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TAKING OF CETACEANS, DOLPHINARIA AND QUASI-DOLPHINARIA: A LEGAL ANALYSIS RELATING TO ACCOBAMS PARTIES

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Note of the Secretariat

During MOP6 (Monaco, 22-25 November 2016), Parties took note of the report of the ACCOBAMS Follow-up Committee and approved the six recommendations it contained, especially Recommendation 4 stating that priority is given to consideration of specific submissions and then to general issues of implementation and follow up. Recommendations 2 and 3 request to review, under Article 6, paragraph 1d, of the ACCOBAMS Follow up Procedure, the legal and technical issues of implementation and follow up relating to interactions between humans and dolphins addressed by Resolution 3.13 (Dolphin interaction programme).

In 2015/2016, the ACCOBAMS Permanent Secretariat was approached by NGOs and Parties regarding the captivity issue both in dolphinarium and in natural environment (“dolphinarium-like”). In this context, the ACCOBAMS Legal Expert updated the report “Taking of cetaceans and dolphinarium: a legal analysis within the framework of ACCOBAMS” in order to include the “quasi dolphinarium” together with the re-introduction issues.

This document is the legal analysis prepared by Professor Tullio Scovazzi and Mrs Ilaria Tani.

The opinions expressed in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the ACCOBAMS bodies.

Tullio Scovazzi * - Ilaria Tani **

**TAKING OF CETACEANS, DOLPHINARIA AND QUASI-DOLPHINARIA:
A LEGAL ANALYSIS RELATING TO ACCOBAMS PARTIES *****

1. Terms of reference**2. The obligations arising from ACCOBAMS and the related instruments:**

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- 3.D. The Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean;
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- 3.F. The European Union legislation;

4. The consequences of the breach of the relevant international obligations;**5. Conclusions.**

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1. Terms of Reference

The first version of this study, entitled “Taking of Cetaceans and Dolphinaria: A Legal Analysis within the Framework of ACCOBAMS”¹, was submitted to the Fifth Meeting (2013) of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area². A second version, entitled “Taking of Cetaceans, Dolphinaria and Quasi-Dolphinaria: A Legal Analysis within the Framework of ACCOBAMS”, which included considerations on quasi-dolphinaria and the reintroduction issue, was prepared for the Sixth Meeting (2016) of ACCOBAMS Parties³. This present version of the study includes some additions and takes into account a number of comments received.

It may be recalled as an introductory remark that concerns as regards the question of taking of cetaceans and dolphinaria have already been expressed by the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee that remarked “the illegality of live removals of cetaceans from the Black Sea” and called for “an inventory and thorough assessment of individual identity of all bottlenose dolphins kept in captivity by means of genetic, morphological and photo-ID methods”, as well as for the provision of “appropriate administrative measures in order to prevent substitution of dolphins that die in captivity from animals taken from the wild” (Recommendation 8.2, adopted in November 2012). Following the recommendations by the Scientific Committee, in November 2013 the Fifth Meeting of ACCOBAMS Parties adopted Resolution 5.14, entitled Live Removals of Bottlenose Dolphins in the Black Sea (*Tursiops truncatus*)⁴.

The analysis developed hereunder outlines the obligations arising from ACCOBAMS and relevant to the issue of taking of cetaceans, dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria. However, the subject matter cannot be considered in isolation from the obligations set forth in other legal instruments that are also binding on all or on a number of the ACCOBAMS Parties⁵. When taking decisions within the ACCOBAMS meetings, Parties must take into account also obligations arising from other treaties that are applicable for them. This explains why this paper takes into consideration also other treaties relevant in the field of cetacean conservation. As almost half of the present ACCOBAMS Parties are members of the European Union⁶, the relevant legislation of this regional economic integration organization is also considered, as an important element of the current legal regime.

¹ Doc. ACCOBAMS-MOP5/2013/Inf37.

² Hereinafter: ACCOBAMS.

³ Doc. ACCOBAMS-MOP6/2016/Inf21.

⁴ For the content see *infra*, paras. 2.C and 2.D.

⁵ Presently the Parties to ACCOBAMS are twenty-three, namely Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Ukraine. According to Art. XIII, ACCOBAMS is open for signature and ratification “by any range State, whether or not areas under its jurisdiction lie within the Agreement area”.

⁶ See *infra*, para. 3.F.

2. The Obligations Arising from ACCOBAMS and the Related Instruments:

2.A. The Territorial and Material Scope of ACCOBAMS

Under Art. I, para. 1, *a*, the geographic scope of ACCOBAMS, “referred to as the ‘Agreement area’ is constituted by all the maritime waters of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and their gulfs and seas, and the internal waters connected to or interconnecting these maritime waters, and of the Atlantic area contiguous to the Mediterranean Sea west of the Straits of Gibraltar”.

This provision needs to be understood in the light of Art. 29 (territorial scope of treaties) of the Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 1969), according to which, “unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty is binding upon each party in respect of its entire territory”⁷. It follows that ACCOBAMS applies not only to the entire territory of the parties, as every treaty normally does, but also to the maritime waters defined in Art. I, para. 1, *a*, ACCOBAMS. In other words, Art. I, para. 1, *a*, enlarges the territorial scope of ACCOBAMS beyond what is the normal territorial scope of application of any treaty.

It goes without saying that ACCOBAMS applies to the land territory of the Parties, insofar as the obligations arising from it can be complied with also on land. For instance, the obligation to undertake research on how to achieve and ensure a favourable conservation status for cetaceans (Art. II, para. 1, and Annex 2, para. 4) can be complied with not only at sea, but also in research centers on land; the obligation to develop capacity building, training and education (Annex 2, para. 5) can be complied with also in institutions on land; the prohibition of any “deliberate taking” (Art. II, para. 1) applies also to cetaceans that are taken because they are kept in dolphinariums on land.

As regards the material scope of application, it would be wrong to assume that ACCOBAMS applies only to populations of cetaceans species which live in the wild within its area of geographical application. This instance does not exhaust the whole scope of application of ACCOBAMS. Art. I, para. 3, *a*, ACCOBAMS clearly defines “cetaceans” as “animals, including individuals, of those species, subspecies or populations of *Odontoceti* or *Mysticeti*”. It follows that ACCOBAMS equally applies to populations as well as to single individuals of cetaceans, wherever they are found, both in the wild and in captivity. It may be right that *in situ* conservation is the main purpose of ACCOBAMS. But this is not its only purpose.

2.B. Cetaceans as an Integral Part of the Marine Ecosystem

Neither dolphinariums nor quasi-dolphinariums are explicitly mentioned in the text of ACCOBAMS. Moreover, issues related to dolphinariums or quasi-dolphinariums were never raised, nor discussed by the participants in the negotiations for ACCOBAMS⁸.

