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



Thirtieth meeting of the Animals Committee Geneva (Switzerland), 16-21 July 2018

#### Species specific matters

#### Aquatic species

Eels (Anguilla spp.)

REPORT FROM THE 2ND MEETING OF THE RANGE STATES FOR THE EUROPEAN EEL (ANGUILLA ANGUILLA) UNDER THE CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

- 1. This document has been submitted by the Secretariat on behalf of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).\*
- 2. As was mentioned during agenda items on the European Eel in both AC26 and SC69, the species is listed on Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and there is significant scope for collaboration between the two Secretariats.
- 3. CMS convened a first meeting of Range States to the European Eel, in Galway, Ireland 13-14 October, 2016. The meeting report can be found <a href="https://example.com/here/beta-bases/b
- 4. As outlined in <u>Concerted Action 12.1</u> adopted at CMS COP12, the CMS Secretariat was requested to convene a second range State meeting. This meeting was convened in Malmo, Sweden, from 15 16 May, 2018, with the support of the Sargasso Sea Commission.
- 5. Every attempt was made to try and arrange this meeting back to back with the CITES Workshop on Eels (Anguilla spp.) called for in CITES Decision 17.186. However, while the two Secretariats liaised closely, it was logistically not possible to convene the two meetings together. In order to maximise synergies, each Secretariat attended the other Convention's respective meeting.

#### Outcomes of the Meeting

- 6. The meeting decided on the need to explore options for a coordination, monitoring and feedback mechanism for all actors to assess the efficiency of implementation of measures for the conservation and recovery of European Eels.
- 7. The outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Range States for the European Eel (*A. anguilla*) are included in Annex I to this document.

The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.

Recommendation	
8.	The Animals Committee is invited to take note of this document.

## **Second Meeting of Range States for the European Eel**

Malmö, Sweden, 15-16 May 2018

UNEP/CMS/Eels2/Outcome

#### **OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING**

#### Elements for Strengthening International Conservation of the European Eel

The meeting considered information on activities taking place related to the assessment, conservation and management of the European Eel, within and beyond the EU. Discussions following presentations from experts, country representatives, IGOs and NGOs involved in eel conservation identified certain gaps and opportunities as well as advantages to having stronger international cooperation for the conservation of European Eels. The meeting highlighted the necessity of taking into account all threats affecting eels throughout their life cycle and throughout their range including the High Seas.

The group identified the following areas, which add value and complement current efforts, and recognized the need to include all Range States and destination countries.

### **Imperatives for International Cooperation**

Explore options for a coordination, monitoring and feedback mechanism for all actors to assess the efficiency of implementation of measures for the conservation and recovery of European Eels.

- Discuss what is being done and what needs to be done better.
- Help to raise awareness among all stakeholders.
- · Consider and evaluate advice on the conservation status of the species
- · Address gaps in knowledge
- · Address gaps in international cooperation to conserve and manage the species

The proposed cooperation mechanism could undertake the following actions:

- Move towards common goals and standards (shared objectives)
- Establish measures to protect the Sargasso Sea, by building on the EBSA status, and by including data collection and sharing mechanisms, connectivity issues, and engagement in the ABNJ process
- Promote a common understanding of the pressures on the species including demand in Range and non-Range States
- Involve non-Range States in the implementation of measures to reduce the pressure on the species.
- · Knowledge sharing among the Range States of all Anguilla species

#### Opportunities to complement existing regimens and fill Gaps

- · Coordination of technical and scientific advice and a feedback mechanism
- Capacity-building and knowledge transfer, including guidelines and methodologies, (noting that information exists but dissemination mechanisms are needed).
- · Awareness raising
- Partnerships

#### **Other Considerations**

- Take into account ongoing reviews and developments:
  - EU Regulation evaluation and other initiatives
  - o Ongoing discussion towards a GFCM Eel Management Plan
  - o CITES Decisions and the Review of Significant Trade process
  - o IUCN Red List Assessment

- o ICES advice
- Need to quickly address the conservation status of the species
- Need for funding and resource mobilization

### **Way Forward**

- The meeting decided that there is a potential for international cooperation to address gaps and challenges in European Eel conservation.
- In this context, the CMS as a global mechanism could address many of these issues. Based on the above
  modalities, there is a potential for CMS to begin consultations on setting up such a mechanism for more
  coordinated and comprehensive European Eel conservation.
- A negotiation process for strengthening international cooperation should take into consideration ongoing reviews of European Eel policies, including those taking place in the EU, the GFCM, CITES, IUCN and ICES.
- Consideration should also be taken of the need to reinforce action as soon as possible given the species' Critically Endangered conservation status.