12th MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

## Manila, Philippines, 23 - 28 October 2017

Agenda Item 26.2

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| **CMS** | | |
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## PROPOSAL FOR A CONCERTED ACTION FOR

## THE EUROPEAN EEL *(Anguilla anguilla)*

## ALREADY LISTED ON APPENDIX II OF THE CONVENTION

Summary:

The Government of the Principality of Monaco, together with the Sargasso Sea Commission and the CMS Secretariat have submitted the attached proposal\* for a Concerted Action for the European Eel (*Anguilla anguilla)* in accordance with the process elaborated in paragraph 4 and Annex 3 of Resolution 11.13.

\*The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CMS 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.

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| **CONCERTED ACTION ON THE EUROPEAN EEL**  ***(Anguilla anguilla)*** | |
| **Proponent** | The Government of the Principality of Monaco, in collaboration with the Sargasso Sea Commission (SSC) and the CMS Secretariat.  Monaco proposed the listing of *Anguilla anguilla* on Appendix II of CMS in 2014. The SSC had commissioned the basic science study for the listing of *Anguilla anguilla* under Appendix II – which Monaco drew on in making its case for the listing at the Scientific Council and the COP in 2014. The SSC subsequently worked with the CMS Secretariat, Monaco, the IUCN Anguillid Eel Specialist Group (AESG) and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) to bring European Eel Range States together at an initial workshop in Galway, Ireland in 2016. |
| **Target species, lower taxon or population, or group of taxa with needs in common** | Class: Actinopterygii  Order: Anguilliformes  Family: Anguillidae  Genus: Anguilla  Species: Anguilla anguilla  Listed in CMS Appendix II, 2014 |
| **Geographical range** | The growth stage of the European Eel is found in aquatic habitats of varying salinity, such as freshwater bodies, estuaries and coastal waters (Moriarty and Dekker 1997; ICES, 2009). A proportion of the European Eel’s life is also spent in the open ocean, both in Range States’ Exclusive Economic Zones and the High Seas.  Its range is described as the North Cape in Norway, southwards along the coast of Europe, all coasts of the Mediterranean and of North Africa, as well as Iceland (Schmidt, 1922; Dekker, 2003). |
| **Activities and expected outcomes** | 1. Convene a Policy Meeting of Range States to discuss the parameters of a potential CMS instrument for the European eel.   A first meeting has already been held in Galway, Ireland, in October 2016. Representatives from some 11 Range States and scientists from more than 10 countries attended. The meeting, focussed on the gaps in scientific knowledge relating to the species and its conservation needs. As recorded in the Meeting Report, participants recommended a second meeting – with a broader participation from range states – including those outside the EU. The Meeting generally supported the case for developing a CMS instrument. This proposition would need to be further developed by a well-attended meeting of Range State Governments.  The meeting would be planned for early 2018, convened by the CMS Secretariat with financial and material support from Monaco and the SSC.   1. Undertake a survey of Range States to identify gaps in conservation and management of the species   This would provide a basis to prepare discussions for the second meeting. No financial outlay would be required by Range States.   1. Undertake a detailed background assessment of the comparative advantages of developing a CMS Instrument.   Cost would be met by the Sargasso Sea Commission   1. Identify actions that complement both the 2016 CITES COP17 decision and the IUCN World Conservation Council 2016 Resolution that relate to anguillid eels. 2. Encourage improved data flow/collection to ICES for annual reporting and AESG for Red List assessment in 2018. 3. Engage with non-Range State stakeholders e.g. relevant Regional Fisheries Bodies.   Stakeholders will identify relevant funding sources as necessary. |
| **Associated benefits** | Developing a CMS instrument for the European Eel across its range would provide an important template for the management of other anguillids. Other species in continental waters will likely benefit from initiatives that focus on improving habitat status and/or freshwater connectivity. |
| **Timeframe** | Second Range State Meeting to occur in the first half of 2018, if possible.  Related activities will continue if necessary until COP 13. |
| **Relationship to other CMS actions** | By listing the species on Appendix II, CMS Parties have already agreed that the species would benefit from an international agreement. |
| **Conservation priority** | As explained in the [proposal](http://www.cms.int/en/document/european-eel-anguilla-anguilla-appendix-ii) to add the species to Appendix II, there is significant concern of the status of the species due to a decline in recruitment, population and escapement of the species over the past four decades, and it is presently listed as ‘Critically Endangered’ on the IUCN Red List and Appendix II of CITES, as well as Appendix II of CMS.  The species was listed on Appendix II of CITES in 2007 due to concerns over the impact international trade was having on European Eel stocks, as an attempt to ensure that all trade in the species was sustainable. In December 2010, however, the European Union banned all imports and exports of live and processed European Eel to and from the EU, as it was not felt it could assure that trade would not be detrimental to the species (Crook, 2011). This species can however, still be traded outside the EU from non-EU range states, for example countries in North Africa. |
| **Relevance** | The species is currently listed on Appendix II of CMS. Many key Range States, such as from North Africa, have not yet been involved in meetings, yet collective action is required to ensure proper protection.  As explained in the [proposal](http://www.cms.int/en/document/european-eel-anguilla-anguilla-appendix-ii) to add the species to Appendix II, “The European eel has a life history best described as ‘facultatively catadromous’. True catadromy could be described as feeding and growing in freshwater, and breeding in the marine environment. However, European Eels’ growth phase is often described as ‘continental’ as they are found in fresh, brackish and coastal waters. As such ‘freshwater’ is not believed to be essential to the continuation of the species – hence facultative catadromy. Breeding and spawning of the European eel occurs in the marine environment and this element is believed to be essential for the completion of the life cycle.”  “There are still no exact data about specific spawning sites, however, from, and building upon, work carried out by Johannes Schmidt in the early part of the 20th Century (Schmidt, 1922) it has been deduced that spawning takes place in an elliptic zone, about 2,000 km wide in the Sargasso Sea, in the West Central Atlantic (approximately centered around 26°N 60°W).”  Anguillid eels are panmictic and semelparous, and escapement from one region does not translate directly into returning larval recruitment at the same locality. As such, these life history traits, as well as the suspected, lengthy migrations to and from the Sargasso Sea, mean that they are susceptible to a range of threats, both in the marine and freshwater environments, and are challenging to manage and conserve. |
| **Absence of better remedies** | This action is directly addressing whether a CMS instrument would be a desirable way forward.  The management of the species is addressed under the European Union Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 and all member states which have potential eel habitat are required to have National Eel Management Plans. However, the range of the species extends beyond the EU Member States, in particular to North African countries, which are Parties to CMS.  A CMS instrument therefore could engage all Range States in a way that both expands and complements the EU approach.  The instrument could be focussed on conservation of habitats as well as the conservation of the species, which would also benefit broader suite of aquatic flora and fauna – giving it a further comparative advantage. |
| **Readiness and feasibility** | Leadership by the Government of Monaco, CMS Secretariat and by the Sargasso Sea Commission Secretariat. Funding by Monaco, the Sargasso Sea Commission and other donors. |
| **Likelihood of success** | The feasibility of the actions is supported by engagement from Monaco, a Range State, and the Sargasso Sea Commission.  Risk factors include lack of participation from Range States and lack of finance to support future workshops and meetings |
| **Magnitude of likely impact** | New initiatives, that complement existing plans for the management of the species, are developed and implemented.  Improved management can provide a template for the conservation of other eel species. |
| **Cost-effectiveness** | This plan is the most efficient way to engage with Range States and determine the prospect of a CMS Instrument. |

**References**

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