Core	2016-2018	SIG SEC	Budget scenarios 1 and 2

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CONSERVATION WORKING GROUP**

### **Mandate and Tasks**

1. The purpose of the Conservation Working Group (CWG) is to serve and assist the Advisory Committee (AC) and complement areas where expertise within the AC is needed.
2. The CWG will be composed of members recommended by the AC, the number depending on the availability of resources. This membership may change in relation to the needs and the specific topic.
3. The key areas of expertise will include, but are not limited to, fisheries, population ecology, socio economics, trade, traceability, governance, taxonomy, life history, habitat use, fisheries management, post-release survival, movements / migrations and geographic range of the species.
4. The AC may request the CWG to give priority to certain activities and tasks that may include, but are not limited to<sup>1</sup>:
  - a. Reviewing the work of the FAO, RSCs, RFBs and other relevant organizations that are involved with Annex 1 listed species, identifying research, management and information gaps that may be addressed by the Sharks MOU. This will include identifying key regions and capacity-building needs in areas not covered by RFMOs that would benefit from support.
  - b. Clarifying by-catch for the work of the CWG, taking into account targeted fisheries, taking of species, by-products and incidental catch.
  - c. Reviewing mitigation mechanisms being employed by fisheries management bodies and best practice guidelines for sharks.
  - d. Compiling relevant biological data of species listed in Annex 1 and reviewing and identifying species-specific priority research and conservation needs at the appropriate scale (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1; Activity 2)
  - e. When possible, an appropriate representative participating with observer status in relevant FAO, RSCs, RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings on behalf of the MOU (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1; Activity 21).
  - f. Providing guidelines on the implementation of the MOU Annex 1 listings (and CMS listings for CMS Parties) to attend and define their position before relevant FAO, RSCs, RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings.

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<sup>1</sup> The following activities from the Programme of Work (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1) have been incorporated in Activity 1 and are included in the Term of Reference of the CWG: Activities 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 20, 21, 65

- g. Presenting recommendations and position statements to stakeholders at relevant FAO, RSCs, RFBs and other relevant organizations meetings and workshops (CMS/Sharks/MOS2/Doc.9.1; Activity 20).
- h. Convening CWG Workshops focused on topics defined by the MOS, AC or CWG (in consultation with the AC).

**Key elements that should be retained regarding National Reporting**

- a. Whether listed species are caught in a nations waters (as target or incidental catch<sup>1</sup>) and in what quantity (add question on discards)
- b. What management measures are in place for species listed on Appendix II of CMS, and when were they implemented
- c. Whether each country protects the habitat of species listed on Annex I of the MOU? Describe
- d. Whether each country cooperates with other nations on the management of species listed in Annex I of the MOU (apart from membership of RFMOs or RFBs)
- e. Whether each country identified areas where cooperation among States is required for successful conservation and management activities
- f. Whether each country assisted other countries in developing institutional capacity and competencies to improve specie listed in Annex I of the MOU

## TERMS OF REFERENCES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Adopted by the Meeting of Parties at its First Meeting (Bonn, 24-27 September 2012)

### Mandate and Tasks

1. The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to serve and assist the Signatories in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding including the Conservation Plan.
2. Members of the Advisory Committee serve in their individual capacity rather than as representatives of Governments or organizations with which they also may be affiliated.
3. The Secretariat should serve as clearinghouse of requests from the Signatories for advice from the Advisory Committee.
4. The main tasks of the Advisory Committee are set forth in paragraph 24 of the MOU. The Signatory States may request the Advisory Committee to give priority to certain activities and tasks, which may include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Provide expert advice, information and making recommendations including suggestions on new initiatives and on the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, to the Secretariat and the Signatories, as necessary and when appropriate;
  - b. Analyze, as necessary, scientific assessments and making recommendations on the conservation status of shark populations listed in Annex 1 and others which may be contemplated for inclusion;
  - c. Prepare a report on its activities for each advisory session of the Meeting of the Signatories to be submitted to the Secretariat in ample time before the session of the Meeting of the Signatories;
  - d. Recommend to the Secretariat the convening of an urgent session of the Meeting of the Signatories in view of emergencies which may arise; and
  - e. Carry out any other task referred to it by the Meeting of the Signatories.
5. The following additional tasks were added by the Signatories at their First Meeting:
  - a) Develop a reporting format for national reports;
  - b) Review the need for, and develop if necessary, additional criteria for the inclusion of further species in Annex 1;
  - c) Review proposals for the inclusion of species in Annex 1 of the MOU submitted by Signatories;
  - d) Undertake further tasks as identified in the Conservation Plan (Annex 3 of the MOU); and
  - e) Review priorities and timeframes and responsible entities for implementation of the Conservation Plan.



