CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Seventy-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee
Lyon (France), 7 - 11 March 2022

Species specific matters

Marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

2. At its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 *on Marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)*. They are presented in the Annex to the present document.

3. In fulfilment of paragraph g) of Decision 18.210, the Secretariat reports on the implementation of Decision 18.210 to 18.215 in the present document.

Implementation of Decision 18.210

Paragraphs a) and b)

4. In accordance with Decision 18.210, paragraph a), the Secretariat issued Notification to the Parties No. 2020/035 on 23 April 2020 to convey to Parties the findings of the study *Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities*. In fulfilment of paragraph b) of the same Decision, the Secretariat draws the attention of the Standing Committee to the same study (see CoP18 Inf. 18) along with its four sub-studies covering Madagascar (Annex 1), Mozambique (Annex 2), Colombia, Panama and Nicaragua (Annex 3), and Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam (Annex 4). The study was also made available to the 31st meeting of the Animals Committee (AC31, online, June 2021) with the Executive Summary, Discussion and overarching conclusions, and Recommendations of the study in the three working languages of the Convention (Annex 3 of AC31 Doc. 24).

Paragraphs c) and d)

5. To date, the Secretariat has not received requests from Parties for assistance with the CITES-relevant aspects of the development, implementation and/or update of management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles; or for assistance with the identification of inconsistencies, overlaps and gaps in national legislation and regulations relating to the implementation of CITES for marine turtles.

Paragraph e)

6. Thanks to the generous funding of the United States of America, the Secretariat commissioned a study examining marine turtle bycatch and its relationship to trade at the global level, which follows up from the study mentioned in paragraph 4. This includes examining existing literature, collecting and analyzing available data, and conducting targeted interviews to assess the scale and importance of marine turtle bycatch in trade. The study will be finalized in consultation with the Secretariat to identify recommendations

that can inform efforts to address marine turtle bycatch and illegal take and promote collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Regional Fishery Bodiesto contribute to the implementation of Decision 18.210 paragraph e) by the Secretariat and Decision 18.211, paragraph l) by the Parties. The Secretariat will make the full study available as an information document.

Paragraph f)

7. Pursuant to paragraph f) of Decision 18.210, in Notification to the Parties No. 2020/035 referred to in paragraph 4 above, the Secretariat also requested that Parties submit information on the status of implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.214, including any planned activities. Nine Parties (Australia, Canada, China, Jamaica, Japan, Monaco, Peru, Thailand, and the United States of America) submitted responses to the Notification.

8. Due to the changes in meeting timelines, the Secretariat issued a follow-up Notification to the Parties No. 2021/065 on 2 November 2021 to request updates or information on the status of implementation of the same Decisions. Responses were provided by nine Parties with five Parties (Australia, Japan, Peru, Thailand and the United States of America) providing updates since the Notification issued in 2020, and four Parties providing information on their implementation (Barbados, Cambodia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea).

9. The responses to the two Notifications are presented in Annex 2 in the language and format in which they were received. If the response to Notification No. 2021/065 provided an updated document, only the updated document was included to avoid duplication, and if the response to the Notification No. 2021/065 provided a new document, both responses were included.

Paragraph g)

10. Pursuant to paragraph g) of Decision 18.210, the Secretariat reported to AC31 (document AC31 Doc. 24 and its addendum), on the basis of which the Animals Committee adopted recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee including draft decisions (see document SC74 Doc. 66.2).

11. As the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee (SC73, online, May 2021) had a limited agenda, which did not include marine turtles, the Secretariat provides its report under paragraph g) of Decision 18.210 at the present meeting of the Standing Committee.

12. Regarding any technical and financial mechanisms and opportunities that can be provided through CITES to assist Parties in marine turtle conservation, the Secretariat is working on identifying relevant mechanisms and opportunities that can assist Parties in marine turtle conservation through the study referred to in paragraph 6.

Implementation of Decision 18.214

13. The Secretariat informed the Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), its Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) of the study and will continue to collaborate on the conservation of marine turtles. The study on the relationship between bycatch and trade (referred to in paragraph 6) and the resulting recommendations will be shared with relevant organizations to assist in collaboration and enhance synergies.

Implementation of Decision 18.215

14. In February 2020, the Secretariat liaised with its partners in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) to bring to their attention the Decisions on *Marine turtles* (*Cheloniidae spp*. and *Dermochelyidae spp*.). In particular, the Secretariat highlighted Decision 18.215 and shared with partners a summary of seizures based on illegal trade data available at the time. The Secretariat also shared the report on *Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities* and its Annexes, referred to in paragraph 4, and requested ICCWC partners to explore, where possible, opportunities to address the matter of illegal trade in marine turtles as part of ongoing or planned activities.

15. The Secretariat secured funding through the contribution of the European Union towards the ICCWC Strategic Programme to support the convening by INTERPOL of a Regional Investigative and Analytical

Case Management (RIACM) meeting which will include a focus on illegal trade in marine turtles. The RIACM is tentatively planned to take place before August 2022 and this work will be conducted in parallel with a RIACM in support of Decision 18.289 on *Tortoises and freshwater turtles (Testudines spp.)*.

16. To further support the implementation of Decision 18.215 and Decision 18.289 on *Tortoises and freshwater turtles (Testudines spp.)*, in December 2021, the Secretariat inquired whether the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG) would consider a project on tortoises and freshwater turtles, and possibly also on marine turtles.

Recommendations

17. The Standing Committee is invited to:

    a) note the present document and the implementation of Decisions 18.210, 18.214 and 18.215;

    b) review the study contained in information document CoP18 Inf. 18, the responses to the Notifications issued under Decision 18.210 paragraph f) in Annex 2 to the present document, and the recommendations of the Animals Committee in document SC74 Doc. 66.2; and

    c) submit recommendations to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Decisions adopted by the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties
on *Marine turtles* (*Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.*)

18.210 Directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall, subject to available resources:

a) convey to Parties the findings of the study presented in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 on the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles with a view to inform targeted conservation and management efforts;

b) refer the study contained in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 to the Standing Committee at its 73rd meeting and the Animals Committee at its 31st meeting for consideration;

c) support Parties, upon request, with the CITES-relevant aspects of the development, implementation and/or update of management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles;

d) assist Parties, upon request, with the identification of inconsistencies, overlaps and gaps in national legislation and regulations relating to the implementation of CITES for marine turtles; and

e) convey to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) the findings of the study presented in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 to inform efforts, including by Regional Fisheries Bodies, addressing marine turtle bycatch and illegal take, and promote collaboration, as appropriate.

f) issue a Notification requesting that Parties provide information on implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.214 for consideration by the Standing Committee at its 73rd meeting; and

g) report on the implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.215, and on any technical and financial mechanisms and opportunities that can be provided through CITES to assist Parties in marine turtle conservation, to the 31st meeting of the Animals Committee and the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committees as appropriate, and to the Conference of the Parties at its 19th meeting.

18.211 Directed to Parties

Parties are urged to:

a) review the findings of the study presented in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 and use these to inform targeted conservation and management efforts;

b) fully implement the provisions of CITES that are relevant to the seven species of marine turtles listed on Appendix I;

c) develop and/or update management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles inclusive of the recommendations in information document CoP18 Inf. 18;

d) use CITES fora, including the Animals Committee and Standing Committee, to raise and discuss challenges relating to illegal trade in marine turtles;

e) collect in a standardized manner, including at different governance levels, illegal wildlife trade data, that can be used for monitoring trade in CITES-listed marine turtles; and submit comprehensive and accurate information on illegal trade in marine turtles in their annual illegal trade reports to the Secretariat;

f) improve monitoring, detection and law enforcement activities related to marine turtles in coastal areas and at transaction points (e.g. in the marketplace, online, maritime areas, and at air- and seaports);

g) collect samples of marine turtles for DNA analysis, including from seized specimens, to determine species involved and populations of origin and provide these to forensic and other research institutions capable of reliably determining the origin or age of the samples in support of, for example, research, investigations and prosecutions;

h) improve intra- and interregional cooperation, collaboration and exchange of actionable intelligence regarding illegal take of and trade in marine turtles;

i) ascertain key trade routes, methods, volumes, and trade 'hot-spots' using available technologies, and enforce national and international regulations or other mechanisms that apply to marine turtles take and trade;

j) improve accountability for the practices undertaken by all vessels and improve the monitoring and control related to CITES-listed marine turtles at landing sites;

k) support fisheries management authorities in implementing turtle mitigation and safe handling practices;

l) coordinate efforts at the regional level, involving Parties and bodies with relevant mandates, to identify and address trade, use and other threats, such as fisheries' interactions with marine turtles (particularly bycatch), with a view to supporting multilateral environmental agreements; and

m) respond to the Notification issued by the Secretariat per Decision 18.210, paragraph f) on the implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.214.

18.212 Directed to Parties that are marine turtle range States

Parties that are marine turtle range States are urged to:

a) develop, and where such legislation already exists, conduct a thorough review of legislation that protects marine turtles, taking account of its effectiveness in enforcement and management including direct and incidental harvest, and standardization or alignment with other national and sub-national legislation, neighbouring states, as well as international regulations and commitments;

b) where domestic harvest of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, is legal, ensure any domestic harvest quotas are established based on robust science-based methods and the principles of sustainability, including accounting for existing quota or no-take quotas in other States' that share marine turtle stock(s), taking into account national enforcement capacity;

c) respond to the Notification issued by the Secretariat pursuant to Decision 18.210 paragraph f) on the implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.215.

18.213 Directed to Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other entities

Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities are invited to provide financial or technical assistance for, inter alia:

a) training and capacity building of relevant authorities at the national and regional level, including on the implementation and enforcement of national and international regulations that apply to marine turtles, and on identification, monitoring, reporting and wildlife enforcement capability;

b) build community and political awareness on the conservation status of marine turtles and on the importance of promoting the conservation of the species through compliance with CITES at the national level;

c) research into the socioeconomics associated with the legal and illegal harvest and use of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, including assessments of the sustainability of alternative livelihood options for communities depending on marine turtles and the motivations for their use;

d) research that establishes a baseline for the status and distribution of marine turtles in the different countries/regions; and

e) research into the scale and impact that national (and its international) artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, have on marine turtle populations and their linkage to illegal trade.

18.214 Directed to the Secretariat, Parties and other organizations

Parties, the Secretariat and relevant multilateral agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), its Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), and the Ramsar Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) are encouraged to communicate and collaborate with each other on the management and sustainable use of marine turtles to ensure the compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of marine turtles.

18.215 Directed to the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) is encouraged to, as appropriate, use data on illegal trade in marine turtles submitted under Decision 18.211, paragraph e) to the Secretariat in Parties' annual illegal trade reports in its activities.

18.216 Directed to the Animals Committee

The Animals Committee is asked to:

a) review, at its 31st meeting, the study contained in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 and any additional information received by the Secretariat in response to the Notification issued under Decision 18.210, paragraph f); and

b) submit recommendations, as appropriate, for consideration by the Standing Committee.

18.217 Directed to the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee is asked to:

a) review, at its 73rd meeting, the study contained in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 and any additional information received by the Secretariat in response to the Notification issued under Decision 18.210, paragraph f), and the recommendations of the Animals Committee; and

b) submit its recommendations to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Responses to Notification to the Parties Nos. 2020/035 and 2021/065

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Hyeon Jeong Kim

From: Wildlife Communications <dehcommunications@awe.gov.au>
Sent: Sunday, November 28, 2021 10:28 PM
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info; Hyeon Jeong Kim
Cc: Susan Cooper; Narelle Montgomery; Karen Arthur; Rhedyn Ollerenshaw; Ros Wilkins
Subject: Response to Notification 2021/065 - Australia - Marine turtles [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Dear Hyeon Jeong,

Please find below Australia's updated response to Notification 2021/065 concerning implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 on Marine turtles (update in blue).

- Six of the world's seven species of marine turtle occur in Australian waters. These species are the: loggerhead *(Caretta caretta)*, olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), leatherback *(Dermochelys coriacea)*, green *(Chelonia mydas)*, flatback *(Natator depressus)* and hawksbill *(Eretmochelys imbricata)* turtles. All six are listed under the Australian *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as threatened, migratory and marine. This listing affords them protection as a matter of national environmental significance. If an activity has the potential to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance, the activity must be referred for assessment under the EPBC Act.
- The *Native Title Act 1993* identifies activities such as hunting and fishing as potential native title rights and interests and permits Native Title holders to hunt turtles for the purposes of satisfying their personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs. The *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984* allows for the traditional take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants of Torres Strait within the area of the Torres Strait Protected Zone and the surrounding outside, but near, areas as described in the Torres Strait Treaty.
- Management of marine turtles in Australia is coordinated through the national *Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia* (2017). The Recovery Plan recognises the threat of illegal take of marine turtles as a high priority threat, particularly in regards to international take of Hawksbill turtles. The Recovery Plan identifies priority actions to address illegal take and reduce the illegal trade in marine turtle products, including working on a regional scale to reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated take and trade of turtles and increase education and communication of marine turtle conservation.
- The Australian Government has actively engaged through regional agreements to protect marine turtles from illegal take and trade.
    - Australia is an active member of the Illegal Trade Working Group to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU).
    - The Australian Government provided $20 000 through the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (CMS) to CITES to facilitate the development of the study the "*Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities*".
    - At the 8th Meeting of the Signatories to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU held in October 2019, Australia reiterated its commitment to the protection of turtles and the Native Title rights of Indigenous people to hunt on their land and sea country.
    - Dr Colin Limpus (Queensland Government) is undertaking an assessment of Hawksbill turtles in IOSEA region.
- The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) completed an investigation in 2016 into the practice of illegal killing, poaching and transportation of turtle and dugong meat. The key findings of this investigation include:
    - Poaching and the illegal sale of meat throughout Queensland and the Torres Strait Indigenous communities is almost certainly minimal and usually opportunistic, but the full extent is unknown.
    - There is no substantive evidence to suggest that an organised commercial trade in turtle and dugong meat exists in Queensland, including the Torres Strait, and it is unlikely that a commercial market and organised trade in turtle and dugong meat exists in Queensland.

    - Indigenous community members are generally supportive of the development of enforceable measures to stop poaching activities within their sea country.
    - Turtle and dugong poaching in the Torres Strait is almost certainly minimal primarily because the legislative framework permits hunting by all traditional inhabitants, including those from PNG coastal villages, subject to certain restrictions.
- The Australian Government recently announced $11 million for projects aimed at protecting threatened and migratory marine species as part of the Ocean Leadership Package. These projects will include $5 million over 4 years to work with fisheries to mitigate and reduce bycatch of threatened species, including marine turtles. Other projects will address the impacts of light pollution and underwater noise on marine turtles as well as fund projects to protect nesting turtles.
- Australian Commonwealth, state and territory governments facilitate monitoring of marine turtle population demographics for all species of marine turtle found in Australia. Many of these programs regularly publish outcomes in the peer reviewed scientific literature. Of particular relevance to CITES Decisions 18.210 to 18.217, Bell et al (2020) identified a decline in the nesting hawksbill turtles population at Milman Island in the northern Great Barrier Reef over 28 years. The cause of this decline was not determined, but it was hypothesised that a combination of reduced hatching success combined with exploitation of mature animals at unprotected foraging grounds may have led to the observed reduction in nesting turtles.
    - Bell, I. P., J. J. Meager, T. Eguchi, K. Dobbs, J. D. Miller and C. A. Madden Hof (2020). "Twenty-eight years of decline: Nesting population demographics and trajectory of the north-east Queensland endangered hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)." Biological Conservation 241: e108376.

Warm regards,
Harriet

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Harriet Simes
Senior Policy Officer
Wildlife Trade Regulation
CITES Management Authority of Australia
- - - - - -
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND NATIONAL BEAUTIFICATION

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM
Making Barbados Work Better

REF. NO: 8116/1/2 Vol. III **DATE:** 25 January 2022

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Secretariat

Notification No 2021/065 Implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.215.

The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification as the CITES Management Authority for Barbados wishes to inform the Secretariat of the implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.215.

Fisheries Management Regulations

Barbados has provided partial protection (protection of eggs, nesting females and juveniles under 30 lb) to all species of sea turtles in its waters since 1879. Barbados legislated complete and indefinite protection through implementation of the Fisheries Act Cap. 391, Fisheries (Management) Regulations, of 1998. The Act prohibits the harvest of sea turtles and their eggs. Under this Act, no person shall:

(a) have in his possession;

(b) sell or expose for sale; or

(c) purchase any turtle or part thereof or turtle eggs.

(d) fish for or ensnare any turtle.

(e) disturb or endanger any turtle nest; or

(f) remove from a nest any turtle eggs.

Any person who contravenes these regulations is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $50,000 or to imprisonment for a term of 2 years or to both.

The legislation has recently been reviewed to further strengthen the protection of sea turtles. Under the Draft Fisheries Management Regulations, it will be illegal to:

(a) intentionally kill, harass, harm, endanger or injure;

(b) land;

(c) possess;

(d) sell;

(e) expose for sale, or purchase any turtle or part thereof or turtle eggs.

In addition, in the case of incidental capture or interaction with fishing gear, the master of any commercial or recreational fishing vessel shall promptly release or cause the prompt release, in a manner that causes the least harm and maximizes post-release survival, of any species listed as prohibited, which includes marine turtles. To this end, the master of any commercial or recreational fishing vessel shall ensure that the vessel carries such equipment in good working order that is required; and the master and crew are trained in the safe and effective use of such equipment to effectuate this regulation.

This legislation allows Barbados to meet its obligations as a party to the SPAW Protocol of the UNEP Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention), which lists full protection of all six Atlantic species of sea turtle on Annex 2. Under the new regulations, it will also be illegal to remove hatchlings from a nest, to prevent the disturbance of this life stage. To address non-consumptive uses of sea turtles that have the

potential to have negative impacts, it will become illegal to alter the natural behaviour or feeding habits of any turtle under the new regulations.

Wildlife and Illegal Wildlife Trade Enforcement

In an effort to improve border control and provide law enforcement with the necessary capacity and resources to effectively fulfil their roles, Barbados undertook a Wildlife Enforcement and Illegal Wildlife Trade training programme, funded and facilitated by Flora and Fauna International (FFI) in October of 2019.

Barbados Sea Turtle Project

Additionally, the Barbados Sea Turtle Project for more than 25 years, has been involved in the conservation of the endangered marine turtle species that forage around and nest on Barbados through research, education and public outreach as well as monitoring of nesting females, juveniles and hatchlings. The Barbados Sea Turtle Project's mission is to recover marine turtle populations through the use of scientifically-sound conservation measures and monitoring programmes, and through the development and implementation of training, education and public awareness tools and activities that encourage the support and active participation of stakeholders. The Barbados Sea turtle Project operates a 24 hr "Sea Turtle Hotline" to monitor sea turtle sightings and address sea turtle "emergencies".

The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, as the CITES Management Authority for Barbados, wishes to reaffirm its commitment to the effective implementation of the Convention.

Yours faithfully

Charley Browne
Permanent Secretary

CB:ac

9TH & 10TH FLRS., WARRENS TOWERS II
WARRENS, ST MICHAEL BB 12001,
TEL NO.: (246) 535-4350 FAX NO.: (246) 535-4377

Cambodia

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Kingdom of Cambodia
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
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CITES Management Authority of Cambodia

No: 135 CMAC

Phnom Penh 25 November 2021

Ms. Ivonne Higuero
Secretary-General
CITES Secretariat, International Environment House,
Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Subject: Implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 on Marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)

Dear Ms. Ivonne,

Reference is made to the CITES Secretariat letter, notification to the Parties No. 2021/065, dated on 2nd November 2021, the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia herewith submits its response concerning the Marine turtles (*Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.*) that is required under the Decision 18.210 to 18.217 agreed by the Conference of Parties as the followings:

1. Marine Turtles Species and legal framework

Five species of marine turtles have been observed in Cambodian waters, including: 1) Green (Chelonia mydas), 2) Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata), 3) Olive Ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea), 4) Loggerhead (Caretta caretta), and 5) Leatherback (Dennochelys coriacea) (Department of Fisheries, 1999) and all these species are listed in CITES Appendix I. In Cambodia, these species are classed as Endangered Species, so that, wild harvest, storing and selling shall be strictly banned.

2. Marine Turtle Management

The Fisheries Administration, Royal Government of Cambodia in collaboration with Fauna & Flora International and other NGOs has operated for the Cambodian Marine Turtle Network (CMTN) for over ten years. The CMTN aims to improve national level knowledge of marine turtle biology and threats in Cambodia, while strengthening protection of nesting and foraging grounds. Since the establishment of this network there have been many significant achievements. The creation and the official launching of the National Marine Turtle Action Plan, which outlined key steps for facilitating stability and rehabilitation of marine turtle populations in Cambodia. A marine habitat monitoring program of key foraging grounds has been expanded along the coastline, providing crucial data on the condition and extent of crucial foraging grounds. Nesting beach surveys were conducted throughout the coastline, encompassing two of the four coastal provinces with foundations in place incorporate all other provinces and remote outer islands. Coastal communities are actively engaged in conservation management and release of marine turtles captured as by-catch. Additionally, sea turtle tagging, handling, educational outreach, training and support workshops were provided to stakeholders in coastal communities, fisheries officers and the Royal Cambodian Navy, thus building local capacity and interest in marine turtle conservation. The

សាយធាសេស: អនុសញ្ញាស្តីពីពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្តរជាតិលើប្រភេទសត្វ និងរុក្ខជាតិព្រៃដែលកំពុងរងគ្រោះថ្នាក់ អាគារលេខ ២០០ មហាវិថីនរោត្តម សង្កាត់ទន្លេបាសាក់ ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១៧ ៤៩៩ ២២៣
#200 Preh Norodom Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Tel/Fax: +855-17 499 223 Email: cambodiacitesmaff@gmail.com

existing marine turtle monitoring protocol has been fully reviewed, with a revised tag reporting system designed and operationalized. An on-line marine turtle database has been developed, and the record of two marine turtle releases per month is currently being entered into the database each month. Local university students participate in data collection activities, building their knowledge of marine turtle conservation and research methods. Marine turtle by-catch surveys have been conducted across the coastline and results published through a grey-literature report, providing insights into marine turtle by-catch hotspots, temporal trends and creating a baseline for by-catch long-term monitoring.

Key findings from marine turtle by-catch surveys included the predominance of push net and ray hook gears in turtle by-catch incidents. Greens and hawksbills were most regularly encountered as by-catch. Fishers perceived a reduction in the number of marine turtles over the last 10 years, coinciding with the perception that marine turtle by-catch has reduced over time. However, fishermen seemed to understand well and gave us back when they caught accidentally. So far, more and more seaturtles are being received and tagged and released back to the sea.

3. Further action

More fishing restrictions are being studied and established as MPA. We are working to reduce marine turtle by-catch. Firstly, there should be greater law enforcement towards destructive fishing practices and gears, through greater collaboration with local authorities and communities. Secondly, fishing gears should be modified or replaced, to incorporate measures that mitigate marine turtle by-catch. Ray hooks with J hooks should be replaced by circle hooks, although this would require pilot trials in Cambodia to assess impacts. Turtle Excluder Devices should also be introduced to fishers. Thirdly, long term monitoring of threats to marine turtles should be conducted not only for by-catch, but also for other types of threats including construction of ports and coastal urbanization, marine debris and plastic, and chronic chemical and terrestrial discharge. Lastly, according to the survey, some fishers had opportunistic attitudes toward marine turtle by-catch. Therefore, to ensure that fishers are more susceptible to releasing marine turtles, more awareness raising on the importance of marine turtles to the environment, as well as to their livelihoods should be carried out.

Please accept Ms. Ivonne, our warmest thanks for your cooperation and assurance of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. NAO THUOK, PhD
Secretary of State
Chairman CITES Management Authority of Cambodia
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

CC:

- Cabinet of the Minister
- Fisheries Administration
- Cambodia CITES Secretariat
- File

Canada Response to Marine Turtles CITES Notification 2020-035

Population and Conservation Status

Canadian waters provide seasonal habitat for several species of marine turtles. Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Leatherback *(Dermochelys coriacea*) sea turtles are frequently encountered in Canadian Atlantic waters. Leatherbacks are occasionally encountered in Canadian Pacific waters. There are three other species that have been documented in Canadian waters but are extremely rare and seldom encountered: Green (*Chelonia mydas*) Atlantic and Pacific waters, Kemp's Ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*) Atlantic waters and Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) Pacific waters. All sea turtles are protected in Canadian waters as targeted harvest is prohibited.