⁷ The words “unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established” are to be understood in the sense that the parties can establish that a treaty applies only to a portion of the territory of one or more parties.

⁸ For this reason, the *travaux préparatoires* are of no use for clarifying how dolphinariums and quasi-dolphinariums are regulated under the ACCOBAMS regime.

Lacking any specific textual reference, the question about how dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium are regulated under the ACCOBAMS is to be addressed according to the general object and purpose of ACCOBAMS. Under the general rule of interpretation contained in Art. 31, para. 1, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a treaty must be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty comprises the text of the treaty, “including its preamble and annexes” (Art. 31, para. 2, of the Vienna Convention).

ACCOBAMS was concluded within the framework of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)⁹. The circumstance that cetaceans are “migratory” animals is an important element for the interpretation of ACCOBAMS and the obligations incumbent on its Parties.

Since its preamble, ACCOBAMS states that cetaceans are migratory species of wild animals which form “an integral part of the marine ecosystem”. This fundamental recognition implies that cetaceans are to be conserved within the marine ecosystem of which they form an integral part, and not elsewhere. The obligation of ACCOBAMS Parties “to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for cetaceans” (Art. II, para. 1) is to be referred to cetaceans within their “range”, defined as “all areas of water that a cetacean inhabits, stays in temporarily, or crosses at any time on its normal migration route within the Agreement area” (Art. I, para. 3, f). Here, migration is qualified as “normal”, that is a migration which is not altered by unwarranted human action.

Dolphinarium, commonly understood as “aquaria in which dolphins are kept and trained for public entertainment”¹⁰, do not represent nor can substitute in any way the marine ecosystem. They can never constitute the appropriate habitat for a migratory species. Even the so-called “local populations” of bottlenose dolphins, for example, have home ranges which are often measured in hundreds of kilometers. These animals are indeed always in motion, also when resting¹¹. Dolphinarium are in principle incompatible with one of the fundamental considerations expressed in the preamble of ACCOBAMS, on which the interpretation of the entire legal instrument is necessarily based.

Quasi-dolphinarium, also called dolphin pens or sea pens, differ from dolphinarium in that animals are not kept in artificial pools ashore, but in enclosed areas of coastal waters of more or less limited extension. They consist in fenced-off portions of marine environment where cetaceans are kept in seawater, as opposed to the chemically treated, filtered or artificial seawater typical of aquaria and dolphinarium. The enclosure is constituted by nets fastened to the seabed¹². While different from dolphinarium, quasi-dolphinarium do not change the legal perspective, as far as the obligations arising from ACCOBAMS and other instruments are concerned. However big they are, quasi-dolphinarium can never cover the whole “range”, that is the “normal migration route”, of cetacean species. Also in this case animals are kept in captivity and cannot follow their natural behavior. The fact that they live in a portion of their natural environment could somehow mitigate the gravity of a violation of the ACCOBAMS obligations, but does not eliminate its existence.

⁹ Hereinafter: CMS.

¹⁰ *Oxford English Dictionary*, online edition, 2013.

¹¹ Moreover, cetaceans spend a minimal percentage of their time at the water’s surface, contrary to what they are trained to do in dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium (the latter constraining animals in shallow coastal waters).

¹² See, for example, the booklet *La baie des dauphins – Cala di i delfini – Un petit parc marin écologique “haute de gamme” en Corse*, 2015. Here the operators of the quasi-dolphinarium claim, without any foundation, that it has been quoted by ACCOBAMS as a model of park respecting nature.

2.C. The Prohibition of Taking

Consistently with the statements contained in the preamble, ACCOBAMS explicitly places an obligation on its Parties to, *inter alia*, “prohibit and take all necessary measures to eliminate, where it is not already done, any deliberate taking of cetaceans” (Art. II, para. 1).

The definition of “taking” is not contained in ACCOBAMS itself. In this regard, Art. I, para. 3, provides that “the terms defined in Article I, subparagraphs 1 a) to e), and i) of the Convention shall have the same meaning, *mutatis mutandis*, in this Agreement”. The “Convention” referred to is CMS. In Art. I, para. i, CMS defines the term “taking” as “taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct”.

As seen, “taking” is defined in very broad and clear terms. Not only the killing of cetaceans in various forms or for various purposes, but also all activities which are intended to hunt, capture or harass cetaceans are banned from the ACCOBAMS area¹³. The word “capturing” is clearly intended to mean that the purpose of ACCOBAMS is not only to protect cetaceans which happen to live in the wild, but also to ensure that cetaceans are not prevented from living in the wild.

The terms “taking” and “capturing” are to be understood as referred also to a continuing conduct, that is in the meaning of depriving the animals of their natural freedom, keeping them in captivity and possessing them for personal purposes. To keep a dolphin in a dolphinarium or quasi-dolphinarium necessarily presupposes its hunting, capturing and harassing, as the animal is deprived of its natural characteristics of belonging to a wild migratory species¹⁴. It is a breach of ACCOBAMS, as from the time when a State becomes a party to it.

Exceptions to the prohibition of taking are allowed only “in emergency situations”¹⁵ or “after having obtained the advice of the Scientific Committee, for the purpose of non-lethal *in situ* research aimed at maintaining a favourable conservation status for cetaceans” (Art. II, para. 2). These exceptional situations, defined in very strict terms, are far from occurring in the specific case of taking cetaceans for dolphinarium or quasi-dolphinarium, especially if their aims are merely commercial and tourist-oriented.

The negative attitude of ACCOBAMS towards the taking of cetaceans and dolphinarium is confirmed by a number of Resolutions adopted by the Meeting of the Parties.

For instance, Resolution 3.13 (Dolphin Interaction Programmes) endorsed the Action Plan of the Cetacean Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, stressing that “removal of live cetaceans from the wild, for captive display and/or research, is equivalent to incidental or deliberate killing, as the animals brought into captivity (or killed during captive operations) are no longer available to maintain their populations. When unmanaged

¹³ The ACCOBAMS area is currently constituted by “all the maritime waters of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and their gulfs and seas, and the internal waters connected to or interconnecting these maritime waters, and of the Atlantic area contiguous to the Mediterranean Sea west of the Straits of Gibraltar”. Art. I, para. 1 a), defines the precise boundaries of the Agreement area. The Fourth Meeting of the Parties (2010) adopted Resolution A/4.1, which amended ACCOBAMS in order to extend the Agreement area, following a proposal put forward by Portugal and Spain. These amendments are not yet in force.