**Size and Composition**

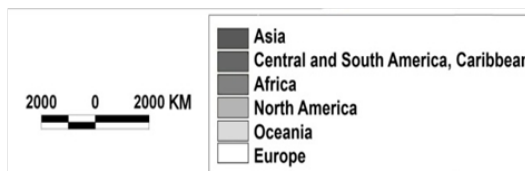
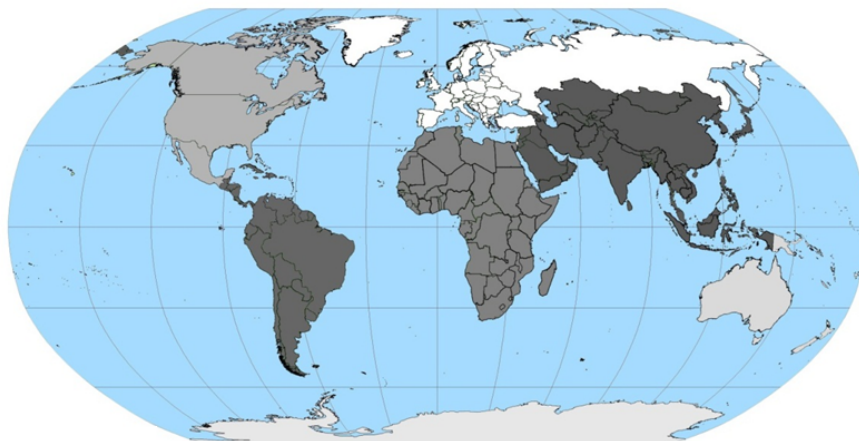
6. The Advisory Committee should comprise 10 persons qualified as experts in migratory shark conservation, science and management. In appointing the Advisory Committee, Signatories should strive to achieve a balance among the areas of expertise.

7. The members of the Committee should be appointed as representatives of the regions by the Signatories from each region as set out in Annex 2 to the MOU and reiterated below.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of representatives</b>
Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	2
North America	1
Oceania	1
South, Central America and the Caribbean	2

8. The boundaries of the above regions are as follows:

**UNEP/CMS Sharks MOU Regions**



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9. The Advisory Committee may establish Working Groups to support the implementation of their ToR and invite additional experts to participate in the work of these groups.

10. The Advisory Committee may invite specialists to attend its meetings in order to provide additional expertise.

### **Nomination and Appointment**

11. Each Signatory may nominate one or more individual, regardless of their nationality and in accordance with paragraph 7, to serve as member of the Advisory Committee.

12. The Secretariat should inform the Signatories of any vacancies arising from the expiry of a term or other reason, such as voluntary resignation. Nominations for any vacancies should be provided in writing to the Secretariat at least 60 days in advance of the Meeting of the Signatories and should include detailed information on the professional background of the nominee (e.g. curriculum vitae). The Secretariat should circulate such nominations to all Signatories of the respective region.

13. At their meetings, the Signatories of each region should appoint their regional representatives by consensus, from among the individuals nominated, taking into account their technical expertise relating to sharks.

14. Advisory Committee members should serve for a period of two regular Meetings of the Signatories and in exceptional cases may be nominated for a third term.

15. Should a vacancy arise intersessionally, the Advisory Committee may propose a replacement for consideration by the Signatories. The proposal should be communicated to the Signatories of the region concerned via the Secretariat and should be accompanied by the same information on the professional background of the nominee as would be required for a regular nomination. In the absence of any objections from the Signatories of the region concerned, within 30 days of the communication from the Secretariat, the interim appointment may be considered as having been accepted, and may become effective immediately. If an objection is raised by a Signatory, the procedure may be repeated, as appropriate, until an acceptable nominee is identified. The term of appointment of the provisional nominee shall expire at the end of the next Meeting of the Signatories.

### **Officers**

16. The Advisory Committee should select a Chair and a Vice-Chair, both of whom should be the principal points of contact between the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat.

17. The Chair of the Advisory should participate in the Meetings of the Signatories, and may also participate, if funding permits, in the meetings of related and associated agreements and organizations that the Signatories deem relevant to the work of the MoU. The other members of the Advisory Committee may participate as observers in the Meetings of the Signatories.

18. The Chair of the Committee should provide a report of the Committee’s work to each session of the Meeting of the Signatories.

19. The Vice-Chair should assist in the execution of the Chair’s functions, and should preside over meetings in the absence of the Chair.

### Meetings and Modus Operandi

20. In accordance with paragraph 26 of the MoU and in order to minimize costs, the Advisory Committee should conduct its work through electronic means whenever possible. The web-based communication space and working area, such as is in use by other CMS family agreements, may facilitate this.

21. Where the need arises, meetings of the Advisory Committee should be convened by the Chair of the Committee in consultation with the Secretariat.

22. Notice of meetings, including the date and venue, should be sent to all members of the Committee by the Secretariat at least 150 days in advance.

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**Gelöscht:** , and where possible such meetings should be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Meeting of the Signatories

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**Formatiert:** Nicht Hervorhebung

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**Gelöscht:** 45