

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION FOR SEABIRDS AND SHARKS

PREPARED BY: IOTC SECRETARIAT, 14 NOVEMBER, 2012

PURPOSE

To provide the Scientific Committee with the opportunity to update and comment on the current status of development and implementation of National Plans of Action for seabirds and sharks, by each CPC.

BACKGROUND

In 1999, member countries of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) developed the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA–Sharks; FAO 1999).

The IPOA–Sharks suggests that members develop a National Plan of Action if their vessels conduct targeted fishing for sharks or if they regularly catch sharks in fisheries targeting other species.

The IPOA–Sharks (FAO 1999) has the objective, “to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use” and prescribes the following aims:

- Ensure that shark catches from directed and non-directed fisheries are sustainable.
- Assess threats to shark populations, determine and protect critical habitats and implement harvesting strategies consistent with the principles of biological sustainability and rational long-term economic use.
- Identify and provide special attention, in particular to vulnerable or threatened shark stocks.
- Improve and develop frameworks for establishing and coordinating effective consultation involving all stakeholders in research, management and educational initiatives within and between States.
- Minimize unutilized incidental catches of sharks.
- Contribute to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem structure and function.
- Minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with article 7.2.2.(g) of the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* (for example, requiring the retention of sharks from which fins are removed).
- Encourage full use of dead sharks.
- Facilitate improved species-specific catch and landings data and monitoring of shark catches.
- Facilitate the identification and reporting of species-specific biological and trade data.

The IPOA Sharks requires each member nation that take shark in their fisheries to prepare a shark assessment report (SAR) with the aim of identifying conservation, management and any other issues associated with the shark catch. If necessary, these issues can then be addressed in a NPOA–Sharks. The SAR is to be updated regularly to report the status of shark stocks as assessments are made and to identify gaps in knowledge. The NPOA–Sharks requires collection and ongoing synthesis of compatible data at the appropriate resolution, including *inter alia* commercial data and data leading to improved species identification and, eventually, abundance indices.

The shark data collected by IOTC CPCs for trans-boundary, highly migratory and high seas shark stocks should be done through international collaboration and data sharing systems and all shark data should be made available to relevant subregional and regional fisheries organisations, and the FAO (IPOA–Sharks 1999).

At the 14th Session of the SC, the SC **NOTED** the following:

- that the original purpose of the FAO National Plans of Action for Seabirds (NPOA–Seabirds) in 1998 was to address concerns about longline fishing. However, recent information has shown significant concerns about seabird bycatch in several other capture fisheries, especially gillnet fishing. The 2009 FAO Best

Practice Technical Guidelines, developed to assist in the preparation of NPOA-Seabirds, explicitly includes advice on longline, trawl and gillnet fisheries.

- that species such as cormorants and migratory shearwaters (which are common in coastal waters of many IOTC coastal states), are known to be especially vulnerable to bycatch in gillnet fisheries. CPCs operating gillnet fisheries were strongly **ENCOURAGED** to go through an NPOA-Seabirds assessment exercise. BirdLife International offered assistance to CPCs wishing to assess the impacts of gillnet fishing in their national fisheries.
- the current status of development and implementation of Nation Plans of Action for sharks and **RECOMMENDED** that all CPCs without an NPOA-Sharks expedite the development and implementation of their NPOA-Sharks, and to report progress to the WPEB in 2012, recalling that NPOA-Sharks are a framework that should facilitate estimation of shark catches, and development and implementation of appropriate management measures, which should also enhance the collection of bycatch data and compliance with IOTC Resolutions.

DISCUSSION

Prior to the Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch in 2012, the Secretariat circulated the table adopted by the SC for further comment and updating by each of the 33 CPCs (31 Members and 2 Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties). Comments and updates were received from 6 CPCs, which were incorporated into the table provided at Appendix A. At the WPEB meeting additional comments were received and these were also incorporated into the table at Appendix A.

RECOMMENDATION/S

That the Scientific Committee **NOTE** the current status of development and implementation of National Plans of Action for sharks and seabirds, by each CPC.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: 2012: Status of development and implementation of National Plans of Action (NPOA) for sharks and seabirds

FAO 1999. [The international plan of action for the conservation and management of sharks](#). United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Rome.

APPENDIX A

2012 : STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION (NPOA) FOR SHARKS AND SEABIRDS