¹⁴ In Appendix 1 to ACCOBAMS Resolution 4.18 (Guidelines on the Granting of Exceptions to Article II, Paragraph 1, for the Purpose of Non-lethal In Situ Research in the Agreement Area), “harassment” is defined as “disruption of cetacean’s normal behaviour or prior activity by deliberate or negligent acts of pursuit, dispersal, herding, interference, torment, tagging, marking, branding or other acts that annoy or trouble cetaceans, as well as attempts and repeated approaches for such purposes”.

¹⁵ Responses to emergency situations are regulated in Annex 2, para. 6, to ACCOBAMS.

and undertaken without a rigorous programme of research and monitoring, live-capture can become a serious threat to local cetacean populations”.

By Resolution 4.18 (Guidelines on the Granting of Exceptions to Article II, Paragraph 1, for the Purpose of Non-lethal In Situ Research in the Agreement Area) ACCOBAMS Parties were recommended “to limit exception permits to ‘taking’ that only has the potential to disturb a cetacean population by causing disruption of behavioural patterns, and excluding those takings which have the potential to injure a cetacean or cetacean population”, and “to consider that harassment risk begins when a vessel is voluntarily closer than the minimum distance identified in common rules of commercial cetaceans watching”¹⁶.

Consistently, Resolution 5.14 (Live Removals of Bottlenose Dolphins in the Black Sea) states that “the practice of taking live Black Sea bottlenose dolphins from the wild to trade them or to keep them in captivity constitutes a breach of the Agreement” and that “this kind of activities constitute a breach of obligations arising from [...] other treaties and are contrary to the objectives set forth by the Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans”¹⁷.

The above mentioned resolutions can be understood as a subsequent practice in the application of a treaty which establishes the agreement of the Parties regarding its interpretation (see Art. 31, para. 2, *b*, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties), in particular an implied agreement of the Parties on considering the captivity of cetaceans as something contrary to the object and purpose of ACCOBAMS.

It may be added that a ban on the “taking” of cetaceans in this broad meaning is in full conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982)¹⁸.

According to Art. 65 of UNCLOS, nothing in Part V (that is the UNCLOS part dealing with the exclusive economic zone) “restricts the right of a coastal State or the competence of an international organization, as appropriate, to prohibit, limit or regulate the exploitation of marine mammals more strictly than provided for” in Part V itself. Moreover, States parties are under the general obligation to co-operate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals. They shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for the conservation, management and study of cetaceans. Art. 120 of UNCLOS extends the application of Art. 65 to the conservation and management of marine mammals on the high seas. It follows that, under Arts. 65 and 120, the normal scheme of exploitation of marine living resources provided for by the UNCLOS, that is the scheme based on the objective of optimum utilization of the living resources and the determination of the total allowable catch, does not apply to marine mammals. Unlike other marine living resources of the sea, the exploitation for economic purposes of these animals can be prohibited, limited or regulated, irrespective of the fact that they are in danger of extinction or their stocks are being depleted.

¹⁶ The same resolution adopted the Guidelines on the Granting of Exceptions to Article II, Paragraph 1, for the Purpose of Non-lethal In Situ Research in the Agreement Area (Annex of Resolution 4.18), to be applied for research activities in waters under the jurisdiction of the Parties and to their nationals conducting research activities wherever in the Agreement area.

¹⁷ See ACCOBAMS and Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution, *Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans*, 2006.

¹⁸ Hereinafter: UNCLOS.

2.D. The Prohibition of Trading

The principle that treaties must be interpreted and performed in good faith by the parties thereto (*pacta sunt servanda*)¹⁹ prevents the parties to ACCOBAMS also from trading in cetaceans deliberately taken in the Agreement area or elsewhere by third entities and offered on sale or other contractual basis. Even though the word “trading” is not explicitly listed in Art. I, para. i, CMS within the meanings of “taking”²⁰, it is evident that any kind of trade in cetaceans presupposes their previous deliberate taking, hunting, capturing, harassing or killing²¹.

Accordingly, Resolution 3.13, mentioned above²², urges ACCOBAMS Parties “not to allow imports of dolphins that have been captured from the wild, and to screen very carefully all information submitted for the importation of captive-bred dolphins”.

An additional, but connected, issue relates to dolphins not captured in the Agreement area but kept in sea pens within the Agreement area, which can potentially transmit pathogens to the local wild populations. If they escape – as it has happened several times, in and out of the Agreement area – they can genetically contaminate the local population(s). The scientific community, including the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, strongly warns against the danger of releasing captive animals outside of their natural range.

Since their First Meeting (2002), the Parties to ACCOBAMS have committed themselves to make every effort not only to strictly enforce the prohibition of deliberate taking and keeping of Black Sea bottlenose dolphins, but also to ban importation, exportation and re-exportation of these animals to and from ACCOBAMS range States and, particularly, Black Sea coastal States²³. The already mentioned Resolution 3.13²⁴ expresses concern over “the continued trade in cetaceans, some of which are known to be originating from the Agreement area”, for the purpose of their placement in captive facilities.

The same concern is repeated in Resolution 5.14, which also asks the Black Sea ACCOBAMS Parties, in coordination with the Permanent Secretariat of the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution, “to carry out an assessment and an inventory of all specimens of bottlenose dolphins kept in captivity by means of genetic, morphological and photographic identification methods, to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the substitution of Black Sea bottlenose dolphins that die in captivity by others taken from the wild, and to present a report on this matter at the next Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Parties”.

The idea of setting up an inventory is not new in the field of marine mammal protection and is particularly appropriate in the context of ACCOBAMS, with a view to effectively addressing the problem of illegal takings of live animals. In particular, an inventory could provide a manageable means against the illegal practice of substituting those cetaceans which die in dolphinariums with new animals taken from the wild and traded, thus frustrating the objectives of ACCOBAMS and other treaties.

¹⁹ See Arts. 26 and 31 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 1969).

²⁰ See *supra*, para. 2.B.

²¹ Specific rules on the prohibition of trading are to be found in the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as in some European legal instruments (*infra*, paras. 3.C and 3.F).

²² See *supra*, para. 2.C.

²³ ACCOBAMS Resolution 1.12 (Conservation of the Black Sea *Tursiops truncatus*: Bottlenose Dolphin).

²⁴ *Supra*, para. 2.C.