Leatherback

There are two foraging populations of Leatherbacks in Canadian waters, one corresponds to the Northwest Atlantic Distinct Population Segment, and the other to the Western Pacific population. Both populations are listed under the federal Canadian *Species at Risk Act* as Endangered.

In the Northwest Atlantic, most leatherback turtles nest in the southern United States, Caribbean, and South and Central America, from February through to July. They migrate north to forage in Canadian waters during summer and fall. Atlantic Canada has one of the highest densities of foraging Leatherback sea urtles in the North Atlantic during the summer, in large part due to a predictable abundance of jellyfish. When in Canada, Leatherbacks can be found in coastal, shelf and offshore waters. The Northwest Atlantic population is decreasing; consistent with the global decline of the species. Over 1,000 Leatherback Sea Turtles are thought to visit Atlantic Canada each year to feed.

Leatherbacks in Pacific Canadian waters migrate long distances from Indo-Pacific nesting beaches, to forage on jellyfish. Leatherbacks are only occasionally observed in Canadian Pacific waters, with 145 sightings reported since the 1930's. A low population size, occurrence at the northern extent of the species' range and challenges in surveying foraging turtles, contribute to a poor understanding of leatherback turtle in Canadian Pacific waters. The Pacific Leatherback population has exhibited declines of up to 95% in the last 50 years.

Loggerhead

Juvenile Loggerhead sea turtles migrate to Atlantic Canadian waters to feed in spring through to the fall. The foraging population corresponds to the Northwest Atlantic Distinct Population Segment. Loggerhead turtles found in Canada principally originate from nesting populations in the southeastern United States, including Georgia and Florida. In Canada, Loggerhead habitat is defined temporally and geographically, in part, by sea surface temperature, and includes thermally dynamic waters along the shelf break and further offshore, where the warm waters of the Gulf Stream mix with the cooler waters of the Labrador Current. While in Canadian waters, Loggerhead sea turtles are mostly found offshore. The trend in abundance for this subpopulation is not clear. However, globally the species is in decline. Loggerhead sea turtle is listed under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act* as Endangered.

Management

All sea turtles are protected from harvesting in Canadian waters. Under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*, Recovery Strategies outline the objectives and goals for protecting and recovering species at risk. Action Plans are based on the Recovery Strategy and summarize measures necessary to meet Recovery Strategy goals and objectives, and include the identification of critical habitat and details of measures necessary to promote the recovery of the species. The Recovery Strategy for Leatherback Turtle in Atlantic Canada was published in 2007 and the Action Plan for Leatherback in Atlantic Canada was published in 2020. A Report on the Progress of Recovery Strategy Implementation was published in 2013. A Recovery Strategy for Leatherbacks in the Canadian Pacific Ocean was published in 2006 and the Action Plan for Leatherback in Pacific Canada was published in 2019. A Report on the Progress of Recovery Strategy Implementation for the Pacific Population was published in 2013. A Recovery Strategy and Action Plan for the Loggerhead Sea Turtle in Canada is in the process of being developed.

Canada works closely with local and international partners to study Leatherbacks and Loggerheads and mitigate known threats. Collaborative research includes, deploying satellite tags on turtles in Canada and on southern nesting beaches; work which has been instrumental to improving understanding of migratory and foraging behaviours of both species. Sampling and tagging research also helps define species' distributions and habitat use within Atlantic Canada.

Work is ongoing to better understand interactions between sea turtles and fishing gear in Canada. Creative solutions to minimize the risk of such encounters are being explored with the fishing industry. Licence conditions for the pelagic longline fleet in Atlantic Canada were recently updated to ensure current best practices in sea turtle handling and bycatch prevention are being adopted, such that recovery of marine turtles in Atlantic Canadian waters is not compromised. Fisheries and Oceans Canada has worked with the fishing industry to develop and implement the Atlantic Canadian Loggerhead Turtle Conservation Action Plan. The plan seeks to monitor and mitigate incidental capture and post-release mortality of sea turtles by Canadian commercial fishing fleets. The Canadian government has also worked with the fishing industry to develop and implement the species at risk logbook program, requiring fishers to record both Leatherback and Loggerhead interactions.

Sea Turtle sightings are reported in Atlantic Canada to the Canadian Sea Turtle Network, and to the BC Cetacean Sighting Network in the Pacific. Along the west coast of the United States and Canada, a multi-jurisdictional collaborative project is in place to fortify the capacity for sea turtle stranding response by developing basic response protocols, obtaining necessary supplies, and training network members to streamline response efforts and data collection.

Products in Trade

The trade of marine turtle products into and out of Canada is small. The imports of products over the last ten years have mostly been preconvention items such as carvings, jewelry and carapaces, or biological samples for scientific purposes. The majority of exports over the last ten years have also largely been preconvention items such as carvings, jewelry and carapaces, or biological samples for scientific purposes. In Canada, pre-convention sea turtle products still require CITES import, export permits and re-export certificates. In addition, the Canadian legislation prohibits the possession of sea turtle products for the purpose of trade or offering for trade (some exemptions may apply).

Response to Notification No.2020/035 Regarding Marine turtles

(*Cheloniidae* spp. and *Dermochelyidae* spp.)

In recent years, China has continuously attached great importance to the conservation and management of marine turtles, implementing the relevant provisions of CITES Resolutions and Decisions, carrying out series of measures to strengthen the protection and conservation.

1. Legislation and action plans

All species of marine turtles distributed in China have been included in the List of Wildlife under the State Key Protection, which means that any hunting and killing of marine turtles are prohibited. Further, they will be transferred from state second-class protection to state first-class protection. Based on Wildlife Conservation Law and Fisheries Law, a series of supporting regulations and plans such as the "*Implementation Regulations for the Protection of Aquatic Wild Animals*", "*Outline of Action for Conservation of Aquatic Living Resources in China*" and "*China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030)*", have been promulgated, with marine turtle protection as the key content. The "Marine turtles Conservation Action Plan (2019-2033)" has been issued, which clarifies the basic principles， action objectives and route map of marine turtle conservation work, and provides strong guidance for the scientific conservation and effective management of turtle conservation.

2. Scientific research and the protection of marine turtle species and their habitats

Using satellite tracking and other methods to investigate marine turtle’s wild resources and main habitats in China, preliminary studies on turtle's activity and distribution have provided basic support for turtle conservation. At the same time, a nature reserve and two conservation stations have been established along the coast to specially and effectively protect marine turtle and their habitats. For many years, marine turtle release activities have been carried out along the coast, which have promoted the restoration of the wild marine turtle population. For example, in 2019, such marine turtle release activities were held in Shandong, Guangdong provinces.

3. International exchange and cooperation

Several international meetings/workshops, such as the academic exchange meeting on sea turtle conservation, international seminar on marine turtle conservation, were held in China, to strengthen academic and information exchange, and to summarize and learn successful experience of other countries and organizations in marine turtle conservation.

4. Multisectoral coordination mechanism

The "Marine Rare and Endangered Wildlife Rescue Network" and "China Sea Turtle Conservation Union" have been established to carry out various forms of protection such as sea turtles rescue activity, in which fishery administrations, conservation agencies, scientific research institutes, aquariums, non-governmental organizations jointly

participated

5. Publicity awareness

Some noted public figures have been invited as ambassador for the Image of Aquatic Wildlife Conservation. The Marine Wildlife Conservation Award has been established. In the major social functions such as the annual celebration of the World Turtle Day, Aquatic Wildlife Science Promotion Month, World Wildlife Day, a series of targeted publicity activities have been carried out to raise awareness of the protection of turtles and other aquatic wildlife from all walks of life.

6. Joint law enforcement

The law enforcement and supervision of aquatic wildlife is the key work of the annual special enforcement actions named "China Fishery Sword". In such actions, various departments, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Administration of Customs, State Administration for Market Regulation, Marine Guard, and China CITES Management Authority, are working together to ensure effectiveness of joint law enforcement actions on aquatic wildlife. For example, in 2018, more than 50,000 law enforcement personnel were deployed in such joint departmental operations, with remarkable results achieved. All the illegal trade information of marine turtles were collected in a standardized manner and submitted in the annual illegal trade report to CTIES Secretariat.

Report to the CITES Secretariat on Marine Turtles

This document has been prepared by the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), Jamaica, concerning the implementation of Decisions 18.210 and 18.217 on marine turtles (*Cheloniidae spp*. and *Dermochelyidae spp.*) Notification to Parties No. 2020/035

MANAGEMENT AND ACTION PLANS FOR CONSERVATION

The Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan for Jamaica was prepared in 2011 and provides the framework and direction for programmes to save Jamaica's sea turtle populations from extinction. The document describes a five-year national Sea Turtle Conservation Programme to achieve, inter alia: national consultations on the implementation of the Plan; an inventory of active sea turtle nesting beaches; a national network of long-term monitoring at Index sites (nesting, foraging); genetic fingerprinting of domestic populations (nesting, foraging); professional training in sea turtle research and monitoring techniques; an assessment and report of sea turtle products in Jamaica (including measures in place to eliminate the sale of worked shell products); an inventory of threats to sea turtle survival (nesting, foraging) in Jamaica; an assessment and report on sea turtle bycatch in Jamaica; development of best practices and handbooks on "Turtle-friendly Beach Development and Management" and "Recommended Regulations and Guidelines for Sea Turtle Conservation in Protected Areas"; inclusion within the national system plan for protected areas habitats important to sea turtle nesting and foraging; workshops on the development of area specific sea turtle management plans; and certain benchmarks related to public education and awareness.

CURRENT LEGISLATION

1. **The Wild Life Protection Act, 1945**
   The Wild Life Protection Act makes it an offence to have a sea turtle or any part of the animal in one's possession. Anyone found guilty of this offence is liable to a fine of up to J$100,000 or 12 months imprisonment.

   Every person who- takes or attempts to take; or (b) sells or has in his possession for the purpose of sale, any turtle eggs shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. The following species are found on the THIRD SCHEDULE of the act.

   Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) L.N. Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Atlantic Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea),* Kemp's Ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*), Atlantic Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

2. **Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act, 2000**
   The Endangered Species Act provides for the conservation, protection and regulation of trade in endangered species. The Act was prepared to allow the Government

of Jamaica to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Marine turtles (*Cheloniidae spp*. and *Dermochelyidae spp.*) are listed under the First Schedule of the Endangered Species Act. Anyone found guilty of an offence under this act is liable to a fine of up to J$1,000,000.00 or up to 2 years imprisonment.

ANNUAL SEA TURTLE MONITORING

1. The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) conducts annual sea turtle nesting monitoring and reconfirmation of historical nesting beaches at select beaches islandwide. These surveys are typically conducted during the months of June to November which are considered the peak nesting season for the island's main nester, the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). NEPA also actively seeks to collect information on nesting activity from non-governmental organizations, private individuals and hotels. This monitoring report provides information on the index beach in the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area, the reconfirmation of historical nesting beaches, and nesting information from select beaches around the island which are monitored and reported on by non-governmental organizations, private individuals and hotels.

2. Public private partnership with various organizations, hotels and individuals monitor sea turtle nesting activity on their beaches. Currently, NEPA has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with two community-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) located on the south coast of Jamaica. In addition, there are other NGO's and individuals who conduct monitoring of nesting beaches and share the data with NEPA. Not all entities monitored consistently throughout the monitoring period for each year and so there may be gaps in data for some monitoring sites.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Training for community members at NGO's with which NEPA has MOUs was done through public-private partnership with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in 2017. NEPA provided further training in monitoring protocols and reporting and supplies the NGOs

with tags that are applied to the flippers of the nesting females they encounter. In addition, one NEPA staff member received training in Bermuda in 2017 in an international open water course on biology and conservation of sea turtles.

ILLEGAL DOMESTIC HARVEST

Anecdotal evidence of sea turtle poaching is often received. In addition both the discarded carcasses of typically Green and Hawksbill turtles and abandoned live turtles are rescued and released

KNOWN CRAFT ITEMS

Hawksbill shell jewellery is often sold in resort towns such as Negril. The use of turtle shells is not very extensive but is believed to be used opportunistically as a by-product of turtles poached for meat. Craft with vendors claimed they would find the shell scutes on the beach washed up and do not butcher turtles for the purpose of jewellery. Raids and seizures have been carried out in the past.

RECENT SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS

1. In 2016, one person was captured on video butchering a Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in Alligator Pond, Manchester and was sentenced to serve one month in prison or pay a fine of $50,000 and was also ordered to carry out 50 hours of community service. The incident took place in 2015, the video was widely circulated on social media.

2. In 2018, two persons were each fined $50,000 for breaches under the Wildlife Protection Act (WLPA) The men, who were filmed killing a Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) at 9 Miles in Bull Bay, St Andrew, They, had pled guilty to hunting a protected animal (WLPA section 6) and possessing the whole or any part of a protected animal (WLPA section 6A).

Japan

Information from Japan in response to CITES Notification 2020/035 regarding the request for information on the status of implementation of Decisions on marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)

In response to CITES Notification 2020/035 regarding the request for information on implementation of Decisions 18.211 to 18.214 on marine turtles, Japan hereby submits the following:

1. Japan prohibits direct harvest of marine turtles except for special occasions (e.g. scientific research permitted by central/local government) in accordance with relevant legislations.

2. In addition, Japan has been addressing incidental harvest of marine turtles through relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). In accordance with regulations adopted by RFMOs and domestic legislations for the implementation, Japan has been taking measures for: (1) mitigating the incidental capture of marine turtles; and (2) ensuring the safe handling of captured ones to secure their survival.

Commented [A1]: ヒメウミガメ、オサガメについては、水産資源保護法施行規則第 1 条に基づき採捕禁止。
アオウミガメ、アカウミガメ、タイマイについては、漁業法第 67 条に基づき、各県の行政委員会たる海区漁業調整委員会の指示に基づき原則採捕禁止。

Commented [A2]: マグロ RFMO の決議及び勧告（例えば、WCPFC の CMM2018-04）。

Commented [A3]: 指定漁業の許可及び取締り等に関する省令第 56 条の 2 等で担保。

Information from Japan in response to CITES Notification 2021/065 regarding the request for information on the status of implementation of Decisions on marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)

In response to CITES Notification 2021/065 regarding the request for information on implementation of Decisions 18.211 to 18.214 on marine turtles, Japan hereby submits the following:

1. 5 species of marine turtles (Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Leathery Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas mydas*), Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) inhabit the waters around Japan. Japan takes conservation and management measures for these 5 marine turtles in each region respectively based on the fishery act. Among these species, Japan prohibits harvest of Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and Leathery Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) except for captures for scientific investigation and research purposes. On the other hand, certain amount of Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas mydas*), Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) and Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are harvested in accordance with instructions of Sea-area Fisheries coordination commission or prefectural regulation of fisheries, with consideration for stock abundance of those marine turtles in each region.

2. In addition, Japan has been addressing incidental harvest of marine turtles through relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). In accordance with regulations adopted by RFMOs and domestic legislations for the implementation, Japan has been taking measures for: (1) mitigating the incidental capture of marine turtles; and (2) ensuring the safe handling of captured ones to secure their survival.

3. Domestic trade of specimens* of all species in *Cheloniidae* in Japan is primarily prohibited in accordance with the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of Japan (ACES). There are several exemptions, with a permission by the Minister of the Environment, or with a registration of individuals etc., the transfer of specimens is allowed. The transfer of parts of shells is also allowed, nevertheless Specified International Species Business Operators must have their notice to the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry be accepted in advance (except dealing processed products thereof). Penalties have been strengthened by the 2017 amendment to the ACES, with penalties of up to five years' imprisonment or a fine of up to five million yen, or both, for individuals, and up to 100 million yen for corporations in a case of illegal transfer of specimens.

Specified International Species Business Operators are imposed several obligations such as displaying notification numbers, names, addresses, etc., obligation to preserve transaction

documents for five years. Besides, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry publicize the name and address of Specified International Species Businesses Operators. In case operators fail to keep documents or display their registered information, the Ministers may give the necessary instructions if they find it necessary to contribute to the conservation of the species by making such businesses appropriate. In addition, in case of violation of the instructions, the Ministers may order the suspension of the whole or part of the business for a period not exceeding three months. Both Ministers may also request reports on the business and conduct on-site inspections. If a Specified International Business Operator violates the law, it is subject to penalties of up to six months imprisonment or a fine up to 500,000 yen.

Ensuring legal trade of marine turtles in accordance with ACES, relevant administration organizations are monitoring stores and online trade in cooperation with EC businesses etc.

*individuals, body parts (i.e. skins and shells), and processed products thereof.

4. Japan publishes the results of customs seizure of illegal sea turtle transactions in its annual report on illegal transactions and reports it to the CITES Secretariat.

MEDIO AMBIENTE
SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

México 2021 Año de la Independencia

RESPUESTA A LA NOTIFICACIÓN A LAS PARTES 2021/065
Aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.217 sobre Tortugas marinas
(*Cheloniidae spp.* y *Dermochelyidae spp.*)

Actualización

Numeral 18.211

- *a) Examinar los resultados del estudio que figura en el documento informativo CoP18 Inf. 18 y utilizarlos para fundamentar las actividades específicas de conservación y gestión;*

- *b) Aplicar plenamente las disposiciones de la CITES que sean pertinentes para las siete especies de tortugas marinas incluidas en el Apéndice I;*

  La Procuraduría federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA) planifica de manera anual sus actividades mediante el Programa Operativo Anual (POA). El POA 2021 considera principalmente 4 metas relacionadas con la protección de las tortugas marinas: 1) Operativos de vigilancia para la protección de especies en riesgo; 2) Atención a contingencias relacionadas con especies de vida silvestre, terrestre o marina; 3) Operativos de vigilancia en Áreas Naturales Protegidas; 4) Operativos de verificación a embarcaciones camaroneras para dar cumplimiento a la NOM-0061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016.

- *c) Elaborar y/o actualizar planes de gestión y acción para la conservación de las tortugas marinas, incluidas las recomendaciones que se incluyen en el documento de información COP18 Inf.18;*

- *e) Recopilar de forma sistematizada, incluso a diferentes niveles de gobernanza, datos sobre el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres, que puedan utilizarse para vigilar el comercio de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES; y presentar información completa y precisa sobre el comercio ilegal de tortugas marinas en sus informes anuales sobre comercio ilegal a la Secretaría de la CITES;*

- *f) Mejorar las actividades de vigilancia, detección y aplicación de la ley relacionadas con las tortugas marinas en las zonas costeras y en los puntos de transacción;*

  La atribución de vigilar y actuar legalmente sobre aspectos de tráfico de especies protegidas es de la PROFEPA, la cual para desarrollar sus actividades con mayor eficacia se coordina con las siguientes autoridades federales para la protección de las tortugas marinas: Secretaría de Marina (SEMAR), Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA), Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), Guardia

Nacional (GN), Fiscalía General de la República (FGR), además de las diversas autoridades policiales locales.

La PROFEPA continúa ejecutando acciones de vigilancia, detección y aplicación de la ley relacionadas con las tortugas marinas en las entidades federativas que tienen zona costera, las cuales han resultado en la presentación de denuncias penales ante la Fiscalía General de la República. Actualmente se tienen 5 carpetas de investigación (3 para Jalisco, 1 para Quintana Roo y 1 para Baja California).

El 2 de septiembre de 2019, al realizar actividades de vigilancia, inspectores de la Delegación de la PROFEPA en el Estado de Quintana Roo, detectaron ejemplares muertos de crías de tortugas marinas, las cuales estaban aplastadas sobre el suelo del acceso que conduce a un predio en la zona costera de Cancún, donde se llevaban a cabo labores de construcción de un proyecto hotelero. La carpeta de investigación FED/QR/CUN/834/2019 se inició en la Delegación de la Fiscalía General de la República en el Estado.

El 14 de octubre de 2019, fue detenida en Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, una persona en posesión de ciento siete huevos de tortuga marina, así como, con dos cabezas, la aleta y media parte de ejemplar de tortuga marina. La carpeta de investigación se inició en la Delegación de la Fiscalía General de la República en el Estado, correspondiéndole el número FED/JAL/PTOVALL/0004684/2019. La PROFEPA aportó a la autoridad ministerial el dictamen de identificación de especies respectivo.

El 21 de marzo de 2020, elementos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional detuvieron un vehículo en el punto de revisión militar conocido como “Chinero”, en la carretera San Felipe Mexicali, kilómetro 141 +300 en Ometepec, Baja California, el cual al ser revisado, se detectó que las dos personas a bordo del vehículo, transportaban ilegalmente dos trozos de tortuga marina y veintiséis trozos de totoaba. La carpeta de investigación FED/SEIDF/UEIDAPLE-BC/0000759/2020, se encuentra en investigación inicial en la Unidad Especializada en Investigación de Delitos Ambientales y Previstos en Leyes Especiales.

El 25 de julio de 2020, fue detenida en Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, una persona que se encontraba en posesión de noventa y cuatro huevos de tortuga marina. Derivado de tales hechos, se inició la carpeta de investigación FED/JAL/PTOVALL/0002632/2020 en la Delegación de la Fiscalía General de la República en el Estado. La PROFEPA aportó a la institución ministerial el dictamen de identificación de especies respectivo.

El 2 de octubre de 2021, se detectó a una persona en Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, que tenía en posesión cincuenta huevos de tortuga marina, por tanto, se inició la respectiva carpeta de investigación FED/JAL/PTOVALL/0003405/2021 en la Delegación de la Fiscalía General de la República en el Estado. La PROFEPA aportó a la institución ministerial el dictamen de identificación de especies respectivo.

La Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente continúa en coordinación con la Fiscalía General de la República, para lograr que en las carpetas de investigación se sancione penalmente a los responsables de posesión, transporte o tráfico ilegal de tortugas marinas y de sus productos.

- *g) Recoger muestras de tortugas marinas para realizar un análisis de ADN, incluso de especímenes decomisados, a fin de precisar las especies afectadas y las poblaciones de origen, y entregarlas a instituciones forenses y otras instituciones de investigación*

capaces de determinar de forma fiable el origen o la edad de las muestras para que sirvan de apoyo en la investigación, la determinación del origen, las indagaciones y los enjuiciamientos;

La PROFEPA, durante la temporada de pesca 2021 (enero a agosto), frente a las costas de Baja California Sur, contabilizo (25) tortugas amarillas [*C. caretta*] muertas y una viva; (2) Tortugas golfina muertas [*L. olivaea*]; y (2) Tortugas prieta muertas [*Ch. mydas*], en un estado avanzado de descomposición a las cuales se les tomaron muestras para analizar. No se pudo determinar claramente la causa de muerte, sin embargo fue posible descartar que se debiera a redes de enmalle u otro arte de pesca.

- *h) Mejorar la cooperación intrarregional e interregional, la colaboración y el intercambio de información procesable sobre la captura y el comercio ilegales de tortugas marinas;*

- *j) Reforzar la rendición de cuentas por las prácticas de todas las embarcaciones y mejorar el seguimiento y control de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES en los puntos de desembarque;*

  En México, con base en el marco legal que protege a las tortugas marinas, la PROFEPA opera anualmente el "Programa Operativo Nacional de Inspección, Vigilancia y Verificación de Dispositivos Excluidores de Tortugas Marinas (DET), dirigido a la flota camaronera que opera en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estado Unidos Mexicanos. Este consiste en dos componentes:

  a) la Certificación de Dispositivos Excluidores de Tortugas Marinas, previo a la temporada de captura anual de camarón, misma que va de la mano con capacitación y asesoría anticipada al inicio de temporada, dirigida al sector pesquero interesado. Se destaca, que desde 1996 la PROFEPA, Certifica al menos una vez al año el 100% de la flota camaronera en activo en el Océano Pacífico y, desde 1997 en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, iniciando generalmente entre los meses de julio y agosto de cada año. La Certificación es la verificación de los aparejos (DET) que se instalan entre el cuerpo y bolso de las redes de arrastre de las embarcaciones camaroneras a fin de dar cumplimiento a las especificaciones técnicas de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, con la emisión de un Acta de Certificación por embarcación que especifica el cumplimiento a dicha NOM.

  b) la Inspección, Vigilancia y Verificación en su uso y operación de los DET buscando comprobar el cumplimiento en un momento determinado mediante la medición de las especificaciones técnicas de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016 durante las actividades en altamar y verificación en muelle con el objetivo de hacer cumplir las disposiciones normativas que protegen a las tortugas marinas.

