

# Newly listed sharks and manta rays: What should Parties do by 14 Sept. 2014:

## Traceability



# Traceability

- Record and trace trade from the country of origin to the country of destination, through:
  - Issuance of appropriate CITES permits or certificates
  - Inclusion of all relevant trade in national annual reports (CITES Trade Database)
  - Identification/verification of specimens
  - collaboration between CITES Authorities and fisheries agencies
  - enhancing enforcement authorities

The image shows a CITES Permit/Certificate form, tilted. The form is titled "CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA" and "CITES". It contains several sections for data entry, including:

- PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.
- EXPORT, RE-EXPORT, RE-CAT, or OTHER (with radio buttons).
- 1. Species (scientific name, address and country)
- 2. Valid until
- 3. Quantity (per kg)
- 4. Date
- 5. Country of origin
- 6. Country of destination
- 7. Date
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# Traceability: Framework for tracing trade

- CITES uses a system of **permits and certificates** to regulate international trade in specimens of shark species which are listed in one of the three Appendices
- An appropriate permit or certificate accompanies shark specimens, which makes their trade **traceable**
- General preconditions for granting such permits/certificates are: specimens were lawfully obtained (**legality**) and their trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species (**sustainability**)

CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.		Original	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		2. Valid until			
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter/Re-exporter (name, address and country)			
3a. Country of import		Signature of the applicant			
5. Special conditions		6. Name, address, national seal/stamp and country of Management Authority			
For live animals, this permit or certificate is only valid if the transport conditions conform to the Guidelines for Transport of Live Animals or, in the case of re-export, to the IATA Live Animals Regulations.					
7a. Purpose of the transaction (see Annex)		7b. Security stamp no.			
8(a). Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		8. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (if any)		10. Appendix no. and source (see Annex)	
8(b). Country of origin		9. Date		11. Quantity (including unit)	
12. Country of origin		Permit no.		Date	
12a. Country of last re-export		Certificate no.		Date	
12b. No. of the operation or date of acquisition					
8(a). Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		8. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (if any)		10. Appendix no. and source (see Annex)	
8(b). Country of origin		9. Date		11. Quantity (including unit)	
12. Country of origin		Permit no.		Date	
12a. Country of last re-export		Certificate no.		Date	
12b. No. of the operation or date of acquisition					
8(a). Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		8. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or numbers (if any)		10. Appendix no. and source (see Annex)	
8(b). Country of origin		9. Date		11. Quantity (including unit)	
12. Country of origin		Permit no.		Date	
12a. Country of last re-export		Certificate no.		Date	
12b. No. of the operation or date of acquisition					
* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, based in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export) — Only for specimens of Appendix I species based in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes — For pre-Convention specimens					
13. This permit/certificate is issued by:					
Place		Date		Security stamp, signature and official seal	
14. Export endorsement		15. Date of Landing/Acceptance number			
Block	Quantity				
A					
B					
C					
D					
Part of export		Date		Signature	
				Official stamp and title	





## Scope of the trade being traced

- Trade = export, import, re-export and introduction from the sea
- Purpose = commercial or non-commercial
- Source = wild (or aquaculture, if any)
- **Shark specimens** in trade include: live or dead animals; cartilage; fresh, frozen or processed fins and meat; dried-salted meat; fishmeal; oil; skin; teeth; trophies; and other parts or derivatives



# Transport of live specimens

- The Convention requires that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment
- Resolution Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) of the Conference of the Parties to CITES recommends that, for as long as the CITES Secretariat and the Standing Committee agree, the IATA LAR (for animals), the IATA PCR (for plants) and the *CITES guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals and plants* in their most recent edition be deemed to meet CITES transport requirements



# Document control and recordkeeping

- Effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention depend largely on control over the issuance, inspection and acceptance of CITES documentation
- Each Party maintains records of its CITES trade and submits annual trade reports, which are available through the CITES trade database



# ICCWC and other collaboration

- Multi-agency (and cross-sectoral and trans-disciplinary) cooperation and partnerships at the local, state or provincial, national, regional and global levels (as well as between these levels) are essential.
- An intergovernmental initiative, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), was established in November 2010.  
Its partners are:
  - CITES
  - INTERPOL
  - UNODC
  - World Bank
  - World Customs Organization
- Aims = facilitating multi-agency cooperation, materials and tools to enhance knowledge and skills, research on the drivers and scale and value of wildlife crime and related offences and national assessments of scope of illegal wildlife trafficking and associated responses.





# Cooperation with IATA and fishery/trade sectors

- There is **longstanding cooperation between CITES and IATA**, as reflected in Resolution Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP16) on *Transport of live specimens*
- Efforts are underway to enhance this cooperation through the **development of a cooperative MoU between the IATA and CITES secretariats**
- **Observers in CITES meetings** include the: International Convention for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas; Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre; Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; International Coalition of Fisheries Associations; Ornamental Fish International; International Caviar Importers Association; Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council; World Association of Zoos and Aquariums; China Aquatic Products Processing and Marketing Alliance; Marine Products Association; Precious Coral Protection and Development Association





# Thank you for your attention!

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