Such a provision is included in the legislation of the United States. According to the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended in 2007²⁵, “no marine mammal may be exported for the purpose of public display, scientific research, or enhancing the survival or recovery of a species or stock unless the receiving facility meets standards that are comparable to the requirements that a person must meet to receive a permit” under the MMPA itself (para. 9). The MMPA also provides that “the Secretary shall establish and maintain an inventory of all marine mammals possessed pursuant to permits [...], and all progeny of such marine mammals”. The inventory must contain, for each marine mammal, the following information: “(a) the name of the marine mammal or other identification; (b) the sex of the marine mammal; (c) the estimated or actual birth date of the marine mammal; (d) the date of acquisition or disposition of the marine mammal by the permit holder; (e) the source from whom the marine mammal was acquired, including the location of the take from the wild, if applicable; (f) if the marine mammal is transferred, the name of the recipient; (g) a notation if the animal was acquired as a result of stranding; (h) the date of death of the marine mammal and the cause of death when determined” (para. 10).

Currently, there is no official centralized inventory of captive cetaceans for the ACCOBAMS area²⁶. If such an inventory were set up, with the support of the ACCOBAMS Secretariat and the Scientific Committee, all cetaceans held in captivity could be found by name, State and facility in a searchable archive and monitored, without illegal substitutions of wild animals taking place. This would dramatically increase the effectiveness of trade controls and contribute to a strengthened compliance with the Agreement.

2.E. Threats Posed to Cetaceans by Human Interactions

The main purpose of dolphinariums and quasi-dolphinariums is to exhibit dolphins to humans and entertain the public, in some cases, also through interaction with the animals kept in captivity. The provisions contained in the ACCOBAMS Conservation Plan (Annex 2 to the Agreement), however, demonstrate the contrariness of such facilities and of the activities undertaken therein with the purposes of the Agreement not only by emphasizing the migratory nature of cetaceans²⁷, but also by placing “interactions with human activities” in the context of “potential threats”²⁸.

Also the importance recognized in the Conservation Plan to the “collection and dissemination of information about cetaceans” and to “training courses and education programmes” (para. 5) appears in contrast with the completely different purposes of dolphinariums, as most facilities lack any educational programme, indicate no more than the common and scientific name of the animals held in captivity and do not provide any information to visitors concerning

²⁵ Hereinafter: MMPA.

²⁶ A non-official initiative is Ceta-Base, a non-profit organization dedicated to compiling a global record of cetaceans held in captivity.

²⁷ For instance, para. 4 of the Conservation Plan requires the Parties to “co-operate to determine the migration routes and the breeding and feeding areas of the species covered by the Agreement in order to define areas where human activities may need to be regulated as a consequence”.

²⁸ Para. 4 requires the Parties to “develop systematic research programmes on dead, stranded, wounded or sick animals to determine the main interactions with human activities and to identify present and potential threats”.

the provenance, biological and ecological aspects, conservation status of cetaceans and the threats to which they are exposed²⁹.

So-called “swimming with dolphins” programmes, offered in some dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium, far from being educational, may encourage people to undertake similar activities with animals in the wild, putting both humans and animals at risk of injury. ACCOBAMS Parties have already shown concern for the increasing interest for commercial operations in the ACCOBAMS area involving “swim-with” and “dolphin-assisted therapy” programmes in controlled environments, including captive facilities as well as enclosed sea areas, that is quasi-dolphinarium. In this regard, the ACCOBAMS Parties declared themselves “convinced that the extent of such operations is likely to be an increasing threat to wild cetacean populations due to illegal takes and reintroductions” (Resolution 3.20).

Furthermore, feeding animals held in dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium may encourage people to approach and try to feed cetaceans in the wild, again putting both animals and humans at significant risk. Dolphins are often presented as playful animals without visitors being reminded that cetaceans can also be dangerous if approached by inexperienced people. Moreover, dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium do not contribute to the development of “information, awareness and identification guides for distribution to users of the sea” (Annex 2 to ACCOBAMS, para. 5, g).

At their Third Meeting (2007), on the recommendation of the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee, the Parties adopted the already mentioned Resolution 3.13³⁰. This instrument points out, *inter alia*, the “risks associated with direct contact between humans and marine mammals, especially cetaceans, that relate to the harassment of wild animals and present risks to the safety of swimmers”, and underlines that “activities that promote or enable direct interactions between humans and marine mammals dramatically increase the potential for harassment”. For these reasons, Resolution 3.13 requests the ACCOBAMS Parties “to prohibit any cetacean interaction programme that involves closely approaching, interacting with, or attempting to interact with wild cetaceans, with the exception of authorized research activities granted according to Resolution 2.8³¹ and cetacean-watching activities carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for commercial cetacean-watching activities in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area, adopted within the framework of ACCOBAMS. This includes attempting to swim with, touch, feed or otherwise elicit a reaction from the animals”. The resolution also urges the ACCOBAMS Parties to provide the Secretariat with “information on dolphin-assisted therapy and other interaction programmes or activities existing or planned in the areas under their jurisdiction”.

2.F. Dolphinarium, Quasi-Dolphinarium and Scientific Research on Cetaceans

The preamble of ACCOBAMS also acknowledges that, “despite past or ongoing scientific research, knowledge of the biology, ecology, and populations dynamics of cetaceans is deficient, and that it is necessary to develop co-operation

²⁹ For the case of Italy, see GONZALVO, *A Review of Dolphins Shows at Italian Dolphinarium: Are They Reflecting Dolphin’s “Natural” Behaviour? Is There Anything Educational about Them?* (available on the internet).

³⁰ See *supra*, paras. 2.C and 2.D.

³¹ Resolution 4.18 (Guidelines on the Granting of Exceptions to Article II, Paragraph I, for the Purpose of Non-lethal *In Situ* Research in the Agreement Area).

for research and monitoring of these species in order to fully implement conservation measures”. These terms are relevant for the interpretation of ACCOBAMS as regards the question of dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium.

The lack of knowledge that the Parties aim at remedying through improved co-operation refers to three specific aspects, namely biology, ecology and population dynamics of cetaceans. “Biology” is understood as “the study of living organisms, divided into many specialized fields that cover their morphology, physiology, anatomy, behavior, origin, and distribution”³². It seems evident that, at least with regard to behavior – meant as behavior of a wild species in its natural environment – and distribution of cetaceans, the objective of an improved knowledge cannot be pursued by the Parties through studies undertaken in dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium. In particular, cetaceans used in shows for tourists are forced to unnatural and anthropomorphic behaviors that bear no resemblance to the types of behaviors seen in wild cetaceans³³. Also the so-called dolphin-assisted therapy, often performed in dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium, forces dolphins to direct contacts with a species that they would avoid in the wild. Moreover, although being predators, cetaceans held in captivity totally depend on humans for food and consequently lack any hunt-related natural behavior. Dolphins in captivity also lose skills important to survival as well as essential nursing skills, as calves born in captivity are often separated from their mothers at young age.