  Dos grandes justificaciones que tiene México al ejecutar este Programa, diferentes pero vinculantes, mientras uno es meramente ecológico donde se busca proteger y en su caso sancionar penal y administrativamente a quien capture de manera dolosa, dañe o prive de la vida a una tortuga marina, enlistada con categoría de riesgo "En peligro de extinción" en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010. La segunda, hace énfasis a la regulación pesquera, donde se suma la incorporación de un Dispositivo Excluidor de Tortuga Marina durante las faenas de pesca de camarón,

verificando el cumplimiento de las especificaciones técnicas de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, toda vez que la captura de camarón se encuentra asociada a la tortuga marina

Adicionalmente, la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas, de la que México forma parte desde el año 2002, señala que con base en el Anexo III, Punto 3 "Cada Parte deberá exigir el uso de los dispositivos excluidores de tortugas (DET) recomendados, instalados adecuadamente y en funcionamiento, en todas las embarcaciones camaroneras de arrastre sujetas a su jurisdicción que operen dentro del área de la Convención".

El enfoque técnico, vinculado al aspecto comercial de camarón hacia EE.UU., ha hecho que expertos de este país (funcionarios del Departamento de Estado y de la Administración Nacional Oceánica y Atmosférica) periódicamente visiten México, para corroborar que la flota mexicana cumple con lo previsto en el artículo 609 de su Ley Publica 101-102, respecto de las actividades de protección a tortugas marinas en la pesca de arrastre camaronera. Lo anterior, deriva de que la Ley norteamericana indica que Estados Unidos de América no podrá importar productos marinos de países cuyas tecnologías puedan afectar a especies como las tortugas marinas, a no ser que se certifique que la nación en cuestión cuente con un programa regulatorio y una tasa de capturas incidentales comparable a la de los Estados Unidos de América, o que el entorno particular de la pesca en esa nación no represente ninguna amenaza para las tortugas marinas. En este tenor, en reciente visita a México de observadores estadounidenses desarrollada en el mes de septiembre del presente año (2021), se observó en trabajo coordinado México-EE.UU. durante la verificación de campo de la flota camaronera mexicana en operación un uso significativamente mejorado resultando bastante satisfactorio y declarando los expertos de EE.UU. un promedio ponderado general de 93% de cumplimiento de las especificaciones técnicas de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, lo que indica que los programas de protección a la tortuga marina en México si son comparables a los que aplica EE.UU. en sus faenas de pesca

Esta información es de carácter público a través de la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas.

- *"k) apoyar a las autoridades de gestión de la pesca en la aplicación de prácticas de mitigación y manejo seguro de las tortugas" y "l) coordinar esfuerzos a nivel regional, con la participación de las Partes y de organismos con mandatos pertinentes, para detectar y abordar el comercio, el uso y otras amenazas, por ejemplo, las interacciones de la pesca con las tortugas marinas (en particular la captura incidental), a fin de apoyar los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente"*

  La PROFEPA participa con la Subsecretaría de Fomento y Normatividad Ambiental de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) y con la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), en la determinación de las artes, métodos y equipos de pesca prohibidos, así como para vigilar el cumplimiento a dichas prohibiciones cuando la utilización de las artes, métodos y equipos de pesca prohibidos afecten o puedan afectar las especies o ecosistemas

- *l) Coordinar esfuerzos a nivel regional, con la participación de las Partes y de organismos con mandatos pertinentes, para detectar y abordar el comercio, el uso y otras amenazas, por ejemplo, las interacciones de la pesca con las tortugas marinas (en particular la captura incidental), a fin de apoyar los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el*

medio ambiente;

- *m) Responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f), sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.214.*

Numeral 18.212

- *a) Formular leyes que protejan a las tortugas marinas, y cuando ya se disponga de ellas, revisarlas de forma exhaustiva, teniendo en cuenta su eficacia en la aplicación y gestión, incluida la captura directa e incidental, y la uniformización o armonización con otra legislación nacional y subnacional, con los Estados vecinos, así como con las reglamentaciones y los compromisos internacionales;*

  En México todas las especies de tortugas marinas están protegidas por la ley desde hace varios años. A continuación se enumeran las principales leyes, acuerdos, normas, y reglamentos relacionados a la protección de las tortugas marinas, de forma directa o indirectamente:

Legislación Nacional:

  - *Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables, establece la obligación de la autoridad pesquera y ambiental para coordinarse en materia de preservación, restauración del equilibrio ecológico y la protección del ambiente, haciendo una mención específica sobre el establecimiento de medidas tendientes a la protección de los quelonios marinos.*
  - *Carta Nacional Pesquera (02-12-2010), es la presentación cartográfica y escrita que contiene el resumen de la información necesaria del diagnóstico y evaluación integral de la actividad pesquera y acuícola, así como de los indicadores sobre la disponibilidad y conservación de los recursos pesqueros y acuícolas. Su contenido es vinculante en la toma de decisiones de la autoridad pesquera en la adopción e implementación de instrumentos y medidas para el control del esfuerzo pesquero, en la resolución de solicitudes de concesiones y permisos para la realización de actividades pesqueras y acuícolas, y en la implementación y ejecución de acciones y medidas relacionadas con dichos actos administrativos. Este documento incluye una ficha de cada una de las especies de tortugas marinas que se distribuyen en el país, que incluyen información general y sobre los lineamientos y estrategias de manejo. Este instrumento es actualizado periódicamente, su última actualización se realizó el año anterior y será publicada en cualquier momento.*
  - *Decreto mediante por el que se determinan como zonas de reserva y sitios de refugio para la protección, conservación, repoblación, desarrollo y control, de las diversas especies de tortuga marina, los lugares en que anida y desova dicha especie (29-10-1986). Este Decreto establece 16 zonas de reserva y sitios de refugio que en 2002 fueron recategorizados como santuarios que es una categoría de áreas naturales protegidas a nivel federal. Adicional a los 16 santuarios tortugueros existen varias áreas naturales protegidas que incluyen zonas de anidación de tortugas marinas y establecen en sus reglas medidas para su protección y conservación.*
  - *Acuerdo mediante el cual se establece veda total y permanente para las especies y subespecies de tortuga marina, en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, así como en las del Océano Pacífico, incluyendo el Golfo de California (31-05-1990). Señala que se prohíbe extraer, capturar, perseguir, molestar o perjudicar en cualquier forma a todas las especies y subespecies de tortugas marinas, así como la obligación de devolver al mar a*

aquellos ejemplares que pudieran ser capturados incidentalmente durante las operaciones pesqueras.

- *Aviso por el que se da a conocer el establecimiento de épocas y zonas de veda para la pesca de diferentes especies de la fauna acuática en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (16-03-1994). Establece su veda total por tiempo indefinido en todas las aguas de jurisdicción federal.*

Adicional a los instrumentos mencionados, existen diversas Normas Oficiales Mexicanas (NOM) que prevén la protección de las tortugas marinas; estas NOM son regulaciones técnicas de observancia obligatoria, que establecen reglas, denominación, especificaciones o características aplicables a un bien, producto, proceso o servicio, las cuales son equiparables a Reglamentos Técnicos o Medidas Sanitarias o Fitosanitarias. México cuenta con NOM ambientales que protegen a todas las especies de tortugas marinas que se encuentran en aguas de su jurisdicción y que desovan en sus playas así como sus hábitats, pero también las protege en la realización de las actividades pesqueras que presentan una mayor incidencia de captura incidental de tortugas marinas, como son la pesca de camarón, atún y tiburones, en dichas Normas se han establecido diversas medidas para reducir su captura incidental y para que en caso de que ésta suceda, se implementen técnicas de reanimación a los organismos que así lo requieran, previo a su liberación. Cabe señalar que estas NOM son objeto de una revisión sistemática al menos cada 5 años para determinar si continua cumpliendo su objetivo y sus especificaciones son vigentes.

Las NOM referidas que se encuentran vigentes son las siguientes:

- *Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 2001, Protección ambiental-Especies nativas de México de flora y fauna silvestres–Categorías de riesgo y especificaciones para su inclusión, exclusión o cambio–Lista de especies en riesgo (30-12-2010), su última actualización se realizó en 2019. Incluye a las 7 especies de tortuga marina bajo la categoría de riesgo "Peligro de extinción".*
- *Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-126-SEMARNAT-2000. Especificaciones para la realización de actividades de colecta científica de material biológico de especies de flora y fauna silvestres y otros recursos biológicos en el territorio nacional (20-03-2001). Entre otras especificaciones, señala que la colecta científica de material biológico procedente de especies incluidas en la NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, como es el caso de las tortugas marinos, solo se podrá hacer en el caso de material no vivo o y requerirá de un permiso especial de colecta.*
- *NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, Que establece las especificaciones para la protección, recuperación y manejo de las poblaciones de las tortugas marinas en su hábitat de anidación (01-02-2013), modificada el mismo año de su publicación. Establece especificaciones para el manejo de las hembras anidadoras, sus nidos y crías, desde su llegada a las playas hasta la entrada de las crías al mar, incluye la protección de nidos sea in situ o en viveros o corrales, medidas para la conservación de sus hábitat así como la observación de las tortugas anidadoras, sus nidos y sus crías.*
- *NOM-001-SAG/PESC-2013, pesca responsable de túnidos. Especificaciones para las operaciones de pesca con red de cerco (16-01-2014). Establece la prohibición de llevar a bordo tortugas vivas o muertas, así como la obligación de que aquellas que sean capturadas de manera incidental sean liberadas aplicando un método para su recuperación de ser necesario.*
- *Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013, Para ordenar el aprovechamiento de las especies de camarón en aguas de jurisdicción federal de*

los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. (11-07-2013). Contempla el uso obligatorio de los dispositivos excluidores de tortugas durante la pesca de camarón por parte de la flota de arrastre camaronera, señalando que éstos deben cumplir con lo establecido en la NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016.

- *NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe (16-04-2014). Señala la obligación de constatar visualmente la ausencia de ejemplares de tortuga marina y otras especies en riesgo dentro de las capturas; para que pueda ser liberado en las mejores condiciones de sobrevivencia; prohibiendo su retención a bordo, sea vivos o muertos.*
- *Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016. Especificaciones técnicas de los excluidores de tortugas marinas utilizados por la flota de arrastre camaronera en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (13-12-2016). Establece las especificaciones que deben cumplir los dispositivos excluidores de tortugas marinas de tipo rígido que se instalen en las operaciones de pesca comercial y didáctica de camarón.*
- *Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (14-02-2007). Establece disposiciones para la eliminación del uso de redes de deriva, el uso de anzuelos circulares y profundidad mínima de operación para mitigar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies no objetivo además de que señala que no se podrá realizar la pesca de tiburón y rayas en una franja marina de cinco kilómetros de ancho frente a las principales playas de anidación de tortuga marina, durante las temporadas en que desovan.*

Adicionalmente se cuenta con el siguiente instrumento:

- *Acuerdo por el que se establece con el nombre de Bahía de Akumal el área de refugio para la protección de las especies que se indican, la porción marina que se señala en el Estado de Quintana Roo (07-03-2016). Esta área de refugio incluye la protección de la tortuga verde (Chelonia mydas), tortuga caguama (Caretta caretta) y, tortuga carey (Eretmochelys imbricata); además de que cuenta con su Programa de Protección que establece las medidas y acciones para su manejo y conservación.*

Instrumentos internacionales a los que México está (o ha estado) adherido y están relacionados con la protección de las tortugas marinas:

- *b) Garantizar, cuando la recolección a nivel nacional de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, sea legal, que todos los cupos de captura nacionales establecidos se basen en métodos científicos sólidos y en los principios de la sostenibilidad, en particular los cupos existentes o los cupos sin captura autorizada en otros Estados que compartan una o varias poblaciones de tortugas marinas, teniendo en cuenta la capacidad de aplicación de la ley en el país;* Esta.

- *c) Responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f) sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.215.* El

Numeral 18.213

- *a) Impartir formación y capacitación a las autoridades competentes a nivel nacional y regional, en particular sobre la aplicación y el cumplimiento de las normas nacionales e internacionales aplicables a las tortugas marinas, y sobre la capacidad de identificación, vigilancia, notificación y aplicación coercitiva de las normas relativas a la vida silvestre;*
  En.

- *b) Crear conciencia comunitaria y política sobre el estado de conservación de las tortugas marinas y sobre la importancia de promover la conservación de la especie mediante el cumplimiento de la CITES a nivel nacional;*
  Como.

- *c) Investigar los aspectos socioeconómicos relacionados con la captura y el uso legal e ilegal de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, en particular las evaluaciones de la sostenibilidad de las opciones de medios de subsistencia alternativos para las comunidades que dependen de las tortugas marinas y las motivaciones para su uso; y*

- *d) realizar investigaciones que establezcan datos de referencia sobre el estado y la distribución de las tortugas marinas en los diferentes países y regiones;*

  Debido a la inter-relación de temas y la investigación de carácter multidisciplinario, para la atención de los incisos c) y d) anteriores, a continuación se describen los esfuerzos generales de investigación a nivel nacional sobre el tema de tortugas marinas.

  En lo que respecta a la temporada de anidación 2020, la DGVS emitió 17 autorizaciones para realizar la colecta científica relacionada con la investigación de tortuga marina de las Familias Cheloniidae spp y Dermochelydae spp, en el territorio nacional, de las cuales el 53% fueron realizadas por instituciones nacionales de investigación y enseñanza superior, el 23.5% por organizaciones no gubernamentales nacionales y el 23.510% por la CONANP.

  Las investigaciones se desarrollaron en los estados de Baja California Sur, Baja California, Campeche, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas y Veracruz.

  El 23.5% de dichas investigaciones involucra el estudio de solo una especie, lo anterior considerando que en las playas nacionales anida más de una especie y que la anidación de ellas ocurre en muchas ocasiones de manera simultánea, siendo el 76.5%, estudios de más de dos especies.

Autorizaciones para realizar la colecta científica relacionada con la investigación de tortuga marina de las Familias Cheloniidae spp y Dermochelydae spp

Institución	Proyecto	Especie	Estado

Institución	Proyecto	Especie	Estado
CONANP	Monitoreo de tortugas marinas en zonas de anidación y reproducción del Parque Nacional Revillagigedo	*Chelonia agassizi, Lepicoehlys olivácea, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriáceae*	Colima
CONANP	Monitoreo de Tortugas Marinas	*Dermochelys coriácea, Chelonia agassizii, Lepidochelys olivácea, Eretochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta*	Baja California Sur
Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca	Causas de varamiento de tortugas marinas en la Costa de Oaxaca y rutas migratorias de las tortugas golfinas (*L. olivacea*) de La Escobilla	*Lepidochelys olivácea, Dermochelys coriacea Chelonia mydas*	Oaxaca
Centro de Investigación de Ciencias Ambientales, de la Universidad Autónoma del Carmen	Marcado de juveniles y adultos de tortuga marina verde (*Chelonia mydas*), Carey (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Lora (*Lepidochelys kempii*) y Caguama (*Caretta caretta*) en playas de Tecolutla, Lechuguillas, El Ensueño, Laguna Verde, Isla Sacrificios, Isla Verde Isla de En medio, Mata de Uva, Playa Zapote, Las Barrancas y Playa Salinas en el Estado de Veracruz	*Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys kempii, Caretta caretta*	Veracruz
Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas de la UNAM	Factores genéticos y epigenéticos involucrados en la determinación sexual de la tortuga marina *Lepidochelys olivacea*	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Oaxaca
Grupo Tortuguero de Las Californias, A.C.	Ecología de las tortugas amarilla (*Caretta caretta*), golfina (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), carey (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), prieta (*Chelonia mydas agassizi*) y laud (*Dermochelys coriacea*) en Áreas de Forrajeo de la Península de Baja	*Caretta caretta*, *Lepidochelys olivacea*, *Eretmochelys imbricata Chelonia mydas agassizi, Dermochelys coriacea*	Baja California Sur. Baja California Sonora Sinaloa Nayarit Colima Michoacán

Institución	Proyecto	Especie	Estado
	California, Golfo de California y el Pacífico Norte de México		Jalisco
Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas, de la UNAM	Evaluación fisiológica y genética en la capacidad de buceo en las seis especies de tortugas marinas que anidan en México	*Lepidochelys kempii, Lepidochelys olivacea, Chelonias mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea y Caretta caretta*	Oaxaca Q. Roo Veracruz Sinaloa
Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas Universidad Juárez del Estado de Durango	Caracterización de malformaciones en dos especies de tortuga marina (*Chelonia mydas* y *Lepidochelys kempii*) en el santuario Tortuguero playa Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas	*Chelonia mydas, Lepidochelys kempii*	Tamaulipas
Centro de Biotecnología Genómica Instituto Politécnico Nacional	Análisis molecular y biométrico de tortugas marinas de México	*Lepidochelys kempii, Lepidochelys olivacea, Chelonias mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea y Caretta caretta*	Campeche Michoacán Guerrero Q. Roo Sinaloa Tamaulipas
Facultad de Ciencias Naturales Universidad Autónoma del Carmen	Compuestos orgánicos persistentes en tortugas marinas de Campeche	*Eretmochelys imbricata, Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys kempii, Dermochelys coriacea*.	Campeche
Centro Ukana I Akumal, A.C	Monitoreo de las tortugas marinas y comunidades arrecifales, caracterización del impacto que reciben de la actividad turística en las bahías de Akumal, Quintana Roo	*Eretmochelys imbricata, Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta,*	Q. Roo
Promotora Xcaret, S.A.P.I DE C.V.	Las Tortugas marinas en Xcaret: Proyecto de Conservación, Investigación y Educación	*Chelonia mydas*	Q. Roo

Institución	Proyecto	Especie	Estado
Promotora Xcaret, S.A.P.I DE C.V.	Programa de protección y conservación de tortugas marinas en el litoral central de Quintana Roo: Programa de exhibición de nidadas	*Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta*	Q. Roo
CONANP	Evaluación poblacional y de salud de las tortugas marinas dentro de la Bahía de los Ángeles, Baja California, México	*Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea Dermochelys coriacea*	Baja California
Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur. Universidad de Guadalajara	Epibiontes presentes en hembras de tortuga golfina Lepidochelys olivacea en el campamento La Gloria (Santuario Playón de Mismaloya) y Bahía de navidad, Jalisco	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Jalisco
CONANP	Monitoreo de tortuga prieta en el Complejo Lagunar Ojo de Liebre que incluyen las lagunas Guerrero Negro y Manuel en Baja California y Baja California Sur	*Chelonia mydas*	Baja California y Baja California Sur
la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales Universidad Autónoma del Carmen	Rastreo de tortugas marinas adultas para la identificación de áreas de alimentación, rutas migratorias y playas de anidación", "Monitoreo de balsas de sargazo (*Sargassum spp*.) como hábitat pelágico potencial de tortugas marinas crías" y "Monitoreo de poblaciones juveniles en sitios de alimentación	*Chelonia mydas Eretmochelys imbricata Caretyta caretta Lepidochelis kempii Lepidochelis olivacea*	Baja California y Baja California Sur

- *e) Investigar la amplitud y el impacto de la pesca artesanal, semi-industrial e industrial nacional (e internacional), incluida la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, en las poblaciones de tortugas marinas y su relación con el comercio ilegal.*

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- *Se alienta a las Partes, la Secretaría y los acuerdos multilaterales pertinentes, como la Convención sobre las Especies Migratorias (CMS), su Memorando de Entendimiento sobre las Tortugas Marinas en el Océano Índico y Asia Sudoriental (IOSEA), la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas (CIT), la Convención de Ramsar y el Protocolo relativo a las Áreas y Flora y Fauna Silvestres Especialmente Protegidas (SPAW), a comunicarse y a colaborar respecto de la gestión y el uso sostenible de las tortugas marinas para asegurar la compatibilidad de las actividades, optimizar los recursos, promover la investigación y mejorar las sinergias en relación con la conservación de las tortugas marinas.*

  En lo que respecta a la temporada de anidación de 2020, la Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (DGVS) de la SEMARNAT, emitió autorizaciones para la operación de 88 campamentos tortugueros ubicados en 12 estados costeros del país, que realizan la protección de nidadas y liberación de crías de tortuga marina y estudios de investigación relacionados con especies de tortuga marina de las Familias *Cheloniidae spp* y *Dermochelydae spp*, los cuales son operados por la CONANP, así como de gobiernos estatales, municipales y la sociedad en general, enfocándose a proteger hembras y nidadas para liberar la mayor cantidad de crías saludables al mar y obtener información científica de proyectos relacionados con tortugas marinas.

Número de campamentos tortugueros por estado

ESTADO	No. DE CAMPAMENTOS
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	6
CAMPECHE	8
CHIAPAS	4
COLIMA	4
GUERRERO	12
JALISCO	8
MICHOACÁN	13
OAXACA	5
QUINTANA ROO	13
SINALOA	6
VERACRUZ	8
YUCATÁN	1
TOTAL	**88**

Lista de campamentos tortugueros autorizados por la DGVS en la temporada 2020

ESTADO	No.	CAMPAMENTO TORTUGUERO
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	1	TODOS SANTOS
	2	DON MANUEL ORANTES -AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS
	3	RED DE PROTECCION TORTUGA MARINA-AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS

	4	SAN JUAN DE LOS PLANES-CERRALVO, ESPIRITUSANTO, SAN JOSE
	5	SAN CRISTOBAL, (ASUPMATOMA A.C.)
	6	TORTUGUEROS LAS PLAYITAS-(LAS TUNAS)
CAMPECHE	7	ISLA AGUADA (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)
	8	ISLA ARENA
CAMPECHE	9	AAK SEYBAPLAYA (YUUMTSIL KAAK NAAB, A.C.)
	10	CHENKÁN (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)
	11	ISLA MATAMOROS (ASOCIACIÓN ECOLÓGICA LAGUNA DE TÉRMINOS DELFINES)
	12	PLAYA BONITA
	13	PUNTA XEN
	14	SAN LORENZO
CHIAPAS	15	BARRA DE ZACAPULCO (GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE CHIAPAS)
	16	BOCA DEL CIELO
	17	COSTA AZUL
	18	PUERTO ARISTA (SEMAHN)-GOBIERNO DEL EDO. CHIAPAS
COLIMA	19	EL CHUPADERO
	20	GOLFINAS DEL REAL
	21	PLAYA TECUANILLO-MASCOTA (FUNDACIÓN VILLA DE PATOS)
	22	ZETA GAS DEL PACÍFICO, S.A. DE C.V.
GUERRERO	23	AYOTLCALLI
	24	BARRERROS DE SAN LUIS
	25	EL HUIZACHE DE SAN MARCOS (AMAZQUITE, MUNICIPIO SAN MARCOS)
	26	EL PETATILLO
	27	ESPERANZA DE VIVIR
	28	HOTEL BRISAS IXTAPA
	29	LAS PLAYAS -LOS MOGOTES

	30	MANEJO AMBIENTAL PLAYA LARGA, A.C.
	31	MI TORTUGA IMPERIAL
	32	PIEDRA DE TLACOYUNQUE
	33	RESIDENCIAL TRES VIDAS
	34	TORTUGAS AL MAR -BARRA DE COYUCA
JALISCO	35	BOCA DE TOMATES PUERTO VALLARTA
	36	ESTACIÓN BIOLÓGICA MAJAHUAS
	37	LAS ROSADAS (COSTA CHAMELA CORP. S. DE R.L. DE C.V.
	38	MISMALOYA
	39	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (BOCA DE TOMATES)
	40	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (EL HOLI)
	41	SANTUARIO PLAYA MEXIQUILLO
	42	SUNSCAPE RESORT AND SPA (HOTEL COSTA ALEGRE)
MICHOACÁN	43	BARRA DEL PICHI
	44	BOCA SECA
	45	CACHÁN DE ECHEVERRÍA
	46	CHUQUIAPAN
	47	EL TICUIZ
	48	EL CENTENARIO
	49	EL HABILLAL (BARRA TIGRE)
	50	EL TUANO
	51	FARO DE BUCERÍAS
	52	LA PLACITA DE MORELOS
	53	LA TICLA
	54	LA TORTUGA
	55	LAS PEÑAS (TONATIUH)
OAXACA	56	BARRA DE LA CRUZ
	57	CAHUITAN (LLANO GRANDE)