CPC	Sharks	Date of Implementation	Seabirds	Date of implementation	Comments
MEMBERS					
Australia		14-Apr-2004		2006	Sharks: 2 nd NPOA-Sharks (Shark-plan 2) was released in July 2012, along with an operational strategy for implementation: http://www.daff.gov.au/fisheries/environment/sharks/sharkplan2 Seabirds: Has implemented a Threat Abatement Plan [TAP] for the Incidental Catch (or Bycatch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations since 1998. The present TAP took effect from 2006 and largely fulfills the role of an NPOA in terms of longline fisheries. The 2006 TAP is currently under review. Also currently undertaking an assessment of seabird bycatch in trawl, gillnet and purse seine fisheries, and will develop an NPOA to bring together fisheries plans and actions to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in longline, trawl and gillnet fisheries.
Belize					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
China		–		–	Sharks: Development has not begun. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
–Taiwan,China		May 2006		May 2006	Sharks: No revision currently planned. Seabirds: No revision currently planned.
Comoros		–		–	Sharks: Development has not begun. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
Eritrea					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
European Union		5 Feb 2009		–	Sharks: Approved on 05-Feb-2009 and it is currently being implemented. Seabirds: Currently being finalised for adoption in the last quarter of 2011.
France (territories)					Sharks: Approved on 05-Feb-2009 but not yet implemented. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Guinea					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
India					Sharks: Currently being drafted with the assistance of BOBP-IGO Seabirds: India has determined that seabird interactions are not a problem for their fleets.
Indonesia		–		–	Sharks: NPOA guidelines developed and released for public comment among stakeholders in 2010 (funded by ACIAR Australia—DGCF). Training to occur in 2011, including data collection for sharks based on forms of statistical data to national standards (by DGCF (supported by ACIAR Australia). Implementation expected late 2011/early 2012. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
Iran, Islamic Republic of		–		–	Sharks: Have communicated to all fishing cooperatives the IOTC resolutions on sharks. Have in place a ban on the retention of live sharks. Seabirds: I.R. Iran determined that seabird interactions are not a problem for their fleet as they consist of gillnet vessels only.

Japan		03-Dec-2009		03-Dec-2009	Sharks: NPOA–Shark assessment report submitted to COFI in Jan. 2011 Seabirds: NPOA–Seabird implementation report submitted to COFI in Jan. 2011.
Kenya					Sharks: Development has not begun. Scheduled for development in 2012. Sharks are considered a target species by Kenya. Seabirds: Development has not begun. Scheduled for development in 2012. Kenya has a single longliner targeting swordfish and no seabird interactions have been reported to date.
Korea, Republic of		–		–	Sharks: Approved on 18/08/2011 but not yet implemented. Seabirds: Early stages of development.
Madagascar		–		–	Sharks: Development has not begun. Seabirds: Development has not begun. Note: A fisheries monitoring system is in place in order to ensure compliance by vessels with the IOTC’s shark and seabird conservation and management measures.
Malaysia		2006			Sharks: No update received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Maldives, Republic of		–		–	Sharks: An earlier draft of the NOPA is available: Gaps/issues that arose following the total shark ban have been identified through support from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. Presently Maldives is seeking further support from BOBLME Project to finalize the plan and associated regulation to be published in Government Gazette. Seabirds: Article 12 of IPOA states that if a ‘problem exists’ CPCs adopt an NPOA. IOTC Resolution 05/09 suggests CPCs to report on seabirds to the IOTC Scientific Committee if the issue is appropriate’. Maldives considers that seabirds are not an issue in Maldives fisheries, both in the pole-and-line fishery and in the longline fishery. The new longline fishing regulations has provision on mitigation measures on seabird bycatch. Maldives will be reporting on seabirds to the appropriate technical Working Party meetings of IOTC.
Mauritius					Sharks: Currently being drafted. Seabirds: Drafting will commence upon completion of NPOA–Sharks. In the meantime fishing companies have been requested to implement all mitigation measures as provided in the IOTC Resolutions.
Mozambique		–		–	Sharks: Development has not begun. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
Oman, Sultanate of					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Pakistan					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Philippines		Sept. 2009		–	Sharks: Under periodic review. Shark catches for 2010 provided to the Secretariat. Seabirds: Development has not begun. No seabird interactions recorded.
Seychelles, Republic of		Apr-2007		–	Sharks: NPOA-sharks to be reviewed in 2012. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
Sierra Leone					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Sri Lanka					Sharks: An NPOA-sharks is planned for development in 2012 and an update will be provided at the next SC meeting. Seabirds: Sri Lanka has determined that seabird interactions are not a problem for their fleets.
Sudan					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.

Tanzania, United Republic of		–		–	Sharks: Initial discussions have commenced. Seabirds: Initial discussions have commenced. Note: Terms and conditions related to protected sharks and seabirds contained within fishing licenses.
Thailand		23-Nov-2005		–	Sharks: Second NPOA-sharks currently being drafted. Seabirds: Development has not begun.
United Kingdom	n.a.	–	n.a.	–	Not applicable: British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago) waters are a Marine Protected Area closed to fishing except recreational fishing around Diego Garcia. For sharks, UK is the 24 th signatory to the Convention on Migratory Species 'Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks' which extends the agreement to UK Overseas Territories including British Indian Ocean Territories; Section 7 (10) (e) of the <i>Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance</i> refers to recreational fishing and requires sharks to be released alive. No seabirds are caught in the recreational fishery.
Vanuatu					Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
Yemen	??		??		Sharks: No information received by the Secretariat. Seabirds: No information received by the Secretariat.
COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES					
Senegal		25-Sept-2006		–	Sharks: The Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission supported the development of a NPOA-sharks for Senegal in 2005. Other activities conducted include the organization of consultations with industry, the investigation of shark biology and social -economics of shark fisheries). The NPOA is currently being revised. Consideration is being made to the inclusion of minimum mesh size, minimum shark size, and a ban on shark finning. Seabirds: The need for a NPOA-seabirds has not yet been assessed.
South Africa, Republic of		–		2008	Sharks: The gazetting of the draft NPOA-sharks for public comment has been approved by the Minister of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (6 July 2012). Seabirds: Published in August 2008 and fully implemented. The NPOA-seabirds has been earmarked for review.

Colour key	
NPOA Completed	
Drafting being finalised	
Drafting commenced	
Not begun	