The contrariness of dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium to the purposes stated in the preamble of ACCOBAMS is even more evident when considering the term “ecology”, understood as “the branch of biology that deals with the relations of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings”³⁴. Dolphinarium, which hinder in fact any relations between cetaceans and other organisms belonging to the same natural environment, cannot replace in any way natural physical surroundings. Often dolphinarium do not even simulate the natural environment of cetaceans. Water is chemically treated with chlorine, which prevents the placing of other live species (fish and marine plants) into the pools where the animals are kept. Most of the tanks holding dolphins are small, smooth-sided or even made by glass and devoid of stimuli, to facilitate cleaning and allow the audience a better view of the animals held in captivity. Some dolphinarium even lack any natural light, providing only indoor facilities.

Compared to dolphinarium, quasi-dolphinarium provide a better environment for cetaceans, obviously preferable to a small, featureless tank of chlorinated water.³⁵ However, also sea pens can seriously compromise the health, and even lead to the death, of dolphins held within them. Among the threats typically linked to quasi-dolphinarium there are various land-based sources of pollution (due to their proximity to the coast); fecal waste and decomposition of uneaten fish, typical of aquaculture infrastructures, which may significantly impact the seabed, the associated ecosystem and ultimately the health of the animals kept within the pen; high levels of sound from boat traffic and coastal development, which may echo off the shallow coastal waters and are not normally perceived off shore in the natural

³² *Oxford English Dictionary*, online edition, 2013.

³³ For example, dolphins used in shows performed in dolphinarium are trained to shooting basketballs through nets, jumping through hoops and dancing, pushing trainers into the air or through the water, or even painting on canvas.

³⁴ *Oxford English Dictionary*, online edition, 2013.

³⁵ Different from dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium are the so-called Dolphin Refuges (or Dolphin Sanctuaries), larger in extension than quasi-dolphinarium and sea-pens. Such features consist in coastal zones where captive dolphins could be hosted indefinitely in conditions that are as close as possible the animals’ natural habitats, and where, if possible, rehabilitation and release procedures can be implemented on the basis of the ACCOBAMS guidelines.

range of motion of the animals; and inadequate circulation and replenishment of clear water, causing the need of periodic dredging by sea-pen operators, which may stress the animals.

Dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria do not even contribute to an improved knowledge of cetacean population dynamics, also called for in the preamble of ACCOBAMS. On the one hand, cetaceans held in captivity are often unrelated and belong to different groups or even to different species coming from widely different locations³⁶; on the other hand, when targeting smaller and more distinct populations, repeated captures in a single area to obtain animals for dolphinaria may have an impact on the survival of the population itself.

From all these elements it seems evident that research, if any, conducted in dolphinaria on animals kept in unnatural surroundings and forced to unnatural behaviors is likely to provide information that is misleading or even detrimental when applied to the conservation of wild populations of cetaceans, thus frustrating the purposes of improved knowledge and conservation of wild populations of cetaceans stated in the preamble of ACCOBAMS. By the same token, also research conducted in quasi-dolphinaria can provide only limited information on the complex dynamics of cetaceans, bringing to potentially misleading assumptions and results, without improving knowledge and conservation of wild populations of these highly migratory animals.

2.G. Rehabilitation and Reintroduction from Captivity

Art. 9 of CMS, to which all ACCOBAMS Parties are presently bound, requires the adoption of “measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions”. In fact, cases for release into the wild are likely to be quite rare.

In 2013, the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature published Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations, in response to the increasing occurrence of reintroduction projects worldwide and to the growing need for specific policy guidelines to help ensure that reintroductions achieve their intended conservation benefit and do not cause adverse side-effects of greater impact. At their third Meeting (2007), ACCOBAMS Parties adopted Resolution 3.20, providing Guidelines for the Release of Cetaceans into the Wild³⁷. This resolution urges Parties and invites Riparian States to communicate in due time any planned release of cetaceans into the wild to the Scientific Committee for information and advice.

In view of the phasing out of current dolphinaria by the ACCOBAMS Parties, there is the need to find adequate solutions to host and rehabilitate those animals that can be released to a wild life³⁸. In this context, quasi-dolphinaria can be envisaged as ad hoc structures to host dolphins that are no longer fit for release in a fully natural socio-ecological setting, in order to refuge them there until they die. This would apply to dolphins that were captured outside of the Agreement area and that cannot be released in the Agreement area for this reason (and for any other reason cannot be brought back to their distant location of provenance and released there); to dolphins that were captured in

³⁶ This circumstance may also hinder the ability of cetaceans held in captivity to exchange information and create social bonding, because individuals belonging to different groups or species may not be able to recognize the sounds or signals made by one to another.

³⁷ Annex I to Resolution 3.20.

³⁸ According to the ACCOBAMS Guidelines for the Release of Cetaceans into the Wild, “release” means “deliver from confinement, restraint or suffering” (Definition of Terms).

the Agreement area but that are judged to be unfit for release at sea (i.e., with low to inexistent chance of survival in the wild); as well as to dolphins who were simply born in captivity. In any case, the hosting structures should strive to recreate natural socio-ecological conditions as much as possible in view of the possibility that most of the hosted dolphins will have to spend all their remaining life inside them.

Quasi-dolphinaria could play a role in this regard. Dolphins that have not spent long periods in captivity could be released into larger sea pens, where they could be monitored and rehabilitated before being released in the open sea. Those dolphins that would not be able to fend for themselves in the wild, due to their too long permanence in captivity, could at least live out their lives in a sea pen and experience the natural environment to which they belong.

Of course, the gradual rehabilitation of dolphins from captive pools to sea pens will require extensive planning and care. It cannot be taken for granted that all dolphins can be moved from a chlorinated pool straight into saltwater. Moreover, they will need to be taught how to catch live fish and learn to live independently without regular human stimulation. Logistical issues also include choosing appropriate locations for the sea pens, far from sources of pollution (including noise from sea traffic and coastal development); obtaining the necessary permits to build them; establishing the optimum size that will give the dolphins the appropriate space for the rehabilitation training; and determining who will manage and pay for the running of the sea pens.

The ACCOBAMS Guidelines for the Release of Cetaceans into the Wild contain indications in this regard. For instance, the “release site” should be preferably chosen within the historic range of the population from which the animals proposed for release originate or descend. Cetaceans to be released should be given the opportunity to acquire the necessary experience to enable their survival in the wild, through training and/or conditioning in the captive environment or in a temporary holding enclosure at the release site, where appropriate. Prior to release, cetaceans should demonstrate the following behavioural characteristics: a) foraging capability; b) normal (non-habituated) behaviour towards humans and human structures; and c) tolerance to monitoring equipment.