	58	LA ESCOBILLA
	59	PLAYA MORRO AYUTA (PLAYA FARO MORRO AYUTA A PUNTA ESTRELLA)
	60	RED DE LOS HUMEDALES COSTA OAXACA (10 PLAYAS)
QUINTANA ROO	61	BAHIA SOLIMAR, TULUM (OMCA)
	62	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE AKUMAL
	63	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE TULUM
	64	HARD ROCK HOTEL CANCUN
	65	HOTEL DORADO ROYALE
	66	HOTEL DORADO SEASIDE SUITES
	67	HOTEL UNICO 20 87
	68	MAYAKOBA
	69	MUNICIPIO BENITO JUÁREZ-CANCÚN-AYUNTAMIENTO BENITO JUÁREZ
	70	MUNICIPIO PUERTO MORELOS
	71	PUNTA SUR
	72	SALVAMENTO AKUMAL -DE VIDA ECOLÓGICA, A.C.
	73	SANDOS ECO-CLUB
SINALOA	74	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA
	75	ALTAMURA (PLAYAS LUCENILLA, ISLA QUEVEDO E ISLA STA. MARÍA)
	76	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA
	77	ISLA SANTA MARÍA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)
	78	LUCENILLA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)
	79	PLAYA ISLA QUEVEDO (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)
VERACRUZ	80	CABO ROJO MAJAHUAL (TAMIAHUA)
	81	CENTRO TORTUGUERO TORTUGAS FUNDACION YEPEZ, A.C.
	82	CENTRAL NUCLEOELÉCTRICA "LAGUNA VERDE"
	83	EL CALLEJON (NAUTLA, VERACRUZ)
	84	ISLA LOBOS-TUXPAN (APFF S ARRECIFAL LOBOS TUXPAN)

	85	LA VIGUETA, MONTE GORDO, CASITAS
	86	SANTANDER
	87	TOTONACAPAN
YUCATÁN	88	ARRECIFE ALACRANES

Especies de tortuga marina de las Familias *Cheloniidae* y *Dermochelydae* que son protegidas por los campamentos tortugueros autorizados por la DGVS en la temporada 2020

ESTADO	No.	CAMPAMENTO TORTUGUERO	ESPECIE
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	1	TODOS SANTOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	2	DON MANUEL ORANTES - AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS	*Dermochelys coriacea*
			Lepidochelys olivacea
	3	RED DE PROTECCION TORTUGA MARINA-AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	4	SAN JUAN DE LOS PLANES-CERRALVO, ESPIRITUSANTO, SAN JOSE	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	5	SAN CRISTOBAL, (ASUPMATOMA A.C.)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	6	TORTUGUEROS LAS PLAYITAS-(LAS TUNAS)	*Dermochelys coriacea*
			Lepidochelys olivacea
CAMPECHE	7	ISLA AGUADA (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
			Chelonia mydas
	8	ISLA ARENA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
	9	AAK SEYBAPLAYA (YUUMTSIL KAAK NAAB, A.C.)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
	10	CHENKÁN (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)	*Chelonia mydas*
			Eretmochelys imbricata
	11	ISLA MATAMOROS (ASOCIACIÓN ECOLÓGICA LAGUNA DE TÉRMINOS DELFINES)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
	12	PLAYA BONITA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
	13	PUNTA XEN	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
	14	SAN LORENZO	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
CHIAPAS	15	BARRA DE ZACAPULCO (GOBIERNO EDO. DE CHIAPAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*

	16	BOCA DEL CIELO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	17	COSTA AZUL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	18	PUERTO ARISTA (SEMAHN-GOBIERNO EDO. DE CHIAPAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
COLIMA	19	EL CHUPADERO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
	20	GOLFINAS DEL REAL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	21	PLAYA TECUANILLO-MASCOTA (FUNDACIÓN VILLA DE PATOS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	22	ZETA GAS DEL PACÍFICO, S.A. DE C.V.	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
GUERRERO	23	AYOTLCALLI	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
	24	BARRERROS DE SAN LUIS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
	25	EL HUIZACHE DE SAN MARCOS (AMAZQUITE, MUNICIPIO SAN MARCOS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	26	EL PETATILLO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	27	ESPERANZA DE VIVIR	*Dermochelys coriacea*
	28	HOTEL BRISAS IXTAPA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	29	LAS PLAYAS -LOS MOGOTES	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
	30	MANEJO AMBIENTAL PLAYA LARGA, A.C.	*Dermochelys coriacea*
			Lepidochelys olivacea
	31	MI TORTUGA IMPERIAL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	32	PIEDRA DE TLACOYUNQUE	*Dermochelys coriacea*
	33	RESIDENCIAL TRES VIDAS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
	34	TORTUGAS AL MAR -BARRA DE COYUCA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*

JALISCO	35	BOCA DE TOMATES PUERTO VALLARTA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	36	ESTACIÓN BIOLÓGICA MAJAHUAS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
			Dermochelys coriacea
	37	LAS ROSADAS (COSTA CHAMELA CORP. S. DE R.L. DE C.V.	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	38	MISMALOYA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
	39	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (BOCA DE TOMATES)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	40	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (EL HOLI)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	41	SANTUARIO PLAYA MEXIQUILLO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	42	SUNSCAPE RESORT AND SPA (HOTEL COSTA ALEGRE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
MICHOACÁN	43	BARRA DEL PICHI	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
	44	BOCA SECA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	45	CACHÁN DE ECHEVERRÍA	*Chelonia agassizii*
	46	CHUQUIAPAN	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	47	EL TICUIZ	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	48	EL CENTENARIO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	49	EL HABILLAL (BARRA TIGRE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	50	EL TUANO	*Chelonia agassizii*
	51	FARO DE BUCERÍAS	*Chelonia agassizii*
	52	LA PLACITA DE MORELOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
	53	LA TICLA	*Chelonia agassizii*
	54	LA TORTUGA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	55	LAS PEÑAS (TONATIUH)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea

			Chelonia agassizii
OAXACA	56	BARRA DE LA CRUZ	*Dermochelys coriacea*
			Chelonia agassizii
			Lepidochelys olivacea
	57	CAHUITAN (LLANO GRANDE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
	58	LA ESCOBILLA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
	59	PLAYA MORRO AYUTA (PLAYA FARO MORRO AYUTA A PUNTA ESTRELLA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Chelonia mydas
			Dermochelys coriacea
	60	RED DE LOS HUMEDALES COSTA OAXACA (10 PLAYAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Chelonia agassizii
QUINTANA ROO	61	BAHIA SOLIMAR, TULUM (OMCA)	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	62	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE AKUMAL	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	63	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE TULUM	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	64	HARD ROCK HOTEL CANCUN	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	65	HOTEL DORADO ROYALE	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	66	HOTEL DORADO SEASIDE SUITES	*Caretta caretta*
	67	HOTEL UNICO 20 87	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
			Eretmochelys imbricata

	68	MAYAKOBA	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Eretmochelys imbricata
	69	MUNICIPIO BENITO JUÁREZ-CANCÚN-AYUNTAMIENTO BENITO JUÁREZ	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
			Dermochelys coriacea
			Eretmochelys imbricata
	70	MUNICIPIO PUERTO MORELOS	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	71	PUNTA SUR	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	72	SALVAMENTO AKUMAL -DE VIDA ECOLÓGICA, A.C.	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
	73	SANDOS ECO-CLUB	*Caretta caretta*
			Chelonia mydas
SINALOA	74	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	75	ALTAMURA (PLAYAS LUCENILLA, ISLA QUEVEDO, STA. MARÍA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	76	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA	*Chelonia mydas*
			Dermochelys coriacea
	77	ISLA SANTA MARÍA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	78	LUCENILLA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	79	PLAYA ISLA QUEVEDO (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*
	80	CABO ROJO MAJAHUAL (TAMIAHUA)	*Chelonia mydas*
			Lepidochelys kempii
	81	CENTRO TORTUGUERO TORTUGAS FUNDACION YEPEZ, A.C.	*Chelonia mydas*
			Lepidochelys kempii
	82	CENTRAL NUCLEOLÉCTRICA LAGUNA VERDE	*Lepidochelys kempii*
	83	EL CALLEJON (NAUTLA,	*Chelonia mydas*

VERACRUZ		VERACRUZ)	*Lepidochelys kempii*
	84	ISLA LOBOS-TUXPAN (APFF S ARRECIFAL LOBOS TUXPAN)	*Chelonia mydas*
			Eretmochelys imbricata
	85	LA VIGUETA, MONTE GORDO, CASITAS	*Lepidochelys kempii*
			Chelonia mydas
	86	SANTANDER	*Chelonia mydas*
			Lepidochelys kempii
	87	TOTONACAPAN	*Chelonia mydas*
			Eretmochelys imbricata
			Lepidochelys kempii
YUCATÁN	88	ARRECIFE ALACRANES	*Chelonia mydas*

Resultados de anidación y protección de tortuga marina de las Familias *Cheloniidae* y *Dermochelydae* que han sido reportados por los operadores de campamentos tortugueros autorizados por la DGVS durante la temporada 2020

ESTADO	No.	CAMPAMENTO TORTUGUERO	ESPECIE	No. NIDOS	No. HUEVOS	No. CRÍAS
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	1	TODOS SANTOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	500	53,375	40,179
	2	DON MANUEL ORANTES - AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS	*Dermochelys coriacea*	3	217	0
			Lepidochelys olivacea	1,652	132,559	73,547
	3	RED DE PROTECCION TORTUGA MARINA-AYUNTAMIENTO DE LOS CABOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	3,844	414,643	315,822
	4	SAN JUAN DE LOS PLANES-CERRALVO, ESPIRITUSANTO, SAN JOSE	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	349	26,217	19,772
	5	SAN CRISTOBAL, (ASUPMATOMA A.C.)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	2,452	242,341	168,518
	6	TORTUGUEROS LAS PLAYITAS-(LAS TUNAS)	*Dermochelys coriacea*	4	46	24
			Lepidochelys olivacea	178	13,385	10,339
CAMPECHE	7	ISLA AGUADA (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	97	12,359	6,733
			Chelonia mydas	397	41,890	32,032
	8	ISLA ARENA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	49	6,972	5,482
	9	AAK SEYBAPLAYA (YUUMTSIL KAAK NAAB, A.C.)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	54	4,084	3,322
	10	CHENKÁN (LAGUNA DE TERMINOS)	*Chelonia mydas*	42	3,435	2,694
			Eretmochelys imbricata	559	61,719	39,050
	11	ISLA MATAMOROS (ASOCIACIÓN ECOLÓGICA LAGUNA DE TÉRMINOS DELFINES)	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	120	16,950	13,607
	12	PLAYA BONITA	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	32	4,083	2,407
	13	PUNTA XEN	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	1,418	184,420	141,386

	14	SAN LORENZO	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	197	26,354	13,048
CHIAPAS	15	BARRA DE ZACAPULCO (GOBIERNO EDO. DE CHIAPAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	987	63,740	58,928
	16	BOCA DEL CIELO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	3,377	219,572	171,544
	17	COSTA AZUL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,163	39,156	23,714
	18	PUERTO ARISTA (SEMAHN-GOBIERNO EDO. DE CHIAPAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	4,224	336,829	216,067
			Chelonia agassizii	1	63	24
COLIMA	19	EL CHUPADERO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	5,036	423,800	327,255
			Dermochelys coriacea	20	875	34
			Chelonia agassizii	19	904	664
	20	GOLFINAS DEL REAL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	392	34,463	29,872
	21	PLAYA TECUANILLO-MASCOTA (FUNDACIÓN VILLA DE PATOS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	26	1,824	1,672
	22	ZETA GAS DEL PACÍFICO, S.A. DE C.V.	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	55	5,280	3,307
GUERRERO	23	AYOTLCALLI	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,038	62,826	49,614
			Dermochelys coriacea	5	160	96
			Chelonia agassizii	18	520	508
	24	BARRERROS DE SAN LUIS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,052	100,086	81,055
			Chelonia agassizii	3	223	122
	25	EL HUIZACHE DE SAN MARCOS (AMAZQUITE, MUNICIPIO SAN MARCOS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	106	9,111	7,191
	26	EL PETATILLO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,493	164,324	135,675
	27	ESPERANZA DE VIVIR	*Dermochelys coriacea*	2	101	90
	28	HOTEL BRISAS IXTAPA	*Lepidochelys*	122	11,037	8,806

			olivacea			
GUERRERO	29	LAS PLAYAS -LOS MOGOTES	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,623	55,291	49,233
			Dermochelys coriacea	55	2,352	1,193
			Chelonia agassizii	40	1,044	784
	30	MANEJO AMBIENTAL PLAYA LARGA, A.C.	*Dermochelys coriacea*	7	287	176
			Lepidochelys olivacea	1,572	56,715	53,659
	31	MI TORTUGA IMPERIAL	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	975	73,014	51,332
	32	PIEDRA DE TLACOYUNQUE	*Dermochelys coriacea*	6	190	0
	33	RESIDENCIAL TRES VIDAS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,971	168,752	135,998
			Dermochelys coriacea	1	84	36
	34	TORTUGAS AL MAR - BARRA DE COYUCA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	312	27,229	31,106
JALISCO	35	BOCA DE TOMATES PUERTO VALLARTA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,707	157,516	146,580
	36	ESTACIÓN BIOLÓGICA MAJAHUAS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,573	1,118	0
			Chelonia agassizii	11	0	0
			Dermochelys coriacea	2	0	0
	37	LAS ROSADAS (COSTA CHAMELA CORP. S. DE R.L. DE C.V.	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	11	980	568
	38	MISMALOYA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	7,811	664,105	627,127
			Dermochelys coriacea	2	123	57
	39	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (BOCA DE TOMATES)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,339	118,621	82,554
	40	PLAYAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PUERTO VALLARTA (EL HOLI)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,707	157,516	146,580
	41	SANTUARIO PLAYA	*Lepidochelys*	146	13,140	9,900

		MEXIQUILLO	*olivacea*			
	42	SUNSCAPE RESORT AND SPA (HOTEL COSTA ALEGRE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	129	10,532	7,697
MICHOACÁN	43	BARRA DEL PICHI	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	900	77,656	71,200
			Chelonia agassizii	4	0	0
	44	BOCA SECA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	363	34,017	22,778
	45	CACHÁN DE ECHEVERRÍA	*Chelonia agassizii*	190	17,100	16,940
	46	CHUQUIAPAN	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	430	38,700	33,500
	47	EL TICUIZ	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	295	26,550	21,930
	48	EL CENTENARIO	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	908	85,933	72,305
	49	EL HABILLAL (BARRA TIGRE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,512	137,253	120,000
	50	EL TUANO	*Chelonia agassizii*	210	18,900	17,430
	51	FARO DE BUCERÍAS	*Chelonia agassizii*	250	22,500	19,000
	52	LA PLACITA DE MORELOS	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	314	30,800	27,955
			Chelonia agassizii	148	11,710	10,812
	53	LA TICLA	*Chelonia agassizii*	214	19,260	18,155
	54	LA TORTUGA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	267	22,726	20,141
	55	LAS PEÑAS (TONATIUH)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	2,912	172,853	171,303
			Dermochelys coriacea	6	187	176
			Chelonia agassizii	6	435	428
OAXACA	56	BARRA DE LA CRUZ	*Dermochelys coriacea*	87	5,618	3,409
			Chelonia agassizii	4	225	173
			Lepidochelys olivacea	394	27,689	20,070
	57	CAHUITAN (LLANO GRANDE)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	567	58,441	41,605
			Dermochelys	12	793	380

			coriacea			
			Chelonia agassizii	25	1,519	1,042
	58	LA ESCOBILLA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,071	99,472	72,785
			Dermochelys coriacea	11	833	315
			Chelonia agassizii	17	993	666
	59	PLAYA MORRO AYUTA (PLAYA FARO MORRO AYUTA A PUNTA ESTRELLA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	324	241	153
			Chelonia mydas	3	156	78
			Dermochelys coriacea	1	0	32
	60	RED DE LOS HUMEDALES COSTA OAXACA (10 PLAYAS)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	1,399	122,161	81,183
			Dermochelys coriacea	17	1,070	282
			Chelonia agassizii	25	4,232	2,056
QUINTANA ROO	61	BAHIA SOLIMAR, TULUM (OMCA)	*Caretta caretta*	50	3,419	2,973
			Chelonia mydas	22	1,894	1,746
	62	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE AKUMAL	*Caretta caretta*	88	10,017	8,164
			Chelonia mydas	149	17,205	14,047
	63	FUNDACION ECOLOGICA BAHIA PRINCIPE TULUM	*Caretta caretta*	496	52,281	40,204
			Chelonia mydas	1,057	117,510	97,172
	64	HARD ROCK HOTEL CANCUN	*Caretta caretta*	2	192	171
			Chelonia mydas	79	9,840	8,067
	65	HOTEL DORADO ROYALE	*Caretta caretta*	8	848	681
			Chelonia mydas	280	31,426	25,765
	66	HOTEL DORADO SEASIDE SUITES	*Caretta caretta*	256	28,963	25,206
	67	HOTEL UNICO 20 87	*Caretta caretta*	45	5,345	4,331
			Chelonia mydas	34	3,867	3,049
			Eretmochelys imbricata	4	472	400
	68	MAYAKOBA	*Caretta caretta*	26	3,317	3,144
			Chelonia mydas	16	2,027	1,918
			Dermochelys coriacea	1	96	95

			Eretmochelys imbricata	9	1,194	1,131
	69	MUNICIPIO BENITO JUÁREZ-CANCÚN-AYUNTAMIENTO BENITO JUÁREZ	*Caretta caretta*	73	7,607	6,829
			Chelonia mydas	11,570	1,342,475	1,249,423
			Dermochelys coriacea	1	45	0
			Eretmochelys imbricata	10	1,364	1,250
	70	MUNICIPIO PUERTO MORELOS	*Caretta caretta*	19	1,829	1,480
			Chelonia mydas	2,000	90,244	82,299
	71	PUNTA SUR	*Caretta caretta*	96	7,680	0
			Chelonia mydas	1,525	118,950	0
	72	SALVAMENTO AKUMAL -DE VIDA ECOLÓGICA, A.C.	*Caretta caretta*	52	5,310	0
			Chelonia mydas	604	65,232	0
	73	SANDOS ECO-CLUB	*Caretta caretta*	12	1,199	1,030
			Chelonia mydas	12	1,358	1,098
SINALOA	74	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	720	64,710	50,493
	75	ALTAMURA (PLAYAS LUCENILLA, ISLA QUEVEDO, STA. MARÍA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	62	5,707	4,966
	76	FONATUR-ESCUINAPA, SINALOA	*Chelonia mydas*	1	73	67
			Dermochelys coriacea	3	147	84
	77	ISLA SANTA MARÍA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	76	5,591	3,156
	78	LUCENILLA (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	179	7,940	6,047
	79	PLAYA ISLA QUEVEDO (APFF ISLAS DEL GOLFO CALIFORNIA)	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	128	8,173	6,531
	80	CABO ROJO MAJAHUAL (TAMIAHUA)	*Chelonia mydas*	29	3,198	2,546
			Lepidochelys kempii	92	9,221	5,097
	81	CENTRO TORTUGUERO TORTUGAS	*Chelonia mydas*	389	41,923	39,345
			Lepidochelys	46	4,356	4,141

VERACRUZ		FUNDACION YEPEZ, A.C.	*kempii*			
	82	CENTRAL NUCLEOLÉCTRICA LAGUNA VERDE	*Lepidochelys kempii*	30	2,719	2,170
	83	EL CALLEJON (NAUTLA, VERACRUZ)	*Chelonia mydas*	719	65,362	60,731
			Lepidochelys kempii	43	4,083	3,825
	84	ISLA LOBOS-TUXPAN (APFF S ARRECIFAL LOBOS TUXPAN)	*Chelonia mydas*	20	2,255	1,807
			Eretmochelys imbricata	11	1,124	967
	85	LA VIGUETA, MONTE GORDO, CASITAS	*Lepidochelys kempii*	30	2,016	1,496
			Chelonia mydas	145	5,141	1,678
	86	SANTANDER	*Chelonia mydas*	508	53,754	42,479
			Lepidochelys kempii	30	2,719	2,170
	87	TOTONACAPAN	*Chelonia mydas*	1,740	156,002	116,423
			Eretmochelys imbricata	1	151	120
			Lepidochelys kempii	422	35,970	24,829
YUCATÁN	88	ARRECIFE ALACRANES	*Chelonia mydas*	1,858	205,976	168,692

Resumen de resultados por especie, obtenidos en la temporada 2020, por los campamentos tortugueros autorizados por la DGVS

ESPECIE	NIDADAS PROTEGIDAS	HUEVOS PROTEGIDOS	CRÍAS LIBERADAS
PACÍFICO			
Lepidochelys olivacea	61,743	4,885,710	3,933,312
Chelonia agassizii	1,185	99,628	88,804
Chelonia mydas	4	229	145
Dermochelys coriacea	244	13,083	6,384
GOLFO Y CARIBE			
Caretta caretta	1,223	128,007	94,213
Chelonia mydas	23,195	2,380,964	1,953,011
Dermochelys coriacea	2	141	95
Lepidochelys kempii	693	61,084	43,728
Eretmochelys imbricata	2,561	321,245	228,903
TOTAL	**90,850**	**7,890,091**	**6,348,595**

Nota aclaratori: *Los datos de las tablas anteriores son resultado de los informes de los titulares de campamentos tortugueros autorizados por la DGVS.*

NOTIFICATION 2020/035
Mise en œuvre des décisions 18.210 à 18.215,
Tortues marines (Cheloniidae spp. et Dermochelyidae spp.)

Conformément à cette notification, voici les éléments concernant la gestion de tortues marines à Monaco.

1. PROTECTION

Le Code de la mer prévoit des mesures générales de protection de la faune et de la flore marines visant à leur conservation et leur développement naturels et, à ces fins, visant à les préserver de tous troubles. Ces mesures s'appliquent à l'ensemble des rivages, des eaux intérieures et des eaux territoriales (art. L.230-1).

Des mesures particulières sont prévues pour les espèces inscrites à l'annexe II du Protocole de Barcelone du 10 juin 1995 relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique (art. O. 230-1) dans laquelle sont inscrites les espèces de tortues marines suivantes :

- Tortue Caouanne (*Caretta caretta,* Linnaeus, 1758)
- Tortue Verte (*Chelonia mydas,* Linnaeus, 1758)
- Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys coriacea,* Vandelli, 1761)
- Tortue imbriquée (*Eretmochelys imbricata,* Linnaeus, 1766)
- Tortue de Kemp (*Lepidochelys kempii*, Garman, 1880)

Conformément à ces mesures, sont interdites pour ces espèces ainsi que de leurs œufs, parties ou produits :

- la perturbation intentionnelle,
- la capture,
- l'importation,
- la détention,
- la mise à mort,
- le commerce,
- le transport et
- l'exposition à des fins commerciales.

Ces mesures sont complétées par des dispositions relatives à la pêche qui confirment l'interdiction de vendre, de transporter, de colporter ou de faire quelque usage que ce soit du produit des pêches prohibées (art. L.244-5) ainsi que l'interdiction de prélever toutes les espèces protégées telles qu'elles figurent dans les accords internationaux auxquels Monaco est Partie (art. O.244-23).

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En cas de capture accidentelle d'un spécimen d'une espèce répertoriée au titre des espèces animales inscrites à l'annexe II du Protocole de Barcelone du 10 juin 1995 relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique, le spécimen doit (art. O.230-1) :

- être immédiatement relâché dans des conditions propres à assurer sa survie ;
- à défaut, être déclaré et remis à la Direction de l'Environnement dans les plus brefs délais.

Par ailleurs, il existe dans les eaux territoriales monégasques deux aires marines protégées : la zone protégée du Larvotto et la zone protégée du Tombant des Spélugues.

2. DEROGATIONS

Le Code de la mer prévoit également des dispositions dérogatoires (art. O.230-1).

Cela concerne en tout premier lieu les fonctionnaires et agents de la Direction des Affaires Maritimes, de la Direction de l'Environnement, de la Sûreté Publique et du Corps des Sapeurs-pompiers agissant dans l'exercice de leurs missions.

Les dérogations concernent ensuite les activités de recherche scientifique comportant la capture, la pêche ou le prélèvement d'espèces protégées au titre de leur inscription à l'annexe II du Protocole de Barcelone du 10 juin 1995 relatif aux aires spécialement protégées et à la diversité biologique. Ces recherches doivent être autorisées par le Ministre d'État, conformément à l'article L. 241-1 du Code de la mer.

