

Answers from South America
Pacific
on regional priorities and needs

Which of the tools provided by this workshop will be the most useful for implementing the CITES shark listings?

- Identification guides for shark species (for different types of stakeholders).
- Software presented by FAO for the identification of sharks using photographs of their fins. Consider retroactive calculations that provide the length of the species and the weight.
- Techniques for species identification using DNA//PCR. Look for funds (CITES) for countries in the region to get equipment and build capacity for species identification. Consider also genetic evaluation of populations through the samples collected.
- Create a standardized model form (using the IATTC form as a starting point), similar to what was created in Central America, but it is necessary for the region, or for each individual country to formally adopt one.
- The chain of custody that Ecuador implemented through its Shark National Plan of Action.
- Spaghetti tagging programs. Take advantage of the initiatives that are being developed by countries in the region such as Chile-Perú through the Humboldt Project that will begin in 2014 for satellite tagging of sharks.

What plans do you have for sharing this information with relevant government agencies in your country?

- To inform each of the relevant agencies in the country of the actions taken, to define roles and responsibilities for the proper implementation of the CITES shark listings.

What additional information is necessary for the effective implementation of the CITES shark listings?

- A regional workshop on NDFs.
- Creation of regional tariff codes for sharks to allow better traceability.
- There is information that would allow ecological risk assessments for shark populations, using secondary information (natural history).

What are the most important next steps for preparation of effective implementation of these listings?

1. Regional workshop on NDFs.
2. Improve the administrative capacity for each of the countries.
3. Conduct ecological risk assessments of the shark populations, based on secondary information (natural history).
4. Definition of regional Tariff Codes for shark products to allow better traceability.