Quasi-dolphinaria could be used for rehabilitation training. According to the above mentioned ACCOBAMS Guidelines, “acclimation” is the “process of becoming accustomed or adapting to a new environment or situation”. It is suggested that, following transportation, acclimation prior to release should take place in an enclosed sea pen in a sheltered bay, exposed to the natural forces and environment of the sea (e.g., waves, rocks), with an adequate supply of live fish for the animals to establish hunting techniques. Such a site could also provide a shelter to which animals can be returned in case of illness or other incapacity following release. A suitably qualified veterinarian should be available throughout the rehabilitation process and cetaceans should undergo further veterinary screening prior to release. Post-release monitoring should also be carried out.

In conclusion, within the framework of ACCOBAMS, dolphin pens could be established solely to provide refuge and care to dolphins after a long period of captivity, stranding or other accidents occurred to the animals at sea. This would be compatible with the already mentioned exceptions to the prohibition of “taking” that are allowed under Art. II, para. 2, of ACCOBAMS. The culture of public viewing (not entertainment) could be carefully supported and implemented in quasi-dolphinaria, as long as it is intended to build awareness and knowledge in the field of wildlife conservation and does not conflict with the animal natural behaviour and welfare.

3. The Obligations Arising from Other Legal Instruments:

3.A. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

All the twenty-three Parties to ACCOBAMS are also Parties to CMS and, as such, are bound by its relevant provisions³⁹. ACCOBAMS itself is an agreement within the meaning of Art. IV, para. 4, of CMS, i.e. an agreement concluded by CMS Parties “for any population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, members of which periodically cross one or more national jurisdiction boundaries”⁴⁰.

In the CMS preamble, the Parties recognize that species of wild animals, in their innumerable forms, are “an irreplaceable part of the earth’s natural system”, as well as their ever-growing value, *inter alia*, “from an ecological point of view”⁴¹. This implies that wild species are to be conserved in the wild, and not in other places (laboratories, dolphinarium, quasi-dolphinarium, etc.).

According to CMS, “the Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and of Range States agreeing to take action to this end whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in co-operation appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat” (Art. II, para. 1)⁴². Appendix I to CMS lists migratory species which are endangered (Art. III, para. 1). Appendix II lists migratory species “which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international cooperation that could be achieved by an international agreement” (Art. IV, para. 1). Cetacean species are listed Appendix I⁴³ or in Appendix II⁴⁴ or in both of them. In particular, the species *Delphinus delphis* and *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* are listed in both appendices.

³⁹ As of 1 May 2016, CMS has 124 States Parties. The CMS currently binds also two States (Israel and the United Kingdom), which are not parties to the Agreement although their coastlines border the ACCOBAMS area. CMS currently does not apply to five States bordering the ACCOBAMS area, namely, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lebanon, Palestine, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

⁴⁰ As recalled above (*supra*, para. 2.B), a number of terms used in the Agreement, namely, “migratory species”, “conservation status of a migratory species”, “favourable conservation status”, “unfavourable conservation status”, “endangered migratory species”, “habitat”, “range”, and “taking” have, *mutatis mutandis*, the same meaning established in CMS.

⁴¹ On the implications of the use of the term “ecology”, see *supra*, para. 2.F.

⁴² “‘Habitat’ means any area in the range of a migratory species which contains suitable living conditions for that species” (Art. I, para. 1 g).

⁴³ The following cetaceans are listed in Appendix I: Physteridae: *Physeter macrocephalus**; Platanistidae: *Platanista gangetica gangetica**; Pontoporiidae: *Pontoporia blainvillei**; Delphinidae: *Delphinus delphis** (only Mediterranean population), *Tursiops truncatus ponticus**, *Orcaella brevirostris**, *Sousa teuszii**; Balaenopteridae: *Balaenoptera borealis**; *Balaenoptera physalus**; *Balaenoptera musculus*, *Megaptera novaeangliae*; Balaenidae: *Balaena mysticetus*; *Eubalaena glacialis* (North Atlantic); *Eubalaena japonica* (North Pacific); *Eubalaena australis*. The asterisk indicates that the species, or a separate population of that species, or a higher taxon which includes that species, is included also in Appendix II.

⁴⁴ The following cetaceans are listed in Appendix II: Physteridae: *Physeter macrocephalus**; Platanistidae: *Platanista gangetica gangetica**; Pontoporiidae: *Pontoporia blainvillei**; Iniidae: *Inia geoffrensis*; Monodontidae: *Delphinapterus leucas*, *Monodon monoceros*; Phocoenidae: *Phocoena phocoena* (North and Baltic Sea, western North Atlantic, Black Sea and North West African populations), *Phocoena spinipinnis*, *Phocoena dioptrica*, *Neophocaena phocaenoides*, *Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*, *Phocoenoides dalli*; Delphinidae: *Sousa chinensis*, *Sousa teuszii**, *Sotalia fluviatilis*, *Sotalia guianensis*, *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* (only North and Baltic Sea populations), *Lagenorhynchus acutus* (only North and Baltic Sea populations), *Lagenorhynchus obscurus*, *Lagenorhynchus australis*, *Grampus griseus* (only North Sea, Baltic Sea and Mediterranean populations), *Tursiops aduncus* (Arafura/Timor Sea populations), *Tursiops truncatus** (North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)*, *Stenella attenuata* (eastern tropical Pacific population, Southeast Asian populations), *Stenella longirostris* (eastern tropical Pacific populations, Southeast Asian populations), *Stenella coeruleoalba* (eastern tropical Pacific population, Mediterranean population),

The taking of migratory species listed in Appendix I is prohibited under Art. III, para. 5, of CMS:

“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall prohibit the taking of animals belonging to such species. Exceptions may be made to this prohibition only if:

- a) the taking is for scientific purposes;
- b) the taking is for the purpose of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species;
- c) the taking is to accommodate the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species; or
- d) extraordinary circumstances so require; provided that such exceptions are precise as to content and limited in space and time. Such taking should not operate to the disadvantage of the species”.

As it can be seen, dolphinaria do not fall in any of the exceptions mentioned above. Quasi-dolphinaria could be legitimate under the provisions above only when used for cetaceans in need of human care, such as dolphins stranded or wounded or in need of post-captivity rehabilitation or relocation.