Sont enfin également prévues des dérogations aux interdictions, à condition qu'elles ne nuisent pas au maintien, dans un état de conservation favorable, des populations des espèces concernées dans leur aire de répartition naturelle, accordées par le Ministre d'État, après avis de la Direction des Affaires Maritimes et de la Direction de l'Environnement, pour les cas suivants :

a) dans l'intérêt de la protection de la faune et de la flore sauvages et de la conservation des habitats naturels ;
b) dans l'intérêt de la santé et de la sécurité publiques ou pour d'autres raisons impératives d'intérêt public majeur, y compris de nature sociale ou économique, et pour des motifs qui comporteraient des conséquences bénéfiques primordiales pour l'environnement ;
c) à des fins de recherche scientifique et d'éducation, de repeuplement et de réintroduction de ces espèces et pour des opérations de reproduction nécessaires à ces fins, y compris la propagation artificielle des plantes ;
d) pour permettre, dans des conditions strictement contrôlées, d'une manière sélective et dans une mesure limitée, la prise ou la détention d'un nombre limité et spécifié de certains spécimens ;
e) à des établissements, pour la détention ou l'élevage hors du milieu naturel de spécimens d'espèces à des fins de conservation et de reproduction.

3. SANCTIONS

Le non-respect de ces dispositions est sanctionné conformément à l'article L.230-3 du Code de la mer selon les modalités suivantes : emprisonnement de six jours à un mois et amende prévue au chiffre 1 de l'article 26 du Code pénal, ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement**.**

En cas de récidive, l'emprisonnement est de un mois à six mois et l'amende est celle prévue au chiffre 2 de l'article 26 du Code pénal.

Les infractions ou tentatives d'infractions commises dans une aire marine protégée destinée à favoriser le repeuplement, la conservation et le développement de la faune et de la flore marines, sont punies d'un emprisonnement de trois mois à un an et de l'amende prévue au chiffre 3 de l'article 26 du Code pénal. Les infractions ou tentatives d'infractions, commises entre le coucher et le lever du soleil sont punies d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et de l'amende prévue au chiffre 4 de ce même article 26.

Les navires, embarcations ou matériels ayant servi à commettre l'une des infractions prévues au présent article peuvent être saisis. À cette saisie peut être substituée la consignation d'une somme d'argent d'un montant égal au double du taux maximal de l'amende encourue.

En cas de condamnation le tribunal peut prononcer soit la confiscation des navires, embarcations ou matériels et ordonner leur vente ou leur destruction, soit la confiscation de la somme consignée.

Au titre des dispositions relatives à la pêche, les sanctions sont fixées par l'article L.244-7 qui prévoit :

Sans préjudice de l'application des dispositions de l'article L. 230-3, les infractions aux autres dispositions du présent chapitre ainsi qu'à celles des ordonnances souveraines et des arrêtés ministériels pris pour son application, sont punies de l'amende prévue au chiffre 4 de l'article 29 du Code pénal.
En cas de récidive, dans le délai d'une année, l'emprisonnement est de six jours à un mois et l'amende est celle du chiffre 1 de l'article 26 du Code pénal.

Pour information :

Article 26 du Code pénal :
Le montant de la peine d'amende est fixé pour chaque délit suivant les catégories ci-après :

- chiffre 1 : de 1 000 à 2 250 euros ;
- chiffre 2 : de 2 250 à 9 000 euros ;

- chiffre 3 : de 9 000 à 18 000 euros ;
- chiffre 4 : de 18 000 à 90 000 euros.

Article 29 du Code pénal :
Le montant de la peine d'amende est fixé pour chaque classe de contraventions suivant les catégories ci-après :

- chiffre 1 : de 15 à 75 euros ;
- chiffre 2 : de 75 à 200 euros ;
- chiffre 3 : de 200 à 600 euros ;
- chiffre 4 : de 600 à 1 000 euros.

4. APPLICATIONS DES DECISIONS 18.211 A 18.215

Monaco, en tant qu'aire de répartition, met tout en œuvre pour protéger les tortues marines.
La législation a été présentée dans les paragraphes précédents.

Aucun trafic illégal d'espèce de tortue marine n'a été recensé sur le territoire monégasque.
Il n'existe pas de marché local et les tortues marines ne viennent pas sur les plages monégasques.
Les spécimens de tortues marines recensés à Monaco le sont soit en tant que préconvention (antiquités ou collection du Musée) soit en tant qu'animal repêché dans les eaux territoriales, blessé ou mort.

Dans ce cadre, au titre du Code de la Mer le Musée Océanographique de Monaco est autorisé à :

- Détenir et élever des espèces de tortues marines protégées au titre de l'article 0.230-1 du Code de la Mer (Autorisation du 21 Septembre 2018)
- Réintroduire, dans les espaces maritimes monégasques, les tortues marines recueillies au fins de réhabilitation (Autorisation du 12 mars 2018).

Le Musée Océanographique de Monaco est enregistré comme Institution Scientifique auprès de la CITES sous le numéro MC 002.
Il accueille le Centre monégasque de soins des espèces marines (CMSEM) et est en contact avec le Réseau Tortues Marines de Méditerranée Française (RTMMF).

Aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.217 sobre
Tortugas marinas (*Cheloniidae spp*. y *Dermochelyidae spp*.)

Parte	Perú	
Contacto:	Nombre	Jessica Gálvez-Durand Besnard
	Título	Directora Dirección de Gestión Sostenible del Patrimonio de Fauna Silvestre Autoridad Administrativa CITES Perú
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	Email	jgalvez@serfor.gob.pe
	Otro	

La información deberá presentarse por correo electrónico a info@cites.org y karen.gaynor@cites.org a más tardar el 30 de junio de 2020.

Nota:

En su 18a reunión (CoP18, Ginebra, 2019), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.217 sobre Tortugas marinas (*Cheloniidae spp*. y *Dermochelyidae spp*.). Estas decisiones figuran en el Anexo 1 de la presente Notificación.

Además, de conformidad con el párrafo f) de la Decisión 18.210, la Secretaría desea por la presente solicitar a las Partes que presenten información sobre la situación de la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.211 a 18.214, incluidas las actividades de aplicación previstas.

18.211 Dirigida a las partes:

a)	examinar los resultados del estudio que figura en el documento informativo CoP18 Inf. 18 y utilizarlos para fundamentar las actividades específicas de conservación y gestión. El 04.12.2019 se aprobó el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, mediante Resolución de Dirección Ejecutiva N°253-2019-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE, el mismo que fue aprobado por el SERFOR (Autoridad Administrativa CITES) y elaborado de manera participativa en coordinación con la Autoridad Científica CITES (Ministerio del Ambiente-MINAM), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas-SERNANP, Instituto del Mar Peruano-IMARPE, Ministerio de la Producción-PRODUCE (Autoridad Administrativa CITES para especies hidrobiológicas), ONGs (WWF, Pro delphinus, Acorema, Ecoceánica, Planeta Océano, entre otras) y sociedad civil. A través de esta herramienta de gestión se han integrado e incorporado en sus objetivos las disposiciones mencionadas en el documento informativo COP18 Inf.18.
b)	aplicar plenamente las disposiciones de la CITES que sean pertinentes para las siete especies de tortugas marinas incluidas en el Apéndice I. En el Perú está prohibido el comercio de tortugas marinas, así como sus partes. Se vienen coordinando acciones con el Punto Focal Nacional de la CONVENCIÓN INTERAMERICANA PARA LA PROTECCIÓN Y CONSERVACIÓN DE LAS TORTUGAS MARINAS-CIT, asi como con el Punto Focal Nacional de la CMS.
c)	elaborar y/o actualizar planes de gestión y acción para la conservación de las tortugas marinas, incluidas las recomendaciones que se incluyen en el documento de información CoP18 Inf. 18; Según lo mencionado en la respuesta a)

d)	utilizar los foros de la CITES, entre ellos el Comité de Fauna y el Comité Permanente, para exponer y debatir los problemas relacionados con el comercio ilegal de tortugas marinas; Se utiliza cuando corresponde.
e)	recopilar de forma sistematizada, incluso a diferentes niveles de gobernanza, datos sobre el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres, que puedan utilizarse para vigilar el comercio de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES; y presentar información completa y precisa sobre el comercio ilegal de tortugas marinas en sus informes anuales sobre comercio ilegal a la Secretaría de la CITES; El SERFOR presenta un portal de denuncias denominado ALERTA SERFOR, a través del mismo se canalizan las denuncias contra la fauna silvestre, luego esta información es comunicada a las ATFFS o GORES responsables para las acciones pertinentes, finalmente las acciones generadas son reportadas la Dirección de Información y Registro para la recopilación de datos.
f)	mejorar las actividades de vigilancia, detección y aplicación de la ley relacionadas con las tortugas marinas en las zonas costeras y en los puntos de transacción (por ejemplo, en los mercados, en línea, en las zonas marítimas, así como en los aeropuertos y puertos marítimos); Se ha recabado información generada por las ONGs y ATFFS del SERFOR, según se indica: 1.ecOceanica: Se han realizado conversaciones con personal de al menos 3 sitios de venta de artesanías en Máncora (Región Piura) donde están a la venta caparazones de tortuga carey, sin embargo hasta el momento siguen a la venta. 2.ATFFS Piura: Se han realizado 2 intervenciones en conjunto con personal del DEPMEAMB de productos/subproductos de caparazones de tortuga en Máncora, dándose inicio a los PAS correspondientes. 3.ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Mariscal Nieto en el marco del "Plan Nacional de Conservación de Tortugas Marinas del Perú", el 28 de febrero de 2020 por la mañana realizaron un operativo conjunto con la finalidad de combatir la extracción de tortugas marinas en el desembarcadero artesanal de Ilo. Así mismo, se aprovechó la oportunidad para sensibilizar sobre la manipulación y liberación en el caso de pesca incidental. En el operativo participaron: La Fiscalía de Prevención del delito de Ilo, Policía de Medio Ambiente, PRODUCE, Capitanía de Puerto y Policía Nacional. El operativo forma parte de las actividades conjuntas del grupo de lucha contra el tráfico ilegal de flora y fauna silvestre de Moquegua.
g)	recoger muestras de tortugas marinas para realizar un análisis de ADN, incluso de especímenes decomisados, a fin de precisar las especies afectadas y las poblaciones de origen, y entregarlas a instituciones forenses y otras instituciones de investigación capaces de determinar de forma fiable el origen o la edad de las muestras para que sirvan de apoyo en la investigación, la determinación del origen, las indagaciones y los enjuiciamientos; Al respecto la ONG ProDelphinus viene realizando la recolección de tejidos de tortugas marinas como parte del Círculo de Investigación en colaboración con el IMARPE y la Universidad del Santa en el marco del proyecto: Catalogando la biodiversidad marina del Perú, código de barras de ADN para el estudio, conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos.
h)	mejorar la cooperación intrarregional e interregional, la colaboración y el intercambio de información procesable sobre la captura y el comercio ilegales de tortugas marinas; Se viene realizando.
i)	Determinar las rutas comerciales, los métodos, los volúmenes y las "zonas críticas" comerciales importantes utilizando las tecnologías disponibles, y hacer cumplir los reglamentos nacionales e internacionales u otros mecanismos aplicables a la captura y el comercio de tortugas marinas; En el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, se han identificado en el diagnóstico como zonas crítica para la comercialización de tortugas para consumo de su carne y venta de sus partes a la zona de Pisco (Sur del Perú), por lo que en el plan se

	contempla entre sus actividades la ejecución de acciones de difusión en el ámbito nacional para reducir la demanda de carne y sub productos en el mercado negro (Campaña).
j)	reforzar la rendición de cuentas por las prácticas de todas las embarcaciones y mejorar el seguimiento y control de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES en los puntos de desembarque; NO SE TIENE INFORMACIÓN
k)	apoyar a las autoridades de gestión de la pesca en la aplicación de prácticas de mitigación y manejo seguro de las tortugas; Se tienen propuestas de coordinación con los distintos sectores que tienen relación con la pesquería PRODUCE, para un mejor manejo de las tortugas marinas, que vienen siendo trabajadas en el marco del grupo técnico del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029.
l)	coordinar esfuerzos a nivel regional, con la participación de las Partes y de organismos con mandatos pertinentes, para detectar y abordar el comercio, el uso y otras amenazas, por ejemplo, las interacciones de la pesca con las tortugas marinas (en particular la captura incidental), a fin de apoyar los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente; En el marco Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029 se ha incluido a la actividad de diseñar y desarrollar campañas de sensibilización y concientización en zonas prioritarias de captura incidental, ya que se ya que se tiene como objetivo el reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental de tortugas marinas.
m)	responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f), sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.214.

18.212 Dirigida a las Partes que son estados del área de distribución de las tortugas marinas:

a)	formular leyes que protejan a las tortugas marinas, y cuando ya se disponga de ellas, revisarlas de forma exhaustiva, teniendo en cuenta su eficacia en la aplicación y gestión, incluida la captura directa e incidental, y la uniformización o armonización con otra legislación nacional y subnacional, con los Estados vecinos, así como con las reglamentaciones y los compromisos internacionales; Actualmente se tiene el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú periodo 2019-2029, aprobado el 04.12.2019, mediante Resolución de Dirección Ejecutiva N°253-2019-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE. El mismo que fue aprobado por el SERFOR y elaborado de manera participativa en coordinación con el MINAM, SERNANP, IMARPE, PRODUCE, ONGs (WWF, Pro delphinus, Acorema, Ecoceánica, Planeta Océano, entre otras) y sociedad civil.
b)	garantizar, cuando la recolección a nivel nacional de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, sea legal, que todos los cupos de captura nacionales establecidos se basen en métodos científicos sólidos y en los principios de la sostenibilidad, en particular los cupos existentes o los cupos sin captura autorizada en otros Estados que compartan una o varias poblaciones de tortugas marinas, teniendo en cuenta la capacidad de aplicación de la ley en el país; NO APLICA
c)	responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f) sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.215.

18.213 Dirigida a las Partes, las organizaciones gubernamentales, intergubernamentales y no gubernamentales y otras entidades

a)	impartir formación y capacitación a las autoridades competentes a nivel nacional y regional, en particular sobre la aplicación y el cumplimiento de las normas nacionales e internacionales aplicables a las tortugas marinas, y sobre la capacidad de identificación, vigilancia, notificación y aplicación coercitiva de las normas relativas a la vida silvestre; Se han recabado información generada por las ONGs y ATFFS del SERFOR, según se indica: 1. ATFFS Piura: Capacitación a personal que ofrece turismo, personal de la Municipalidad de Los Órganos, IMARPE, DIREPRO, entre otros sobre la legislación nacional (aplicación y cumplimiento de las normas nacionales), en Los Órganos. 2. ATFFS Piura: Capacitación a alumnos de un colegio ubicado en Negritos, Talara; sobre aplicación del D.S. 019-2015-MINAGRI (caso de tortugas marinas y lobos marinos). 3. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La sede Tacna realizó capacitación dirigido a pescadores del Desembarcadero de Morro Sama sobre rescate de tortugas marinas por captura incidental. 4. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Mariscal Nieto realizó un charla dirigida a estudiantes y público en general sobre Contención física de fauna marina varada en la ciudad de Ilo, haciendo énfasis en los mecanismos de defensa, sobre el sistema respiratorio, de los materiales y herramientas idóneos para las especies, mostrando ejemplos de contención, de igual forma se hizo énfasis en cómo determinar si un reptil se encuentra en problemas y necesita ayuda, de igual forma en aves y pinnipedos. 5. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Mariscal Nieto realizó un taller práctico dirigido a miembros de seguridad ciudadana de la Municipalidad Provincial de Ilo, a personal de la Departamento de Medio Ambiente de la PNP de Moquegua, a estudiantes de la Universidad de Catolica Santa Maria de Arequipa, donde se mostró el uso de los herramientas de captura y la contención física de Aves, Pinnipedos y Reptiles, realizado en una Playa de la Provincia de Ilo.
b)	crear conciencia comunitaria y política sobre el estado de conservación de las tortugas marinas y sobre la importancia de promover la conservación de la especie mediante el cumplimiento de la CITES a nivel nacional; Se han recabado información generada por las ONGs y ATFFS del SERFOR, según se indica: 1. ProDelphinus: Ejecución de charlas a pescadores artesanales del distrito de San José, Lambayeque en temas de conservación y metodología para reducción de captura incidental. 2. ProDelphinus: Ejecución de charlas en temas de conservación y biología de fauna marina incluyendo tortugas marinas a pescadores industriales de la empresa TASA. Charlas realizadas a bordo de embarcación en Chimbote y en el muelle privado de TASA-Callao, en el marco de subproyecto PNIPA-SEREX. 3. ProDelphinus: Ejecución de charlas en Buenas prácticas en la pesquería artesanal en el distrito de San José, Lambayeque; en el marco de subproyecto PNIPA-SEREX. . 4. ProDelphinus: Ejecución de talleres de educación ambiental en el colegio I.E San Pedro en el distrito de San José, Lambayeque. 5. ecOceanica: Realización de charlas sobre buenas prácticas pesqueras y especies marinas protegidas en las comunidades pesqueras de Los Órganos y Máncora (Región Piura). 6. ATFFS Piura: Capacitación a alumnos de un colegio ubicado en Negritos, Talara; sobre aplicación del D.S. 019-2015-MINAGRI, importancia de las tortugas marinas, lobos marinos y su estado de amenaza. 7. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Jorge Basadre realizó una charla de sensibilización dirigido a pescadores artesanales de la Playa Meca, referente a la importancia de la fauna marina y sobre los eventos de varamientos que ocurren en el litoral y que no se reportan.

	8. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Tacna realizó una charla de sensibilización dirigido a pescadores artesanales en el mismo desembarcadero Morro Sama, sobre la importancia de la fauna marina y los eventos que ocurren con captura de tortugas de forma incidental y de cómo poder ayudarla para su retorno al mar, y del cuidado con sus artes de pesca. 9. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Tacna realizó una feria y exposición fotográfica en vía pública dirigida a público en general, contando con la participación con diferentes autoridades con competencia en el ámbito marino a fin de que muestre su trabajo al respecto, del mismo modo se expuso fotografías de aves, mamíferos y tortugas marinas como caparazones decomisados, a fin que informar al público como terminar los animales que son capturados en alta mar, además se realizó una escenificación sobre los efectos de la contaminación de los mares que afecta a la fauna marina como mamíferos, aves y las tortugas marinas. 10. ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Mariscal Nieto realizó una exposición fotográfica denominado "La vida marina del desierto costero de Ilo", estuvo dirigida a los profesores de la UGEL Ilo y Público en general. Esta actividad fue liderada por la Sede Mariscal Nieto de la ATFFS Moquegua-Tacna y coordinada con SERNANP, IMARPE e Ilo Biodiversidad. Los asistentes conocieron más acerca de nuestro trabajo con tortugas, aves y mamíferos marinos de la zona litoral de Moquegua.
c)	investigar los aspectos socioeconómicos relacionados con la captura y el uso legal e ilegal de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, en particular las evaluaciones de la sostenibilidad de las opciones de medios de subsistencia alternativos para las comunidades que dependen de las tortugas marinas y las motivaciones para su uso; NO APLICA
d)	realizar investigaciones que establezcan datos de referencia sobre el estado y la distribución de las tortugas marinas en los diferentes países y regiones; Se han recabado información generada por las ONGs y ATFFS del SERFOR, según se indica: 1. ProDelphinus: Ejecución de proyecto: Evaluación participativa del riesgo de captura incidental de tortugas galápagos (Dermochelys coriacea) y ballena jorobada (Megaptera novaeangliae) en el norte de Perú. 2. ProDelphinus: Capacitación de pescadores artesanales en Máncora, Piura, en el marco del proyecto de monitoreo de captura incidental de fauna marina, incluyendo tortugas marinas 3. ProDelphinus: Ejecución del proyecto monitoreo de captura incidental de tortugas marinas en el puerto de Ilo en embarcaciones artesanales de palangre. 4. ProDelphinus: Participación en el estudio de genética y morfología de tortugas verdes (Chelonia mydas) en el Océano Pacífico. 5. ecOceanica: Ejecución de monitoreos en el agua con captura, marca y recaptura, de las poblaciones de tortugas marinas que se agregan en las zonas de El Nuro y Los Órganos (Región Piura) 6. ecOceanica: Monitoreo de la actividad de anidación de tortugas marinas en la zona norte de la región Piura y zona sur de la región Tumbes. 7. ecOceanica: Monitoreo de varamientos de tortugas marinas en las playas de los distritos de Los Órganos y Máncora (Región Piura).
e)	investigar la amplitud y el impacto de la pesca artesanal, semi-industrial e industrial nacional (e internacional), incluida la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, en las poblaciones de tortugas marinas y su relación con el comercio ilegal. No se han generado estos estudios en el año 2019; si embargo el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, contempla en sus actividades la Generación de información y cuantificación del impacto de la pesca artesanal e industrial para proponer medidas de mitigación para la captura incidental, ya que se tiene el objetivo de reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental de tortugas marinas.

18.214 Dirigida a la Secretaría, las Partes y otras organizaciones

Se alienta a las Partes, la Secretaría y los acuerdos multilaterales pertinentes, como la Convención sobre las Especies Migratorias (CMS), su Memorando de Entendimiento sobre las Tortugas Marinas en el Océano Índico y Asia Sudoriental (IOSEA), la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas (CIT), la Convención de Ramsar y el Protocolo relativo a las Áreas y Flora y Fauna Silvestres Especialmente Protegidas (SPAW), a comunicarse y a colaborar respecto de la gestión y el uso sostenible de las tortugas marinas para asegurar la compatibilidad de las actividades, optimizar los recursos, promover la investigación y mejorar las sinergias en relación con la conservación de las tortugas marinas.

Al respecto se vienen realizando en los diferentes grupos de trabajo que se alinean a los objetivos del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029.

Aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.217 sobre
Tortugas marinas (*Cheloniidae spp*. y *Dermochelyidae spp*.)

Parte	Perú	
Contacto:	Nombre	Jessica Gálvez-Durand Besnard
	Título	Directora Dirección de Gestión Sostenible del Patrimonio de Fauna Silvestre Autoridad Administrativa CITES Perú
	Teléfono	Telf.: (511) 2259005 Anexo.: 101
	Email	jgalvez@serfor.gob.pe
	Otro	

La información deberá presentarse por correo electrónico a info@cites.org y hyeon-jeong.kim@cites.org a más tardar el 30 de noviembre de 2021.

Nota:

En su 18a reunión (CoP18, Ginebra, 2019), la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.217 sobre Tortugas marinas (*Cheloniidae spp*. y *Dermochelyidae spp*.). Estas decisiones figuran en el Anexo 1 de la presente Notificación.

Además, de conformidad con el párrafo f) de la Decisión 18.210, la Secretaría desea por la presente solicitar a las Partes que presenten información sobre la situación de la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.211 a 18.214, incluidas las actividades de aplicación previstas.

Al respecto, se ha actualizado la información remitida el 29 de junio de 2020 en respuesta a la Notificación a las partes N°2020/035, sobre el estado de aplicación de las Decisiones 18.211 a 18.214, en base al Informe de Evaluación Anual 2020 del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú y el acta de la Reunión del Grupo Técnico de Trabajo Especializado (GTTE) Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas del 20.09.2021.

18.211 Dirigida a las partes:

a)	examinar los resultados del estudio que figura en el documento informativo CoP18 Inf. 18 y utilizarlos para fundamentar las actividades específicas de conservación y gestión; El 04.12.2019 se aprobó el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, mediante Resolución de Dirección Ejecutiva N°253-2019-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE. El mismo que fue aprobado por el Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR) y elaborado de manera participativa en coordinación con el Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM), Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE), Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE), ONGs (WWF, ProDelphinus, Acorema, EcOceánica, Planeta Océano, entre otras) y sociedad civil. A través de esta herramienta de gestión se han integrado e incorporado en sus objetivos las disposiciones mencionadas en el documento informativo COP18 Inf.18, la cual se encuentra disponible en: https://www.serfor.gob.pe/tortugas/wp-content/uploads/PNC-Tortugas-Marinas.pdf
b)	aplicar plenamente las disposiciones de la CITES que sean pertinentes para las siete especies de tortugas marinas incluidas en el Apéndice I;

	Se viene aplicando las disposiciones de la CITES. El comercio internacional de las cinco (05) especies de tortugas marinas que se distribuyen en Perú está prohibido, exceptuando la exportación en los casos de investigación científica, donde se vienen generando los permisos correspondientes, considerando en todo momento que no se perjudicará la supervivencia de la especie (en su mayoría para realizar análisis genéticos de muestras)
c)	elaborar y/o actualizar planes de gestión y acción para la conservación de las tortugas marinas, incluidas las recomendaciones que se incluyen en el documento de información CoP18 Inf. 18; Según lo mencionado en la respuesta a)
d)	utilizar los foros de la CITES, entre ellos el Comité de Fauna y el Comité Permanente, para exponer y debatir los problemas relacionados con el comercio ilegal de tortugas marinas; El Perú es parte del grupo de trabajo del comité permanente – tortugas marinas, y ha participado de las reuniones generadas en la 31° reunión del comité para animales realizada en junio del 2021.
e)	recopilar de forma sistematizada, incluso a diferentes niveles de gobernanza, datos sobre el comercio ilegal de especies silvestres, que puedan utilizarse para vigilar el comercio de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES; y presentar información completa y precisa sobre el comercio ilegal de tortugas marinas en sus informes anuales sobre comercio ilegal a la Secretaría de la CITES; El SERFOR presenta un portal de denuncias denominado ALERTA SERFOR (https://appweb.serfor.gob.pe/alertaserfor/), a través del mismo se canalizan las denuncias sobre la fauna silvestre, luego esta información es comunicada a las oficinas descentralizadas del SERFOR (Administraciones Técnicas Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre - ATFFS) o Gobiernos Regionales (GOREs) responsables para las acciones pertinentes, finalmente las acciones generadas son reportadas la Dirección de Información y Registro para la recopilación de datos.
f)	mejorar las actividades de vigilancia, detección y aplicación de la ley relacionadas con las tortugas marinas en las zonas costeras y en los puntos de transacción (por ejemplo, en los mercados, en línea, en las zonas marítimas, así como en los aeropuertos y puertos marítimos); Se ha recabado información generada por las Administraciones Técnicas Forestales y de Fauna Silvestre (ATFFS) del SERFOR, según se indica: 1.ATFFS Piura: Se han realizado 2 intervenciones en conjunto con personal del DEPMEAMB de productos/subproductos de caparazones de tortuga en Máncora, dándose inicio a los PAS correspondientes. Durante el año 2020 se han realizado tres (03) monitoreos de fauna silvestre marina varada en Talara y Paita, lugares con ocurrencia de tortugas marinas varada, se coordinó acciones con la municipalidad de Máncora; asimismo durante el año 2021 se continúan las actividades de inspección en las playas de Colán (Paita), Cabo Blanco (Talara) y El Amor (Máncora). 2. ATFFS Ancash: Se vienen realizando coordinaciones con la DICAPI de la Bahía Santa y Bahía Chimbote, FEMA y Policía Nacional con el objetivo de planificar operativos de vigilancia en zonas de pesca y en puertos, lo que se vio dificultado realizar durante el año 2020 por la coyuntura del COVID-19. 3. ATFFS Ica: El 02.10.2020 se realizó un operativo en conjunto con la PNP de Paracas al muelle de San Andrés, botaderos y mercados, sin embargo no se encontró evidencias de actividades de captura o comercialización de las tortugas marinas, considerando que esta zonas en el pasado se vendía y consumía carne de tortuga. Durante el año 2021 se viene realizando operativos en el Chaco Paracas, y se tiene planificado realizar operativos de vigilancia e inspección en el desembarcadero de San Andrés-Pisco. 4.ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Mariscal Nieto en el marco del "Plan Nacional de Conservación de Tortugas Marinas del Perú", el 28 de febrero de 2020 por la mañana realizaron un operativo conjunto con la finalidad de combatir la extracción de tortugas marinas en el desembarcadero artesanal de Ilo. Así mismo, se aprovechó la oportunidad para sensibilizar sobre la manipulación y liberación en el caso de pesca incidental. En el operativo participaron: La Fiscalía de Prevención del delito de Ilo, Policía de Medio Ambiente, PRODUCE, Capitanía de Puerto y Policía Nacional. El operativo forma parte de las actividades conjuntas del grupo de lucha contra el tráfico ilegal de flora y fauna silvestre de Moquegua. Además durante el año 2020 reportan que realizaron tres (03)

	evaluaciones de fauna silvestre marina, incluyendo tortugas marinas en el marco de atención de varamientos en Ilo y Pacocha los días 15.07.2020, 27.10.2020 y 23.12.2020.
g)	recoger muestras de tortugas marinas para realizar un análisis de ADN, incluso de especímenes decomisados, a fin de precisar las especies afectadas y las poblaciones de origen, y entregarlas a instituciones forenses y otras instituciones de investigación capaces de determinar de forma fiable el origen o la edad de las muestras para que sirvan de apoyo en la investigación, la determinación del origen, las indagaciones y los enjuiciamientos; Al respecto la ONG Pro Delphinus viene realizando la recolección de tejidos de tortugas marinas como parte del Círculo de Investigación en colaboración con el IMARPE y la Universidad del Santa en el marco del proyecto: Catalogando la biodiversidad marina del Perú, código de barras de ADN para el estudio, conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos. Mientras que la ONG EcOceánica en el marco del "Estudio y conservación de tortugas marinas y lobos marinos en el Norte de Perú", han colectado muestras de tejidos para futuros análisis genéticos.
h)	mejorar la cooperación intrarregional e interregional, la colaboración y el intercambio de información procesable sobre la captura y el comercio ilegales de tortugas marinas; El Perú, al ser parte de la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas (CIT) viene reportando en los informes anuales los datos de captura de tortugas marinas que reporta el Ministerio de la Producción.
i)	Determinar las rutas comerciales, los métodos, los volúmenes y las "zonas críticas" comerciales importantes utilizando las tecnologías disponibles, y hacer cumplir los reglamentos nacionales e internacionales u otros mecanismos aplicables a la captura y el comercio de tortugas marinas; En el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, se han identificado en el diagnóstico las zonas críticas para la comercialización de tortugas para consumo de su carne en Pisco – Ica (Sur del Perú) y venta de sus partes en Piura, en ese sentido el plan contempla entre sus actividades la ejecución de acciones de difusión en el ámbito nacional con énfasis en estas zonas para reducir la demanda de carne y sub productos en el mercado negro (Campaña).
j)	reforzar la rendición de cuentas por las prácticas de todas las embarcaciones y mejorar el seguimiento y control de las tortugas marinas incluidas en los Apéndices de la CITES en los puntos de desembarque; En el Perú la autoridad que realiza el control y seguimiento de la pesca en desembarques es el Ministerio de la Producción (PRODUCE). Al respecto, se ha contemplado en el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, la actividad N°7 sobre el Fortalecimiento de capacidades de autoridades y organismos ejecutores sobre control y vigilancia, con el objetivo de generar convenios y acuerdos institucionales, así como la actividad N°9 sobre la Implementación de un mecanismo de reporte de captura de tortugas a nivel nacional en altamar, muelles, desembarcaderos y mercados.
k)	apoyar a las autoridades de gestión de la pesca en la aplicación de prácticas de mitigación y manejo seguro de las tortugas; Se tienen propuestas de coordinación con los distintos sectores que tienen relación con la pesquería PRODUCE, para un mejor manejo de las tortugas marinas, que vienen siendo trabajadas en el marco del grupo técnico del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029.
l)	coordinar esfuerzos a nivel regional, con la participación de las Partes y de organismos con mandatos pertinentes, para detectar y abordar el comercio, el uso y otras amenazas, por ejemplo, las interacciones de la pesca con las tortugas marinas (en particular la captura incidental), a fin de apoyar los acuerdos multilaterales sobre el medio ambiente; En el marco Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029 se ha incluido a la actividad de diseñar y desarrollar campañas de sensibilización y concientización en zonas prioritarias de captura incidental, ya que se ya que se tiene como objetivo el reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental de tortugas marinas.

m)	responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f), sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.214. Se viene realizando.

18.212 Dirigida a las Partes que son estados del área de distribución de las tortugas marinas:

a)	formular leyes que protejan a las tortugas marinas, y cuando ya se disponga de ellas, revisarlas de forma exhaustiva, teniendo en cuenta su eficacia en la aplicación y gestión, incluida la captura directa e incidental, y la uniformización o armonización con otra legislación nacional y subnacional, con los Estados vecinos, así como con las reglamentaciones y los compromisos internacionales; Actualmente se tiene el Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú periodo 2019-2029, aprobado el 04.12.2019, mediante Resolución de Dirección Ejecutiva N°253-2019-MINAGRI-SERFOR-DE. El mismo que fue aprobado por el SERFOR y elaborado de manera participativa en coordinación con el MINAM, SERNANP, IMARPE, PRODUCE, ONGs (WWF, Pro Delphinus, Acorema, Ecoceánica, Planeta Océano, entre otras) y sociedad civil. Decreto Supremo N°017-2021-PRODUCE. Decreto Supremo que aprueba el Reglamento de Ordenamiento Pesquero del Recurso perico, y modifica el Reglamento de la Ley General de pesca, aprobado por Decreto Supremo N°012-2001-PE y el cuadro de sanciones del reglamento de fiscalización y sanción de las actividades pesqueras y acuícolas, aprobado por D.S. N°017-2017-PRODUCE, donde se menciona respecto a la captura incidental de una tortuga, ave marina u otra especie protegida, se hace todo el esfuerzo razonable para rescatarla viva y devolverla al medio marino lo más pronto posible. Para lo cual los titulares de las embarcaciones deben asegurar llevar a bordo de la embarcación los instrumentos necesarios para la liberación de tortugas capturadas incidentales, debiendo contar con: cortador de línea, abreboca, desenganchador y chinguillo y asegurar que un miembro de la tripulación esté capacitado y certificado por FONDEPES en buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación de tortugas marinas.
b)	garantizar, cuando la recolección a nivel nacional de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, sea legal, que todos los cupos de captura nacionales establecidos se basen en métodos científicos sólidos y en los principios de la sostenibilidad, en particular los cupos existentes o los cupos sin captura autorizada en otros Estados que compartan una o varias poblaciones de tortugas marinas, teniendo en cuenta la capacidad de aplicación de la ley en el país; NO APLICA
c)	responder a la Notificación emitida por la Secretaría de conformidad con la Decisión 18.210, párrafo f) sobre la aplicación de las Decisiones 18.210 a 18.215. Se viene realizando.

18.213 Dirigida a las Partes, las organizaciones gubernamentales, intergubernamentales y no gubernamentales y otras entidades

a)	impartir formación y capacitación a las autoridades competentes a nivel nacional y regional, en particular sobre la aplicación y el cumplimiento de las normas nacionales e internacionales aplicables a las tortugas marinas, y sobre la capacidad de identificación, vigilancia, notificación y aplicación coercitiva de las normas relativas a la vida silvestre; 1.SERFOR- sede central: En el marco de la actividad N°18 del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú periodo 2019-2029, sobre el “Fortalecimiento de las instituciones del Estado para asegurar una adecuada ejecución de sus funciones relacionada a la Conservación de Tortugas Marinas”, se realizó una capacitación sobre “Manejo de Fauna Silvestre Marina” (12 al 16 de octubre de 2020), el cual incluía una sesión sobre el manejo de las tortugas marinas ante eventos

	de varamiento y pesca incidental, logrando capacitar a 30 especialistas, encargados del manejo de fauna silvestre de las ATFFS y DCGPFFS del SERFOR (20), GOREs (04) y SERNANP (06). 1.ATFFS Piura: Capacitación a personal que ofrece turismo, personal de la Municipalidad de Los Órganos, IMARPE, DIREPRO, entre otros sobre la legislación nacional (aplicación y cumplimiento de las normas nacionales), en Los Órganos. 2.ATFFS Arequipa: Reportó la realización de la Capacitación en Manejo de Fauna Silvestre Marino Costera en Islay el 15 de enero de 2020. Se socializó el plan nacional de conservación, y se proporcionó guías para la adecuada manipulación y liberación, se contó con el apoyo de la ONG Acorema, se contó con la participación de 63 personas, entre ellos representantes de la Municipalidad Provincial de Islay, Municipalidad de Matarani, Comisaria PNP de Mollendo, Comisaria PNP de La Punta, Comisaria PNP de Mejía, Comisaria PNP de La Curva, Comisaria PNP de Arenal, personal de Santuario Nacional de las lagunas de Mejía - SERNANP, IMARPE, Ministerio de la Producción - Fiscalización y personal de Salvataje - PNP. 3.ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: Reportó la reunión virtual realizada el 10.12.2020 sobre la atención de varamientos de fauna silvestre, incluyendo el tema de manejo de tortugas marinas en Ilo, dirigida a representantes de instituciones públicas. Asimismo, la Sede Mariscal Nieto realizó un taller práctico dirigido a miembros de seguridad ciudadana de la Municipalidad Provincial de Ilo, a personal de la Departamento de Medio Ambiente de la PNP de Moquegua, a estudiantes de la Universidad de Catolica Santa Maria de Arequipa, donde se mostró el uso de las herramientas de captura y la contención física de Aves, Pinnipedos y Reptiles, realizado en una Playa de la Provincia de Ilo. 4.SERNANP: Reportó haber realizado una capacitación sobre la biología y conservación de tortugas marinas los días 9 y 10 de diciembre de 2020 con el apoyo de la ONG Acorema, donde participaron 38 personas entre guardaparques y especialistas de las Áreas Naturales Protegidas Marino Costeras. 5.MINAM: Reportó la realización de talleres sobre "Fortalecimiento de capacidades de las municipalidades del ámbito marino costero a través de asistencias técnicas virtuales" donde la sesión 5 fue sobre atención temprana ante eventos de varamientos de fauna marina (53 personas), y sesión 6 se trató de estrategias participativas para el empoderamiento de la ciudadanía para la conservación de fauna marina (50 personas). Así mismo en agosto de 2020 se realizó el taller "Inducción regional para la atención de eventos de varamiento y mortandad de fauna silvestre y recursos hidrobiológicos" (80 personas).
b)	crear conciencia comunitaria y política sobre el estado de conservación de las tortugas marinas y sobre la importancia de promover la conservación de la especie mediante el cumplimiento de la CITES a nivel nacional; Se han recabado información generada por las ATFFS del SERFOR, SERNANP y ONGs, según se indica: 1.ATFFS Piura: Capacitación a alumnos de un colegio ubicado en Negritos, Talara; sobre aplicación del D.S. 019-2015-MINAGRI, importancia de las tortugas marinas, lobos marinos y su estado de amenaza. 2. ATFFS Ica: Se realizaron charlas de difusión sobre "Tortugas marinas en la región Ica: Importancia y Amenazas", se logró la participación de 108 personas. 3.ATFFS Moquegua Tacna: La Sede Jorge Basadre realizó una charla de sensibilización dirigido a pescadores artesanales de la Playa Meca, referente a la importancia de la fauna marina y sobre los eventos de varamientos que ocurren en el litoral y que no se reportan. La Sede Tacna realizó una charla de sensibilización dirigido a pescadores artesanales en el mismo desembarcadero Morro Sama, sobre la importancia de la fauna marina y los eventos que ocurren con captura de tortugas de forma incidental y de cómo poder ayudarla para su retorno al mar, y del cuidado con sus artes de pesca. Asimismo, realizó una feria y exposición fotográfica en vía pública dirigida a público en general, contando con la participación con diferentes autoridades con competencia en el ámbito marino a fin de que muestre su trabajo al respecto, del mismo modo se expuso fotografías de aves,

	mamíferos y tortugas marinas como caparazones decomisados, a fin que informar al público como terminar los animales que son capturados en alta mar, además se realizó una escenificación sobre los efectos de la contaminación de los mares que afecta a la fauna marina como mamíferos, aves y las tortugas marinas. La Sede Mariscal Nieto realizó una exposición fotográfica denominado “La vida marina del desierto costero de Ilo”, estuvo dirigida a los profesores de la UGEL Ilo y Público en general. Esta actividad fue liderada por la Sede Mariscal Nieto de la ATFFS Moquegua-Tacna y coordinada con SERNANP, IMARPE e Ilo Biodiversidad. Los asistentes conocieron más acerca de nuestro trabajo con tortugas, aves y mamíferos marinos de la zona litoral de Moquegua. 4.SERNANP: La Reserva Nacional de San Fernando realizó actividades de títeres, concurso de pintura, sensibilización respecto a la conservación de especies marinas. Así mismo la Reserva Nacional de Paracas desarrolló actividades de educación y sensibilización dirigidas hacia el poblador local, regional y nacional con la finalidad de hacer conocer a los diferentes grupos de actores que ingresan a la Reserva, sobre las amenazas y el estado de conservación de las especies amenazadas y dentro de ellas a las tortugas marinas. 5.IMARPE: Realiza capacitaciones a pescadores en técnicas de manipulación de tortugas marinas en coordinación con la SNP 6.ProDelphinus: Ejecución de charlas a pescadores artesanales del distrito de San José, Lambayeque en temas de conservación y metodología para reducción de captura incidental. Ejecución de charlas en temas de conservación y biología de fauna marina incluyendo tortugas marinas a pescadores industriales de la empresa TASA. Charlas realizadas a bordo de embarcación en Chimbote y en el muelle privado de TASA-Callao, en el marco de subproyecto PNIPA-SEREX. Ejecución de charlas en Buenas prácticas en la pesquería artesanal en el distrito de San José, Lambayeque; en el marco de subproyecto PNIPA-SEREX. Ejecución de talleres de educación ambiental en el colegio I.E San Pedro en el distrito de San José, Lambayeque. 7.ecOceánica: Realización de charlas sobre buenas prácticas pesqueras y especies marinas protegidas en las comunidades pesqueras de Los Órganos y Máncora (Región Piura). 8.WWF: Viene trabajando en coordinación con el Ministerio de Educación para la elaboración del curso educación ambiental "Inmersión marina", que será parte de la plataforma virtual Perú-Educa. 9.Grupo de Rescate de Animales Marinos de Trujillo (GRAM-Trujillo): Desarrollo de programas de educación ambiental en la provincia de Trujillo-La Libertad sobre cómo actuar correctamente ante varamientos de fauna marina y sobre la problemática de la tenencia ilegal de fauna marina silvestre con fines domésticos o comerciales.
c)	investigar los aspectos socioeconómicos relacionados con la captura y el uso legal e ilegal de especímenes de tortugas marinas, incluidos los huevos, en particular las evaluaciones de la sostenibilidad de las opciones de medios de subsistencia alternativos para las comunidades que dependen de las tortugas marinas y las motivaciones para su uso; NO APLICA
d)	realizar investigaciones que establezcan datos de referencia sobre el estado y la distribución de las tortugas marinas en los diferentes países y regiones; 1.ProDelphinus: • Ejecución de proyecto: Evaluación participativa del riesgo de captura incidental de tortugas galápagos (*Dermochelys coriacea*) y ballena jorobada (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) en el norte de Perú. • Capacitación de pescadores artesanales en Máncora, Piura, en el marco del proyecto de monitoreo de captura incidental de fauna marina, incluyendo tortugas marinas • Ejecución del proyecto monitoreo de captura incidental de tortugas marinas en el puerto de Ilo en embarcaciones artesanales de palangre. • Participación en el estudio de genética y morfología de tortugas verdes (*Chelonia mydas*) en el Océano Pacífico. 2.ecOceanica: • Ejecución de monitoreos en el agua con captura, marca y recaptura, de las poblaciones de tortugas marinas que se agregan en las zonas de El Ñuro y Los Órganos (Región Piura)

	• Monitoreo de la actividad de anidación de tortugas marinas en la zona norte de la región Piura y zona sur de la región Tumbes. • Monitoreo de varamientos de tortugas marinas en las playas de los distritos de Los Órganos y Máncora (Región Piura). 3. Grupo de Rescate de Animales Marinos de Trujillo (GRAM-Trujillo): Ejecución de monitoreos de eventos de varamiento y mortandad de fauna marina, incluyendo tortugas marinas, en las playas de la provincia de Trujillo, región La Libertad.
e)	investigar la amplitud y el impacto de la pesca artesanal, semi-industrial e industrial nacional (e internacional), incluida la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, en las poblaciones de tortugas marinas y su relación con el comercio ilegal. El Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029, contempla en sus actividades la Generación de información y cuantificación del impacto de la pesca artesanal e industrial para proponer medidas de mitigación para la captura incidental, ya que se tiene el objetivo de reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental de tortugas marinas. Durante el año 2020, la ONG WWF vienen instalando luces LED en redes de pesca, se han instalado 400 luces DE en San José-Lambayeque. Asimismo, se viene realizando un proyecto en base a Sistemas de Monitoreo Remoto con cámaras en embarcaciones pesqueras artesanales para poder conocer la captura incidental de tortugas marinas ocurrida en la pesca artesanal con red de deriva en Piura.

18.214 Dirigida a la Secretaría, las Partes y otras organizaciones

Se alienta a las Partes, la Secretaría y los acuerdos multilaterales pertinentes, como la Convención sobre las Especies Migratorias (CMS), su Memorando de Entendimiento sobre las Tortugas Marinas en el Océano Índico y Asia Sudoriental (IOSEA), la Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas (CIT), la Convención de Ramsar y el Protocolo relativo a las Áreas y Flora y Fauna Silvestres Especialmente Protegidas (SPAW), a comunicarse y a colaborar respecto de la gestión y el uso sostenible de las tortugas marinas para asegurar la compatibilidad de las actividades, optimizar los recursos, promover la investigación y mejorar las sinergias en relación con la conservación de las tortugas marinas.

Al respecto se vienen realizando en los diferentes grupos de trabajo que se alinean a los objetivos del Plan Nacional de Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas en el Perú, periodo 2019-2029.

Sea turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)

❍ (18.211) To review the research result of CoP18 Inf as well as overview the relevant status of Korea in regards to illegal sea turtle trading, research and studies will be conducted to analyze and find out the following case of sea turtle trading, use, other threats posed on the sea turtles (interaction between sea turtle and fisheries, in particular bycatch), under the engagement of related authorities

- Not a single illegal national transaction on sea turtle has been made in Korea for the past recent five years

- As Korea does not have hatchery for the breeding of sea turtle, thus the issue of damaged spawning grounds for sea turtle has not been raised in Korea

- Neither a case of illegal transaction nor catch of sea turtle eggs has been reported inside Korea for the past recent five years, under the close monitoring conducted by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and the Coast Guard of the Republic of Korea

- In addition, Korea has a DNA test to catch other suspected illegal trades

❍ (18.212) In Korea, every species of the sea turtle is under the protection of Annex I of CITES and other relevant domestic laws*, yet, the protection does not apply to legal cases of domestic catch including the eggs of sea turtle

* 『Wildlife Protection and Management Act』 Article 16 (Restriction on International Trade, etc. of Globally Endangered Species) prohibits the act of export, import, removal or bringing in of globally endangered species (Annex I level), in

particular all species of sea turtle

『Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act』 Article 18-2 (Prevention of Incidental Catch of Marine Organisms under Protection) and Article 20 (Prohibitions against Capturing or Collecting Marine Organisms under Protection) particularly prohibits the act of incidental catch, capture, harvest, transplantation, processing, distribution, storage, damage on 5 species of sea turtle under protection as these particular sea turtles appear in Korea

❍ (18.213) Relevant studies are being carried out by the financial and technical supports shall be provided by the government ministries

❍ (18.214) Active communication and cooperation among multiple stakeholders shall be arranged in regards to the management and sustainable use of sea turtle

Thailand

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No. 0510.6/ ว611

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok, Thailand 10900

29 June B.E. 2563 (2020)

Dear CITES Secretariat,

Subject: Implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 on Marine turtles (*Cheloniidae* spp. and *Dermochelyidae* spp.)

Reference is made to the Notification to the parties No. 2020/035 dated 22 April, 2020 at its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 on Marine turtles (*Cheloniidae* spp. and *Dermochelyidae* spp.). The Secretariat request parties to submit information on the status of implementation of Decisions 18.211 to 18.214, including any planned implementation activities and should be submitted by email no later than 30 June 2020.

In this regard, the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, would like to submit relevant information and legislation already exists and implementation related to these decisions as follows:

1. Currently, marine turtles in Thailand are defined as protected and conserved wildlife in accordance with the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019). Activities with regards to hunting, trading, occupying, and breeding of those species are prohibited. The prohibition also includes possession of their carcasses or any parts and derivatives.