More generally and recalling, *mutatis mutandis*, what has already been said for ACCOBAMS⁴⁵, dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria are basically in contrast with the meaning itself of “migration” and the purpose of conserving “migratory species”, defined in CMS as populations of wild animals that “cross one or more national jurisdiction boundaries” (Art. 1, para. 1, g). For this reason, Art. I, para. 1, c, of CMS states that the conservation status is “favourable” when “there is, and will be in the foreseeable future, sufficient habitat to maintain the population of the migratory species on a long-term basis”. Cetaceans, wherever they are located, are migratory species to which CMS parties have committed to ensure a “sufficient habitat” – a commitment which is basically and legally in contrast with the keeping of cetaceans in dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria.

The references in CMS to the fundamental characteristic of migratory species are numerous, beginning from the title of the treaty itself. All of them stand as a confirmation of the paramount role played by such characteristic in the entire logic of the treaty. In particular, concepts developed in CMS that should be taken into account in addressing the question of dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria include the “research into the ecology and population dynamics of the migratory species concerned, with special regard to migration”, the “maintenance of a network of suitable habitats appropriately disposed in relation to the migration routes”; the “provision of new habitats favourable to the migratory species or re-introduction of the migratory species into favourable habitats”; and the “elimination of, to the maximum extent possible, or compensation for activities and obstacles which hinder or impede migration” (Art. V of CMS).

Dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria are in evident conflict with all these provisions and related legal obligations, as they hinder or impede the fundamental activity around which the entire treaty is based – migration. Moreover, as recalled

Stenella clymene (West African population), *Delphinus delphis** (North and Baltic Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and eastern tropical Pacific populations), *Lagenodelphis hosei* (Southeast Asian populations), *Orcaella brevirostris**, *Orcaella heinsohni*, *Cephalorhynchus commersonii* (South American population), *Cephalorhynchus eutropia*, *Cephalorhynchus heavisidii*, *Orcinus orca*, *Globicephala melas* (only North and Baltic Sea populations); Ziphiidae: *Berardius bairdii*, *Hyperoodon ampullatus*; Balaenopteridae: *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, *Balaenoptera edeni*, *Balaenoptera borealis**, *Balaenoptera omurai*, *Balaenoptera physalus**; Neobalaenidae: *Caperea marginata*. The asterisk indicates that the species, or a separate population of that species, or a higher taxon which includes that species is included also in Appendix I.

⁴⁵ *Supra*, para. 2.B.

above⁴⁶, dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria may threaten the conservation of wild populations of migratory species, which is the paramount objective of both ACCOBAMS and its framework treaty.

3.B. The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Eighteen among the ACCOBAMS Parties⁴⁷ are also bound by the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979)⁴⁸, concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe. Under the Bern Convention, the Parties shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in Appendices I (Strictly Protected Flora Species) and II (Strictly Protected Fauna Species), as well as the conservation of endangered natural habitats (Art. 4, para. 1). They also undertake to give special attention to the protection of areas that are of importance for the migratory species listed in Appendices II and III (Protected Fauna Species) and which are appropriately situated in relation to migration routes, as wintering, staging, feeding, breeding or moulting areas (Art. 4, para. 3).

The Bern Convention lists cetaceans in its Appendix II and explicitly prohibits, *inter alia*, “all forms of deliberate capture and keeping and deliberate killing”, as well as “the possession of and internal trade in these animals, alive or dead” (Art. 6). Dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria are evidently prohibited under the Bern Convention, as they involve the “capture”, “keeping” and “possession” of animals, and often “internal trade” therein. Although international trade in cetaceans is not specifically prohibited by the Bern Convention, the explicit prohibition of capture, keeping and possession in Art. 6 obviously implies that the parties to this convention cannot even engage in international trade in these animals, as this kind of activity involves capture, keeping and possession of specimens.

In the framework of the Bern Convention, Recommendation No. 43 (1995) on the conservation of threatened mammals in Europe, adopted by the Standing Committee, recommended States parties and invited other States to consider (or, if appropriate, reinforce) recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans listed in an appendix to the recommendation⁴⁹.

Recommendation No. 86 (2001) on the conservation of the Black Sea bottle-nosed dolphin *Tursiops truncatus ponticus*, adopted by the Standing Committee, noted that this Black Sea subspecies was critically endangered. Conscious that the trade of *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* is an important threat factor for this subspecies, the Standing Committee recommended States parties to the Bern Convention, and invited other States, as appropriate, to “strictly enforce the prohibition of capture and keeping of *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* and avoid as far as possible the use of exceptions in Art. 9 of the Bern Convention on this subspecies, unless for conservation reasons; support efforts of other States to

⁴⁶ *Supra*, para. 2.B.

⁴⁷ Namely, Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine. Among the States which border the ACCOBAMS area, but are not parties to ACCOBAMS, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey and the United Kingdom are parties to the Bern Convention. The European Union is also a party to the Bern Convention.

⁴⁸ Hereinafter: Bern Convention. It currently has 51 parties.

⁴⁹ The appendix to Recommendation No. 43 (1995) listed *Tursiops truncatus*, *Delphinus delphis* (Mediterranean and Black Seas), *Physeter catodon* (Mediterranean), *Grampus griseus* (Mediterranean), *Globicephala melas* (Mediterranean), *Phocoena phocoena* (Black and Baltic Seas), *Ziphius cavirostris* (Mediterranean), and *Balaenoptera physalus* (Mediterranean) among the taxa needing conservation or recovery plans. The appendix also listed *Stenella coeruleoalba* (Mediterranean) among the taxa to be evaluated as candidates for conservation or recovery plans.

provide an improved protection of this subspecies from international trade in the framework of CITES and other relevant treaties and agreements; and support regional coordination of efforts on the conservation of this subspecies”.

3.C. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

All the ACCOBAMS Parties are also bound by the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (Washington, 1973)⁵⁰. CITES recognizes that “wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth” (preamble). As such, they must be preserved in the natural systems of which they form part, and not elsewhere.

CITES subjects international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. “Trade” is defined as “export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea”⁵¹ (Art. I, para. c). When concerning species covered by the treaty, international trade has to be authorized through a licensing system. The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection that they need.

Appendix I includes species which are threatened with extinction and are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival. Appendix III contains species that are protected in at least one State, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade⁵². CITES provides that “the Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions” of CITES itself (Art. II, para. 4)⁵³.

Amendments to Appendices I and II are subject to a specific procedure which is regulated in Art. XV of CITES. In particular, it provides that “for marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult intergovernmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring co-ordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible”.

CITES requires that “the Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures: (a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and (b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State or export of such

⁵⁰ Hereinafter: CITES. It currently has 183 parties.