2. In addition to that of Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019) that covers protection of marine turtles and endangered species, Thailand has also issued Marine National Parks, Protected Wildlife Areas, and other Conservation Areas to Promote Administration and Management of Marine and Coastal Resources B.E, 2558 (2015) for protecting and conserving habitats and feeding grounds of those endangered aquatic species and implemented on improve monitoring, detection and law enforcement activities related to marine turtles and endangered species in coastal areas and at transaction points (e.g. in the marketplace, online, maritime areas, and at air- and seaports).

3. The provisions of the Royal Ordinance Act B.E, 2560 (2017) aim to reorganize fisheries in Thailand and in waters at large with a view to preventing IUU fishing in order to preserve aquatic animal resources as a sustainable source of food for humanity and preserve the environment in an appropriate state along the line of approaches, criteria and standards recognized internationally, as well as to protect endangered aquatic species. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives issued the Notification on Prohibition of Capture and Retaining Catches of Endangered Aquatic Species Onboard Fishing Vessels. Prohibition of capture and retaining catch of endangered aquatic species and all species of marine turtles (Family) Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae, including their eggs onboard fishing vessels. This Notification shall not apply in case of life saving for that of aquatic species.

4. In Thailand...

4. In Thailand, a study on marine turtles found that there are five species of marine turtles were found in Thailand, including Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), but there are only four species of spawning marine turtles were found which are Leatherback turtle and Olive ridley turtle spawned only on seashore on the mainland of the west coast of Thailand. Green turtle and Hawksbill turtle are often spawned on beaches of various islands, included the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea. There are about 10 important sea turtle spawning places in Thailand, with the largest one at the Khram Island and Similan Island.

5. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources organized the 1st Workshop on Primary Rescue for Endangered Marine Species (2019), for local communities and related government agencies. This workshop aim to educate and lecture on endangered marine species classification, status of endangered marine species in Thailand, threats, laws and regulations that the people should know, basic techniques for rescue endangered marine species and practice on catching animals to enable participants to rescue stranded endangered marine species prior the government officers arrive to the stranded beach.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

(Mr. Bancha Sukkaew)
Deputy Director-General
For Director-General

ITES Secretary-General
alais des Nations,
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H-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
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isheries Resources Management and Measures Determination Divi

Implementation of Decisions 18.210 to 18.217 on Marine turtles
(*Cheloniidae* spp. and *Dermochelyidae* spp.)

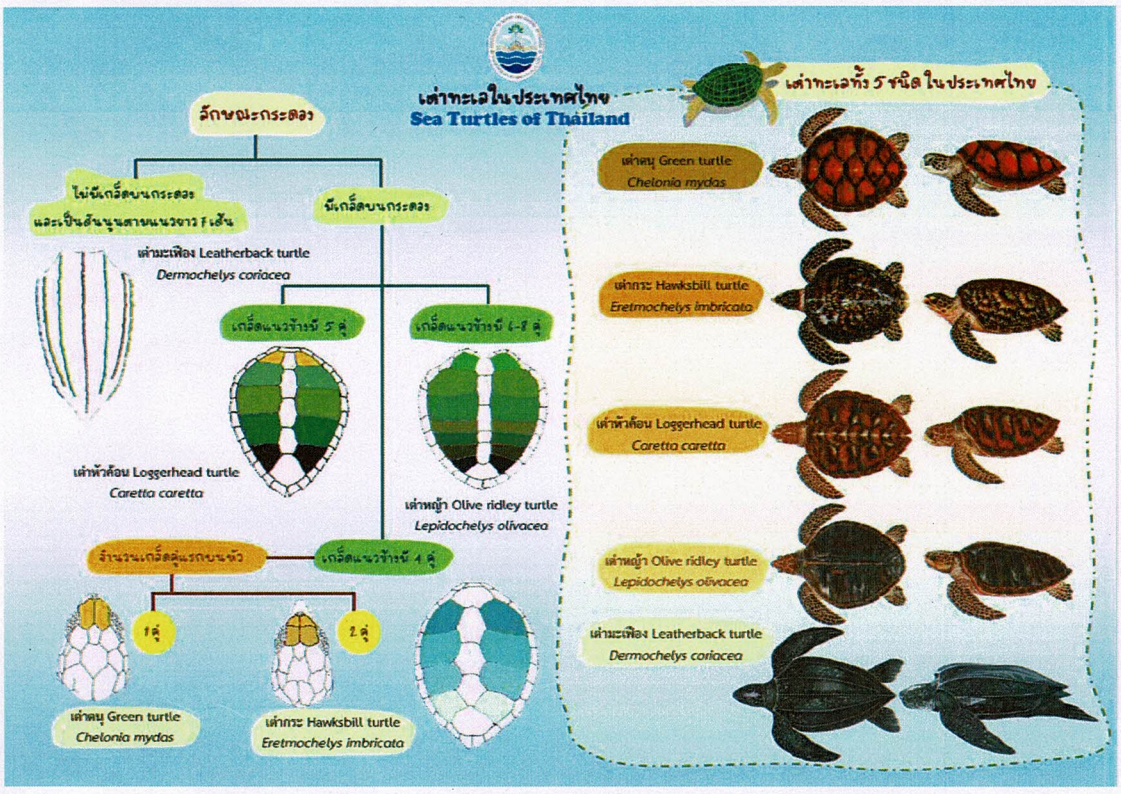
1. Relevant legislation

Legislation	Prohibitions	Penal Provisions/ Penalties
Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019)	Section 12. A person shall not hunt conserved wild animals or protected wild animals. Section 17. A person shall not have in possession conserved wild animals, protected wild animals or carcasses of such wild animals unless: (1) it is the possession by a holder of a licence for the establishment and operation of a zoo under section 33 or a zoo established by a State agency in accordance with its duties; (2) it is the possession, by a holder of a licence for the operation of wild animal breeding business under section 28, of breedable protected wild animals which are provided for the purpose of breeding or derived from the breeding or carcasses of such wild animals; (3) it is the case under section 10 or section 11. Section 22. A person shall not import or export conserved wild animals, carcasses of conserved wild animals or products from carcasses of conserved wild animals unless a licence is granted by the Director-General. Permission under paragraph one may be granted only in the case where it is the act for the operation of a zoo of a holder of a licence for the establishment and operation of a zoo under section 33 or a zoo established by a State agency in accordance with its duties. Section 29. A person shall not trade in conserved wild animals, protected wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from their carcasses of such wild animals.	Section 89. Any person who violates section 12 or section 29 shall be, if the act is committed against protected wild animals, carcasses of protected wild animals or products from carcasses of protected wild animals, liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to a fine not exceeding one million Baht or to both. Any person who violates section 12, section 22 paragraph one or section 29 shall be, if the act is committed against conserved wild animals, carcasses of conserved wild animals or products from carcasses of conserved wild animals, liable to imprisonment for a term of three to five years or to a fine of three hundred thousand to one million five hundred thousand Baht or to both. Section 92. Any person who violates section 17, section 54 paragraph one or section 55 (3) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine not

		thousand Baht or to both.
Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and the amendments (2017)	**Section 66.** Whosoever has in their possession any preserved or protected wildlife unlawful acquisition prior to or on the date this Act shall come into force, if he consigns them to the competent officer within ninety days of the date on which this Act comes into force, such person shall not be liable to a penalty, and the preserved and protected wildlife shall belong to the State. After the competent officer has recorded the kind and the number of wildlife in his information, the Director-General, if he deems it appropriate, may return the preserved and protected wildlife to the owner or possessor to maintain the safety thereof. Whosoever has in their possession carcasses of preserved or protected wildlife unlawful acquisition prior to or on the date this Act shall come into force, if he informs the kind and the number to the competent officer within ninety days of the date this Act comes into force. After the competent officer has recorded the kind and the number of carcasses in his information, such person may have further possession but shall not be allowed to dispose of, distribute or transfer such to any person unless their carcasses have been devolved by the inheritance. With the power under Section 66 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives issued the notification on prohibition of capture and retaining catches of endangered aquatic mammals which includes marine turtles and their eggs (Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae) onboard fishing vessels dated 7 April 2016.	**Section 145.** Any person violating section 66 shall be subject to a fine of between three hundred thousand baht and three million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals caught or brought on board a fishing vessel concerned. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2. Development, implementation and update of management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles.

- Sea turtles of Thailand



https://www.dmcr.go.th/detailLib/2104

- Conservation of marine turtles and their habitats in Phang Nga and Phuket provinces.

U.S. Response to CITES Notification 2020/035 on *Marine Turtles Marine turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)*; Status of implementation of Decisions 18.211 to 18.214, including any planned implementation activities

18.211 Directed to Parties

Parties are urged to:

a) review the findings of the study presented in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 and use these to inform targeted conservation and management efforts;

The study results have been shared with the Coordinator within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (MTCF). The U.S. Congress passed the Marine Turtle Conservation Act in 2004 in response to the decline of many marine turtle populations worldwide and the serious threats to their long-term survival. The primary purpose of the Act is to provide financial support for projects that conserve nesting populations and habitat and address other threats to the survival of marine turtles in foreign countries. The study findings could prove useful in informing or even shaping MTCF requests for funding as related to capacity building for addressing illegal trade of marine turtles. Please refer to the response to Decision 18.213 for more information about particularly relevant grant awards issued for the period 2019-2020, which address the trafficking of marine turtle parts or products.

c) develop and/or update management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles inclusive of the recommendations in information document CoP18 Inf. 18;

The U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the development and implementation of recovery plans for threatened and endangered species native to the United States, unless such a plan would not promote conservation of the species. A recovery plan serves as a road map for species recovery—the plan outlines the path and tasks required to restore and secure self-sustaining wild populations. Recovery plans are developed with federal, state, tribal, local governmental, nongovernmental, and other interested parties. If successfully implemented, recovery plans result in a listed species being reclassified from endangered to threatened status, or result in the delisting and removal of the species from ESA protections.

Recovery plans must incorporate, at a minimum:

- A description of site-specific management actions necessary to achieve species recovery;
- Objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination that the species be delisted; and
- Estimates of the time and costs required to achieve the plan's goal.

The FWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have developed the following Recovery Plans:

Green turtle:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-population-atlantic-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-east-pacific-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas

Hawksbill:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-hawksbill-turtle-eretmochelys-imbricata
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-hawksbill-turtles-us-caribbean-sea-atlantic-ocean-and-gulf

Kemp's ridley:

- https://www.fws.gov/kempsridley/Finals/kempsridley_revision2.pdf

Leatherback:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-leatherback-turtle-dermochelys-coriacea
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-leatherback-turtles-us-caribbean-atlantic-and-gulf-mexico

Loggerhead:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-loggerhead-turtle-caretta-caretta
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-northwest-atlantic-population-loggerhead-sea-turtle-caretta

Olive ridley:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-olive-ridley-turtle-lepidochelys-olivacea

f) improve monitoring, detection and law enforcement activities related to marine turtles in coastal areas and at transaction points (e.g. in the marketplace, online, maritime areas, and at air- and seaports);

The United States already has effective and robust federal, state and local mechanisms in place.

18.211 continued…

g) collect samples of marine turtles for DNA analysis, including from seized specimens, to determine species involved and populations of origin and provide these to forensic and other research institutions capable of reliably determining the origin or age of the samples in support of, for example, research, investigations and prosecutions;

NMFS houses a national sea turtle genetics laboratory at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWC) in La Jolla, California. NMFS partners with researchers around the world to collect and archive samples and conduct analyses to inform conservation management. This research includes determining population structure and defining Units to Conserve (UTC); conducting stock identification of sea turtle fisheries bycatch and strandings; and enhancing population assessments by improving knowledge of sea turtle life history, ecology and behavior, population vital rates, and demography.

In situations where genetic samples cannot be exported to the United States, NMFS works collaboratively with international partners to build in-country capacity and provide training to ensure standardization of sample collection, archiving, and laboratory analysis.

In addition to genetic analysis, imported sea turtle tissue samples are used for stable isotope analysis to determine foraging ecology, trophic status, and migratory movements, as well as skeletochronology of imported humerus bones to study growth and age in sea turtles. Efforts for these two lines of research occur in the Stable Isotope Ecology Lab and Sea Turtle Demography Lab at the SWC. Between 1 April 2019 – 1 April 2020, a total of 4,527 samples were imported to the SWC and accessioned into the Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Research Collection from countries around the world.

i) ascertain key trade routes, methods, volumes, and trade 'hot-spots' using available technologies, and enforce national and international regulations or other mechanisms that apply to marine turtles take and trade;

Since 2018, the FWS Office of Law Enforcement (FWS/OLE) has seized over two hundred shipments imported into the United States containing sea turtle parts or products (Cheloniidae and Dermochelydae). The majority of the seizures (86%) involved shells, shell products and carapaces, jewelry and meat originating from the Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, and Palau. The remaining 14% of the seizures reported for the time period were sea turtle eggs, leather products, bodies (bones or skull mounts) and medicinals from other countries.

The United States continues to practice best methods to share information with relevant authorities. FWS/OLE has noticed a trend of commercial shipments of sea turtle parts from Caribbean and South American countries destined to Asia transiting the United States. The FWS/OLE interdicted an in-transit shipment of 1,423 sea turtle scutes covered in blue chalk that was declared as "plastic recycle" destined to Asia. Two species identified in this shipment were the Hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and the Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). The United States continues to closely monitor in-transit shipments for illegal wildlife products.

j) improve accountability for the practices undertaken by all vessels and improve the monitoring and control related to CITES-listed marine turtles at landing sites;

Incidental take of marine turtles is prohibited by the ESA, including take incidental to fishing activity. Fishing activities by U.S. vessels that may incidentally take marine turtles are strictly regulated to restrict certain types of gear, require safe handling procedures for marine turtles that are bycaught, and gear modifications to reduce levels of incidental take. These fishery restrictions are enforced at sea by NMFS and the U.S. Coast Guard, and at fishery landing sites by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA OLE).

Additionally, NOAA OLE works with industry and stakeholders to provide outreach and education to sea turtle measures and regulations.

NOAA OLE participates in joint enforcement inspections and investigations targeting the illegal trade of protected marine products alongside FWS, U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, the Food and Drug Administration, and state enforcement partners.

NOAA OLE and FWS continue to provide counter-wildlife trafficking law enforcement expertise during numerous bi- and multi-lateral international engagements.

NOAA OLE supports efforts to improve the capacity of foreign partners to combat the illegal trade in protected marine products by participating in enforcement and prosecution training workshops in multiple countries. These trainings focus on law enforcement best practices such as evidence collection/control, investigation tools, case preparation, and information sharing, as well as regional fisheries management organization conservation and management measures that address prohibited/protected marine species and mitigating the unintentional take of protected species.

NOAA OLE actively participated in INTERPOL's Project SCALE, which supports member countries in identifying, deterring, and disrupting trafficking of protected marine products. These efforts have resulted in coherent international law enforcement collaboration and effective investigative responses worldwide. NOAA OLE also served on the Executive Board of INTERPOL's Fisheries Crime Working Group.

NOAA OLE supported several technical assistance activities that promote successful global implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (Agreement) and enhance enforcement capacities in source countries. Conducting more thorough fisheries inspections in accordance with the Agreement supports improved detection of IUU fishing and crimes associated with IUU fishing such as the illegal harvest of protected marine species.

k) support fisheries management authorities in implementing turtle mitigation and safe handling practices;

The United States has implemented various requirements to reduce sea turtle bycatch and to reduce injuries when turtles are bycaught. Bycatch reduction measures and safe handling requirements have been implemented in U.S. pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic and Pacific and in certain bottom longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Bycatch reduction

measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic and the California drift gillnet fishery. The United States requires Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp otter trawls, summer flounder trawls in certain areas, and skimmer trawls (40 feet and greater, beginning in 2021). Certain pound net fisheries and scallop dredge fisheries are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions and the severity of injuries if bycaught. The United States also works to transfer turtle "safe" handling practices to increase post-release survivorship and mitigation technologies to international pelagic and coastal fisheries through engagement in the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and through collaborative fishery mitigation and research projects.

l) coordinate efforts at the regional level, involving Parties and bodies with relevant mandates, to identify and address trade, use and other threats, such as fisheries' interactions with marine turtles (particularly bycatch), with a view to supporting multilateral environmental agreements; and

The United States works through the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., ICCAT, IATTC, WCPFC) to implement measures to reduce bycatch of sea turtles and to foster safe handling practices. For example, the United States proposed, and the WCPFC adopted, a revised sea turtle conservation measure that took effect on January 2020 and will result in expanded mitigation requirements for all shallow-set longline fisheries in the area covered by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean ~~n~~ (WCPFC-CMM-2018-04) – a change that will increase requirements to cover approximately 20% of WCPFC longline effort compared to approximately 1% previously. The IATTC also recently strengthened their sea turtle conservation measures to include handling measures, and gear mitigation and reporting requirements for shallow-set fisheries, which will come into force in January 2021 (IATTC-Resolution C-19-04).

18.212 Directed to Parties that are marine turtle range States

Parties that are marine turtle range States are urged to:

a) develop, and where such legislation already exists, conduct a thorough review of legislation that protects marine turtles, taking account of its effectiveness in enforcement and management including direct and incidental harvest, and standardization or alignment with other national and sub-national legislation, neighbouring states, as well as international regulations and commitments;

The six species of sea turtles in the United States are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. NMFS and the FWS administer the Endangered Species Act with respect to marine turtles. NMFS leads conservation and recovery of sea turtles when they are at sea, while FWS has the lead when they are on nesting beaches. The ESA protects sea turtles by prohibiting direct and incidental take of these species, interstate and international trade, and requiring the development and implementation of recovery plans to assist in the recovery of these species.

Sea turtles are under threat from a variety of hazards. Major threats in the United States include damage and changes to nesting and foraging habitats, accidental capture during fishing, entanglement in marine debris, and being hit by boats and ships. To reduce harm to sea turtles, NMFS restricts commercial fishers from using certain kinds of fishing gear (gill nets, long-lines, pound nets, and trawls) that are known to catch large numbers of sea turtles as bycatch.

Sea turtles can be accidentally caught in shrimp nets and drown. To prevent this, NMFS, along with environmental and fishing organizations, developed turtle excluder devices (TED). A TED is a grid of bars with an opening at the top or bottom of a shrimp net, similar to a trap door. Small animals, like shrimp, pass through the grid bars and are caught in the net. When sea turtles and other large animals are accidentally captured in the net, they are deflected by the grid bars and can escape through an opening called a TED flap and swim away. TEDs can dramatically reduce sea turtle death and are required to use while shrimp fishing in some areas.

NMFS works globally to reduce bycatch in fishing operations and address illegal fishing practices to reduce the incidental catch and mortality of fish and other animals including sea turtles. This international work builds on U.S. domestic efforts and includes participation in international agreements, training and education of foreign fisheries, development of international standards and best practices for fishing operations, and enforcement of international laws.

The United States is a Contracting Party to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), developed to enhance the conservation of sea turtles and harmonize standards for their protection throughout the Western Hemisphere. Specifically, the IAC requires Parties to promote the protection and conservation of sea turtle populations and their habitats; to reduce the bycatch, injury and mortality of sea turtles associated with commercial fisheries; to prohibit the intentional take of, and domestic and international trade in, sea turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to foster international cooperation in the research and management of sea turtles.

The United States (represented by the U.S. State Department, NMFS, and FWS) is an active member of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA).

Because of NMFS' jurisdiction in the marine environment, a significant portion of its work is focused on mitigating sea turtle bycatch in commercial and recreational fisheries. NMFS has developed collaborative projects with countries around the world to test TEDs, modified gillnets, circle hooks in longlines and buoy gear.

More information about these efforts can be found in the biennial report to Congress on the international provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act, which can be accessed here: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/international-affairs/identification-iuu-fishing-activities

In addition to working bilaterally with other countries, NMFS has worked through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to adopt sea turtle resolutions that require implementation of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization guidelines, increased observer coverage, increased data reporting, and changes in fishing gear and practices.

b) where domestic harvest of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, is legal, ensure any domestic harvest quotas are established based on robust science-based methods and the principles of sustainability, including accounting for existing quota or no-take quotas in other States' that share marine turtle stock(s), taking into account national enforcement capacity;

Harvest of marine turtles is prohibited in the United States by the ESA.

18.213 Directed to Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other entities

Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities are invited to provide financial or technical assistance for, inter alia:

a) training and capacity building of relevant authorities at the national and regional level, including on the implementation and enforcement of national and international regulations that apply to marine turtles, and on identification, monitoring, reporting and wildlife enforcement capability;

NMFS fishing gear experts train federal and state enforcement agency staff to ensure they are fully capable of enforcing federal ESA requirements, including those to reduce bycatch of sea turtles. NMFS staff conduct workshops on sea turtle safe handling techniques for federally-managed commercial fishery operators. NMFS conducts significant outreach programs to inform fishermen of current requirements and to assist them to ensure compliance.

NMFS also helps to build international capacity by providing training on safe handling and transferring gear mitigation technologies in longline and coastal set-net fisheries. However, key factors in sea turtle decline in international areas include both continued fishery bycatch and persistent poaching of sea turtles and their eggs. Of particular concern is the relationship that may exist between fishery bycatch and wildlife trafficking, given that the bycatch of sea turtles in coastal fisheries may help fuel the black market trade. Activities in Southeast Asia are particularly concerning, as many U.S. managed turtle populations use this region for foraging, migrating, and nesting, and it is likely that turtles from U.S. managed populations are represented in the illegal wildlife trade there. Characterizing the extent of the human activities that negatively impact these sea turtles, understanding the dynamics that drive these practices, and developing mitigation strategies with international partners are needed and have been initiated with both Indonesia and the Philippines.

Through the MTCF (described in 18.211 (a)), a FWS grant was awarded in FY19 to support "*Proactive Enforcement Against the Emerging Marine Turtle Trade in Cambodia*." It was awarded in partnership with the NGO Wildlife Alliance, with the purpose to counter trafficking of marine turtles in Cambodia by generating actionable intelligence on trafficking routes, networks, and wildlife markets across Cambodia while building the capacity and skills of the

nation's wildlife police unit (Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team) and the Cambodian Fisheries Administration to proactively act on marine turtle trade.

Another MTCF grant, "*Tackling the Illegal Trade of Marine Turtles in Vietnam,"* was awarded in partnership with Education for Nature-Vietnam (ENV). The purpose of the project is to reduce marine turtle trafficking in and through Vietnam by deterring the resurgence of operations by known offenders, identifying and eliminating new trafficking operations, and implementing policy and coordination among partners to further protect turtles.

The FWS/OLE has also conducted training to relevant authorities and in range countries when requested.

b) build community and political awareness on the conservation status of marine turtles and on the importance of promoting the conservation of the species through compliance with CITES at the national level;

The FWS and NMFS regularly collaborate with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and NGOs on conservation actions identified in our sea turtle Recovery Plans. The FWS and NMFS outreach efforts include raising awareness of the threats sea turtles face and sharing the science on sea turtle biology and status. NMFS reports to Congress every two years on the status of efforts to develop and implement recovery plans, and on the status of all sea turtle species for which recovery plans have been developed. A copy of this report can be found here: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovering-threatened-and-endangered-species-report-congress-fy-2017-2018

In addition, the MTCF awarded a grant to "*Protecting Sea Turtles in China"* in partnership with WildAid, Inc. China is the country with the single largest demand for sea turtle meat, ornamental products, and for Traditional Chinese Medicine. The purpose of the project is to reduce demand for sea turtle products in China by implementing mass media campaigns designed to influence consumer behavior.

Another MTCF grant is titled "*Reducing Demand for Hawksbill Turtle Shell Products and Supporting Law Enforcement at Trading Points of Turtle Shell Raw Material in Indonesia"* and was awarded in partnership with the Turtle Foundation, USA. Global hawksbill populations have declined by 90% in the last century. The purpose of the project is to counter wildlife trafficking in Indonesia by utilizing consumer outreach campaigns to reduce the demand for sea turtle products and by supporting law enforcement efforts at previously identified manufacturing centers and trading points.

c) research into the socioeconomics associated with the legal and illegal harvest and use of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, including assessments of the sustainability of alternative livelihood options for communities depending on marine turtles and the motivations for their use;

Harvest of marine turtles in the United States and by any person under U.S. jurisdiction is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act.

d) research that establishes a baseline for the status and distribution of marine turtles in the different countries/regions; and

The United States conducts a significant research into the status, distribution, and threats to marine turtles. NMFS and the FWS have developed plans to guide research and management to improve the health and long-term survival of each sea turtle species. Research on marine turtles in the United States is authorized by scientific research permits issued under the authority of Section 10 of the ESA. Each research permit application is evaluated to ensure the research would contribute to the recovery of sea turtles species and populations before a permit is issued.

The FWS and NMFS conduct and fund research to determine and monitor sea turtle status and trends as well as foundational research on sea turtle biology and ecology. This includes funding for projects both domestically and internationally, in recognition of the fact that sea turtles are highly migratory and are typically considered shared international resources. Therefore, programmatic efforts in international locations help to fill information gaps, but also collect data to monitor nesting and foraging populations, characterize levels of bycatch in coastal fisheries, and understand levels of direct killing of adults, juveniles, and eggs), and build community or institutional capacity for conservation and management.

FWS and NMFS integrate these findings along with other relevant research findings to fulfill ESA mandates (e.g., Section 7 Biological Consultations to ensure Federal actions do not jeopardize the existence of listed species), and conduct Status Reviews/Five Year Reviews for all sea turtle species listed under the ESA. In the Status Reviews/Five Year Review, the NMFS and FWS review each species' status and distribution as well as the current threats.

e) research into the scale and impact that national (and its international) artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, have on marine turtle populations and their linkage to illegal trade.

NMFS has a National Observer Program comprising six regional observer programs. Information on the observer programs can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NMFS identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NMFS' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.

Through the information provided by the observer programs, NMFS implements regulations to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in fisheries. Further, the United States evaluates all Federal actions that may affect sea turtles through the Section 7 process of the ESA, as well as the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additionally, NMFS and FWS provide assistance to understand and assess impacts to turtles in international coastal artisanal and commercial fisheries through cooperative research projects, and actively work to test gear modifications in international fisheries as well as transfer gear modification technologies that have proven effective in reducing sea turtle bycatch under experimental and in-situ fishery conditions.

18.214 Directed to the Secretariat, Parties and other organizations

Parties, the Secretariat and relevant multilateral agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), its Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), and the Ramsar Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) are encouraged to communicate and collaborate with each other on the management and sustainable use of marine turtles to ensure the compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of marine turtles.

The United States (represented by the U.S. State Department, NMFS and FWS) is an active member of the IOSEA and IAC. The United States regularly communicates and collaborates on the conservation and management of sea turtles to increase compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, develop measures to reduce and eliminate threats, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of sea turtles. These efforts also include conducting status assessments, analyzing population trends, and identifying conservation priorities through the IOSEA and IAC regions.

U.S. Response to CITES Notification 2021/065 on *Marine Turtles (Cheloniidae spp. and Dermochelyidae spp.)*; Status of implementation of Decisions 18.211 to 18.214, including any planned implementation activities

18.211 Directed to Parties

Parties are urged to:

a) review the findings of the study presented in information document CoP18 Inf. 18 and use these to inform targeted conservation and management efforts;

The study results have been shared with the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (MTCF). Coordinator within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The U.S. Congress passed the Marine Turtle Conservation Act in 2004 in response to the decline of many marine turtle populations worldwide and the serious threats to their long-term survival. The primary purpose of the Act is to provide financial support for projects that conserve nesting populations and habitat and address other threats to the survival of marine turtles in foreign countries. The study findings could prove useful in informing or even shaping MTCF requests for funding as related to capacity building for addressing illegal trade of marine turtles. Please refer to the response to Decision 18.213 for more information about particularly relevant grant awards issued for the period 2019-2020, which address the trafficking of marine turtle parts or products.

c) develop and/or update management and action plans for the conservation of marine turtles inclusive of the recommendations in information document CoP18 Inf. 18;

The U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the development and implementation of recovery plans for threatened and endangered species native to the United States, unless such a plan would not promote conservation of the species. A recovery plan serves as a road map for species recovery—the plan outlines the path and tasks required to restore and secure self-sustaining wild populations. Recovery plans are developed with federal, state, tribal, local governmental, nongovernmental, and other interested parties. If successfully implemented, recovery plans result in a listed species being reclassified from endangered to threatened status, or result in the delisting and removal of the species from ESA protections.

Recovery plans must incorporate, at a minimum:

- A description of site-specific management actions necessary to achieve species recovery;
- Objective, measurable criteria which, when met, would result in a determination that the species be delisted; and
- Estimates of the time and costs required to achieve the plan's goal.

The FWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have developed the following Recovery Plans:

Green turtle:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-population-atlantic-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-east-pacific-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas

Hawksbill:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-hawksbill-turtle-eretmochelys-imbricata
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-hawksbill-turtles-us-caribbean-sea-atlantic-ocean-and-gulf

Kemp's ridley:

- https://www.fws.gov/kempsridley/Finals/kempsridley_revision2.pdf

Leatherback:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-leatherback-turtle-dermochelys-coriacea
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-leatherback-turtles-us-caribbean-atlantic-and-gulf-mexico

Loggerhead:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-loggerhead-turtle-caretta-caretta
- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-northwest-atlantic-population-loggerhead-sea-turtle-caretta

Olive ridley:

- https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovery-plan-us-pacific-populations-olive-ridley-turtle-lepidochelys-olivacea

f) improve monitoring, detection and law enforcement activities related to marine turtles in coastal areas and at transaction points (e.g. in the marketplace, online, maritime areas, and at air- and seaports);

The United States already has effective and robust federal, state and local mechanisms in place. FWS Office of Law Enforcement (FWS/OLE) conduct inspections at the U.S. major international airports, ocean ports, and border crossings to monitor legal and illegal wildlife trade. In addition, FWS/OLE conducts inspection blitzes at international mail processing facilities. Special agents and wildlife inspectors within the FWS/OLE work with other federal,

state and tribal conservation partners across the United States to investigate these potential wildlife crimes.

FWS/OLE special agents regularly work in combatting wildlife trafficking online. FWS/OLE has built strong partnerships with entities in the private sector that are uniquely positioned to institute policies to address the illegal wildlife trade and educate their users. One successful example is FWS/OLE partnership with eBay to identify suspected illicit wildlife products for sale. By working together, eBay has significantly reduced the volume of suspected illegal wildlife products on their platform.

NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA OLE) conducts domestic patrols, monitoring, and investigations at sea in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard and state partners targeting commercial gear compliance in regards to sea turtle measures. Please see the response for 18.211 j) for additional information.

g) collect samples of marine turtles for DNA analysis, including from seized specimens, to determine species involved and populations of origin and provide these to forensic and other research institutions capable of reliably determining the origin or age of the samples in support of, for example, research, investigations and prosecutions;

NMFS houses substantial resources for sea turtle research and casework. The NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) Forensic Laboratory uses genetics to identify sea turtle species and populations for law enforcement. The NWFSC Forensic laboratory has locations in Charleston, SC and Seattle, WA, and conducts their work in secure facilities, with evidence handling and scientific protocols that are validated for forensic use.

The NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWC) houses a national sea turtle genetics laboratory in La Jolla, California. The SWC partners with researchers around the world to collect and archive samples and conduct analyses to inform conservation management. This research includes determining population structure and defining Units to Conserve (UTC); conducting stock identification of sea turtle fisheries bycatch and strandings; and enhancing population assessments by improving knowledge of sea turtle life history, ecology and behavior, population vital rates, and demography.

In situations where genetic samples cannot be exported to the United States, NMFS works collaboratively with international partners to build in-country capacity and provide training to ensure standardization of sample collection, archiving, and laboratory analysis.

i) ascertain key trade routes, methods, volumes, and trade 'hot-spots' using available technologies, and enforce national and international regulations or other mechanisms that apply to marine turtles take and trade;

The FWS/OLE has seized over two hundred shipments containing sea turtle parts or products (*Cheloniidae* and *Dermochelydae*) since January 2018. These shipments were in-transit through the United States to Asia, originating from Pacific Islands and Central America. The majority of the seizures (86%) were shell products, carapaces, jewelry, and meat. The remaining 14% of the

seizures reported for the period were sea turtle eggs, leather products, bodies (bones or skull mounts) and medicinals.

The United States continues to practice best methods to share information with relevant authorities. FWS/OLE has noticed a trend of commercial shipments of sea turtle parts from Caribbean and South American countries destined to Asia transiting the United States. The FWS/OLE interdicted an in-transit shipment of 1,423 sea turtle scutes covered in blue chalk that was declared as "plastic recycle" destined to Asia. Two species identified in this shipment were the Hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and the Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). The United States continues to closely monitor in-transit shipments for illegal wildlife products.

j) improve accountability for the practices undertaken by all vessels and improve the monitoring and control related to CITES-listed marine turtles at landing sites;

Incidental take of marine turtles is prohibited by the ESA, including take incidental to fishing activity. Fishing activities by U.S. vessels that may incidentally take marine turtles are strictly regulated to restrict certain types of gear, require safe handling procedures for marine turtles that are bycaught, and gear modifications to reduce levels of incidental take. These fishery restrictions are enforced at sea by NMFS and the U.S. Coast Guard, and at fishery landing sites by the NOAA OLE.

Additionally, NOAA OLE works with industry and stakeholders to provide outreach and education to sea turtle measures and regulations.

NOAA OLE participates in joint enforcement inspections and investigations targeting the illegal trade of protected marine products alongside FWS, U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, the Food and Drug Administration, and state enforcement partners.

NOAA OLE and FWS continue to provide counter-wildlife trafficking law enforcement expertise during numerous bi- and multi-lateral international engagements.

NOAA OLE supports efforts to improve the capacity of foreign partners to combat the illegal trade in protected marine products by participating in enforcement and prosecution training workshops in multiple countries. These trainings focus on law enforcement best practices such as evidence collection/control, investigation tools, case preparation, and information sharing, as well as regional fisheries management organization conservation and management measures that address prohibited/protected marine species and mitigating the unintentional take of protected species.

NOAA OLE actively participated in INTERPOL's Project SCALE, which supports member countries in identifying, deterring, and disrupting trafficking of protected marine products. These efforts have resulted in coherent international law enforcement collaboration and effective investigative responses worldwide. NOAA OLE also served on the Executive Board of INTERPOL's Fisheries Crime Working Group.

NOAA OLE supported several technical assistance activities that promote successful global implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (Agreement) and enhance enforcement capacities in source countries. Conducting more thorough fisheries inspections in accordance with the Agreement supports improved detection of IUU fishing and crimes associated with IUU fishing such as the illegal harvest of protected marine species.

k) support fisheries management authorities in implementing turtle mitigation and safe handling practices;

The United States has implemented various requirements to reduce sea turtle bycatch and to reduce injuries when turtles are bycaught. Bycatch reduction measures and safe handling requirements have been implemented in U.S. pelagic longline fisheries in the Atlantic and Pacific and in certain bottom longline fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Bycatch reduction measures are also mandatory in certain federally managed gillnet fisheries including the mid-Atlantic and the California drift gillnet fishery. The United States requires Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp otter trawls, summer flounder trawls in certain areas, and skimmer trawls (40 feet and greater, beginning in 2021). Certain pound net fisheries and scallop dredge fisheries are also regulated to reduce sea turtle interactions and the severity of injuries if bycaught. The United States also works to transfer turtle "safe" handling practices to increase post-release survivorship and mitigation technologies to international pelagic and coastal fisheries through engagement in the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and through collaborative fishery mitigation and research projects.

l) coordinate efforts at the regional level, involving Parties and bodies with relevant mandates, to identify and address trade, use and other threats, such as fisheries' interactions with marine turtles (particularly bycatch), with a view to supporting multilateral environmental agreements; and

The United States works through the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (e.g., ICCAT, IATTC, WCPFC) to implement measures to reduce bycatch of sea turtles and to foster safe handling practices. For example, the United States proposed, and the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) adopted, a revised sea turtle conservation measure that took effect on January 2020 and will result in expanded mitigation requirements for all shallow-set longline fisheries in the Convention area (WCPFC-CMM-2018-04) – a change that will increase requirements to cover approximately 20% of WCPFC longline effort compared to approximately 1% previously. The IATTC also recently strengthened their sea turtle conservation measures to include handling measures, and gear mitigation and reporting requirements for shallow-set fisheries, which came into force in January 2021 (IATTC-Resolution C-19-04).

18.212 Directed to Parties that are marine turtle range States

Parties that are marine turtle range States are urged to:

a) develop, and where such legislation already exists, conduct a thorough review of legislation that protects marine turtles, taking account of its effectiveness in enforcement and management including direct and incidental harvest, and standardization or alignment with other national and sub-national legislation, neighbouring states, as well as international regulations and commitments;

The six species of sea turtles in the United States are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. NMFS and the FWS administer the Endangered Species Act with respect to marine turtles. NMFS leads conservation and recovery of sea turtles when they are at sea, while FWS has the lead when they are on nesting beaches. The ESA prohibits the take of sea turtles, which includes pursuing, killing, wounding, harassing and harming the species and the habitat on which it depends, unless this take is both incidental to otherwise lawful activities and permitted under the law. There are State and U.S. Territory laws designed to protect sea turtles, including numerous local ordinances throughout the southeastern U.S. and Gulf of Mexico with provisions ranging from local lighting ordinances on nesting beaches to requirements to use Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in certain fisheries. The ESA also protects sea turtles from interstate and international trade, and requires the development and implementation of recovery plans to assist in the recovery of these species.

Sea turtles are under threat from a variety of hazards. Major threats in the United States include damage and changes to nesting and foraging habitats, accidental capture during fishing, entanglement in marine debris, and being hit by boats and ships. To reduce harm to sea turtles, NMFS restricts commercial fishers from using certain kinds of fishing gear (gill nets, long-lines, pound nets, and trawls) that are known to catch large numbers of sea turtles as bycatch.

Sea turtles can be accidentally caught in shrimp nets and drown. To prevent this, NMFS, along with environmental and fishing organizations, developed the turtle excluder devices (TED). A TED is a grid of bars with an opening at the top or bottom of a shrimp net, similar to a trap door. Small animals, like shrimp, pass through the grid bars and are caught in the net. When sea turtles and other large animals are accidentally captured in the net, they are deflected by the grid bars and can escape through an opening called a TED flap and swim away. TEDs can dramatically reduce sea turtle death and are required to use while shrimp fishing in some areas.

NMFS works globally to reduce bycatch in fishing operations and address illegal fishing practices to reduce the incidental catch and mortality of fish and other animals including sea turtles. This international work builds on U.S. domestic efforts and includes participation in international agreements, training and education of foreign fisheries, development of international standards and best practices for fishing operations, and enforcement of international laws.

The United States is a Contracting Party to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), developed to enhance the conservation of sea turtles and harmonize standards for their protection throughout the Western Hemisphere. Specifically, the

IAC requires Parties to promote the protection and conservation of sea turtle populations and their habitats; to reduce the bycatch, injury and mortality of sea turtles associated with commercial fisheries; to prohibit the intentional take of, and domestic and international trade in, sea turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to foster international cooperation in the research and management of sea turtles.

The United States (represented by the U.S. State Department, NMFS, and FWS) is an active member of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA).

Because of NMFS' jurisdiction in the marine environment, a significant portion of its work is focused on mitigating sea turtle bycatch in commercial and recreational fisheries. NMFS has developed collaborative projects with countries around the world to test TEDs, modified gillnets, circle hooks in longlines and buoy gear.

More information about these efforts can be found in the biennial report to Congress on the international provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act, which can be accessed here: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/foreign/international-affairs/identification-iuu-fishing-activities

In addition to working bilaterally with other countries, NMFS has worked through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to adopt sea turtle resolutions that require implementation of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization guidelines, increased observer coverage, increased data reporting, and changes in fishing gear and practices.

b) where domestic harvest of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, is legal, ensure any domestic harvest quotas are established based on robust science-based methods and the principles of sustainability, including accounting for existing quota or no-take quotas in other States' that share marine turtle stock(s), taking into account national enforcement capacity;

Harvest of marine turtles is prohibited in the United States by the ESA.

18.213 Directed to Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other entities

Parties, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other entities are invited to provide financial or technical assistance for, inter alia:

a) training and capacity building of relevant authorities at the national and regional level, including on the implementation and enforcement of national and international regulations that apply to marine turtles, and on identification, monitoring, reporting and wildlife enforcement capability;

In 2021, NMFS renewed the "Species in the Spotlight" initiative for Pacific leatherbacks. The Pacific Leatherback Turtle Action Plan builds on our progress and identifies the following priority actions needed in the next 5 years to conserve Pacific leatherbacks: (1) Reduce Fisheries Bycatch and In-Water Harvest, (2) Improve Protection on Nesting Beaches, (3) In-water Research and Monitoring to Inform Conservation Actions, (4) Foster Cooperation with International Partners, and (5) Encourage Public Engagement.

NMFS fishing gear experts train federal and state enforcement agency staff to ensure they are fully capable of enforcing federal ESA requirements, including those to reduce bycatch of sea turtles. NMFS staff conduct workshops on sea turtle safe handling techniques for federally-managed commercial fishery operators. NMFS conducts significant outreach programs to inform fishermen of current requirements and to assist them to ensure compliance.

NMFS also helps to build international capacity by providing training on safe handling and transferring gear mitigation technologies in longline and coastal set-net fisheries. However, key factors in sea turtle decline in international areas include both continued fishery bycatch and persistent poaching of sea turtles and their eggs. Of particular concern is the relationship that may exist between fishery bycatch and wildlife trafficking given that bycatch of sea turtles may help fuel the black market trade. Activities in Southeast Asia are particularly concerning, as many U.S. managed turtle populations use this region for foraging, migrating, and nesting, and it is likely that turtles from U.S. managed populations are represented in the illegal wildlife trade there. Characterizing the extent of the human activities that negatively impact these sea turtles, understanding the dynamics that drive these practices, and developing mitigation strategies with international partners are needed. Current collaborative efforts are ongoing in both Indonesia and the Philippines.

Through the MTCF (described in 18.211 (a)), a FWS grant was awarded in FY19 to support "*Proactive Enforcement Against the Emerging Marine Turtle Trade in Cambodia.*" It was awarded in partnership with the NGO Wildlife Alliance, with the purpose to counter trafficking of marine turtles in Cambodia by generating actionable intelligence on trafficking routes, networks, and wildlife markets across Cambodia while building the capacity and skills of the nation's wildlife police unit (Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team) and the Cambodian Fisheries Administration to proactively act on marine turtle trade.

Another MTCF grant, "*Tackling the Illegal Trade of Marine Turtles in Vietnam,"* was awarded in partnership with Education for Nature-Vietnam (ENV). The purpose of the project is to reduce marine turtle trafficking in and through Vietnam by deterring the resurgence of operations by known offenders, identifying and eliminating new trafficking operations, and implementing policy and coordination among partners to further protect turtles.

The FWS/OLE has also conducted training to relevant authorities and in range countries when requested.

b) build community and political awareness on the conservation status of marine turtles and on the importance of promoting the conservation of the species through compliance with CITES at the national level;

The FWS and NMFS regularly collaborate with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and NGOs on conservation actions identified in our sea turtle Recovery Plans. The FWS and NMFS outreach efforts include raising awareness of the threats sea turtles face and sharing the science on sea turtle biology and status. NMFS reports to Congress every two years on the status of efforts to develop and implement recovery plans, and on the status of all sea turtle species for which recovery plans have been developed. A copy of this report can be found here: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/recovering-threatened-and-endangered-species-report-congress-fy-2017-2018

In addition, the MTCF awarded a grant to "*Protecting Sea Turtles in China"* in partnership with WildAid, Inc. China is the country with the single largest demand for sea turtle meat, ornamental products, and for Traditional Chinese Medicine. The purpose of the project is to reduce demand for sea turtle products in China by implementing mass media campaigns designed to influence consumer behavior.

Another MTCF grant is titled "*Reducing Demand for Hawksbill Turtle Shell Products and Supporting Law Enforcement at Trading Points of Turtle Shell Raw Material in Indonesia"* and was awarded in partnership with the Turtle Foundation, USA. Global hawksbill populations have declined by 90% in the last century. The purpose of the project is to counter wildlife trafficking in Indonesia by utilizing consumer outreach campaigns to reduce the demand for sea turtle products and by supporting law enforcement efforts at previously identified manufacturing centers and trading points.

c) research into the socioeconomics associated with the legal and illegal harvest and use of specimens of marine turtles, including eggs, including assessments of the sustainability of alternative livelihood options for communities depending on marine turtles and the motivations for their use;

Harvest of marine turtles in the United States and by any person under U.S. jurisdiction is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act.

d) research that establishes a baseline for the status and distribution of marine turtles in the different countries/regions; and

The United States conducts a significant research into the status, distribution, and threats to marine turtles. NMFS and the FWS have developed plans to guide research and management to improve the health and long-term survival of each sea turtle species. Research on marine turtles in the United States is authorized by scientific research permits issued under the authority of Section 10 of the ESA. Each research permit application is evaluated to ensure the research would contribute to the recovery of sea turtles species and populations before a permit is issued.

The FWS and NMFS conduct and fund research to determine and monitor sea turtle status and trends as well as foundational research on sea turtle biology and ecology. This includes funding for projects both domestically and internationally, in recognition of the fact that sea turtles are highly migratory and are typically considered shared international resources. Therefore,

programmatic efforts in international locations help to fill information gaps, but also collect data to monitor nesting and foraging populations, characterize anthropogenic threats including levels of bycatch in coastal and pelagic fisheries, and understand levels of direct killing of adults, juveniles, and eggs), and build community or institutional capacity for conservation and management.

FWS and NMFS integrate these findings along with other relevant research findings to fulfill ESA mandates (e.g., Section 7 Biological Consultations to ensure Federal actions do not jeopardize the existence of listed species), and conduct Status Reviews/Five Year Reviews for all sea turtle species listed under the ESA. In the Status Reviews/Five Year Review, the NMFS and FWS review each species' status and distribution as well as the current threats. Below are web links to the reviews:

Leatherback: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/status-review-leatherback-turtle-dermochelys-coriacea;

Kemp's ridley: https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/17048;

Green turtle: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/status-review-green-turtle-chelonia-mydas-under-endangered-species-act;

Loggerhead: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/status-review-loggerhead-sea-turtle-caretta-caretta-under-esa-report-loggerhead;

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/foreign-loggerhead-sea-turtle-dpss-5-year-review#:~:text=A%205%2Dyear%20review%20is,Wildlife%20and%20Plants%20is%20accurate

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/5-year-review-north-pacific-distinct-population-segment-loggerhead-sea-turtle

Olive ridley: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/olive-ridley-sea-turtle-5-year-reviews;

Hawksbill: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/document/hawksbill-sea-turtle-eretmochelys-imbricata-5-year-review-summary-and-evaluation.

e) research into the scale and impact that national (and its international) artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, have on marine turtle populations and their linkage to illegal trade.

NMFS has a National Observer Program comprising six regional observer programs. Information on the observer programs can be found at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers#observer-programs. Through an Annual Determination, pursuant to its authority under the ESA, NMFS identifies U.S. fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Ocean that will be required to take observers upon NMFS' request. The purpose of observing identified fisheries is to learn more about sea turtle interactions in a given fishery, evaluate measures to prevent or reduce sea turtle takes, and implement the prohibition against sea turtle takes.

Through the information provided by the observer programs, NMFS implements regulations to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in fisheries. Further, the United States evaluates all Federal actions that may affect sea turtles through the Section 7 process of the ESA, as well as the environmental review process required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additionally, NMFS and FWS provide assistance to understand and assess impacts to turtles in some international coastal artisanal and commercial fisheries through cooperative research projects in locations where internationally-based non-governmental organization partnerships exist. Such projects are designed to test gear modifications as well as build local capacity to transfer gear modification technologies that have proven effective in reducing sea turtle bycatch under experimental and in-situ fishery conditions. Despite these efforts, wide-scale implementation of mitigation measures in international fisheries is still urgently needed, especially to help support the conservation and recovery of rapidly declining leatherback sea turtle populations.

18.214 Directed to the Secretariat, Parties and other organizations

Parties, the Secretariat and relevant multilateral agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), its Indian Ocean and South-East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC), and the Ramsar Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) are encouraged to communicate and collaborate with each other on the management and sustainable use of marine turtles to ensure the compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of marine turtles.

The United States (represented by the U.S. State Department, NMFS and FWS) is an active member of the IOSEA and IAC. The United States regularly communicates and collaborates on the conservation and management of sea turtles to increase compatibility of activities, optimize resources, promote research, develop measures to reduce and eliminate threats, and enhance synergies concerning the conservation of sea turtles. These efforts also include conducting status assessments, analyzing population trends, characterizing fisheries bycatch levels, and identifying conservation priorities throughout the IOSEA and IAC regions.