⁵¹ According to Art. I, para. e, of CITES, “introduction from the sea” means “transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State”.

⁵² Changes to Appendix III follow a different procedure than changes to Appendices I and II, as each party is entitled to make unilateral amendments to it.

⁵³ As regards the relationship of CITES with domestic legislation of States parties, the provisions of CITES “shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt: (a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking, possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or (b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking, possession or transport of species not included in Appendix I, II or III” (Art. XIV, para 1).

specimens” (Art. VIII, para. 1). Parties are also under the obligation to “maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III” (Art. VIII, para. 6)⁵⁴. Periodic reports by the Parties on the implementation of the convention have to be transmitted to the CITES Secretariat (Art. VIII, para. 7).

Certain cetacean species are included in Appendix I⁵⁵. All other cetacean species are included in Appendix II. There are no cetaceans listed in Appendix III.

In 2000, Georgia and the United States submitted a proposal to the Conference of the Parties to CITES to transfer the Black Sea bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus ponticus*) from Appendix II to Appendix I to CITES⁵⁶. The proposal, which was withdrawn failing consensus on it, was reiterated only by Georgia in 2002⁵⁷. That year, the proposal was accepted as amended, i.e. the Black Sea population of bottlenose dolphin was retained in Appendix II, but with a zero export quota for live specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes.

At its 17th meeting, the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Johannesburg, 2016) further dealt with the above-mentioned species (Recommendations 17.299-301). Parties are now encouraged to use genetic analysis to confirm the origin of the animals prior to the issuance of export permits. Furthermore, Parties are encouraged to establish national or regional repositories where relevant genetic identification data are stored and to make them accessible on-line, as well as to report to the Animals Committee on exports of *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* and their origins.

3.D. The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean

Sixteen among the ACCOBAMS Parties⁵⁸ are also bound by the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995)⁵⁹, concluded within the framework of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1976; amended in 1995). According to Art. 11, para. 3, of the Protocol, the Parties are required to “control and, where appropriate, prohibit” the taking, possession or killing, the commercial trade, the transport and the exhibition for commercial purposes of the endangered or threatened species listed in Annex II to the Protocol, as well as, to the extent possible, the disturbance of wild fauna, particularly during the period of breeding, incubation, hibernation or migration, as well as other periods of biological stress. The Parties are also bound to ensure the maximum possible protection and recovery of the above

⁵⁴ These records shall cover: “(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and (b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question” (Art. VIII, para. 6).

⁵⁵ *Balaena mysticetus*, *Eubalaena* spp., *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* (except the population of West Greenland, which is included in Appendix II), *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera edeni*, *Balaenoptera musculus*, *Balaenoptera omurai*, *Balaenoptera physalus*, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, *Orcaella brevirostris*, *Orcaella heinsohni*, *Sotalia* spp., *Sousa* spp., *Eschrichtius robustus*, *Lipotes vexillifer*, *Caperea marginata*, *Neophocaena phocaenoides*, *Phocoena sinus*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, *Platanista* spp., *Berardius* spp., *Hyperoodon* spp.

⁵⁶ See Prop. 11.14 circulated at the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Nairobi, 2000).

⁵⁷ See Prop. 12.3 circulated at the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Santiago, 2002).

⁵⁸ Namely, Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia. Among the States which border the ACCOBAMS area, but are not parties to the ACCOBAMS, Turkey is a party to the Protocol. The European Union is also a party to the Protocol.

⁵⁹ In this paragraph: Protocol. It currently has seventeen parties.

mentioned species, by adopting at the national level the measures provided for in the Protocol. (Art. 12, para. 3). Exceptions are allowed, but in cases that do not regard dolphinarium or quasi-dolphinarium⁶⁰. Nineteen species of marine mammals are listed in Annex II⁶¹.

3.E. The Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol

Three among the ACCOBAMS Parties⁶² are also bound by the Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol (Sofia, 2002)⁶³, concluded within the framework of the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Bucharest, 1992).

Under Annex 3 (Conservation of species and management of their habitats), Art. 1, para. 3, the Parties are required to compile lists of threatened species of flora and fauna and species critical to ecosystem functioning and accord protected status to such species within three years of the coming into force of this Protocol. Under the subsequent para. 4, with respect to protected species of fauna, the Parties are bound to control and, where appropriate, prohibit “the taking, possession or killing, the commercial trade, the transport and the exhibition for commercial purposes of these species, their eggs, parts or products”, as well as the disturbance of wild fauna, particularly during breeding, hibernation or migration, as well as other periods of biological stress”.

Five species of marine mammals appear in Annex 2 (Provisional List of Species of the Black Sea Importance) to the Protocol⁶⁴. They are subject to the special measures, as described in Annex 3.

3.F. The European Union Legislation

ACCOBAMS is open to participation not only by States, but also by any regional economic integration organization at least one member of which is a range State (Art. XIII), such as the European Union. Although it has not yet decided to become a party to the ACCOBAMS, the European Union is a party to CMS and did participate in the negotiations for

⁶⁰ “Provided that no other satisfactory solutions are available and that the exemption does not harm the survival of the population or of any other species, the Parties may grant exemptions to the prohibitions prescribed for the protection of the species listed in the annexes to this Protocol for scientific, educational or management purposes necessary to ensure the survival of the species or to prevent significant damage. Such exemptions shall be notified to the Contracting Parties” (Art. 12, para. 6).

⁶¹ *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *Balaenoptera borealis*, *Balaenoptera physalus*, *Delphinus delphis*, *Eubalaena glacialis*, *Globicephala melas*, *Grampus griseus*, *Kogia simus*, *Megaptera novaeangliae*, *Mesoplodon densirostris*, *Monachus monachus*, *Orcinus orca*, *Phocoena phocoena*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, *Pseudorca crassidens*, *Stenella coeruleoalba*, *Steno bredanensis*, *Tursiops truncatus*, *Ziphius cavirostris*.

⁶² Bulgaria, Georgia, Ukraine. Among the States which border the ACCOBAMS area, but are not parties to the ACCOBAMS, Turkey is a party to the Protocol.

⁶³ In this paragraph: Protocol. It currently has four parties.

⁶⁴ *Delphinus delphis*** , *Lutra lutra** , *Monachus monachus*** , *Phocoena phocoena*** , *Tursiops truncatus*** (* = Rare species; ** = Endangered species).

ACCOBAMS⁶⁵. Currently, eleven ACCOBAMS Parties are members of the European Union and are bound by the relevant legislation⁶⁶.

The running of dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria and the activities that they involve are in contrast with the relevant European Union legislation, and in particular with the directives examined below.

Council Directive 42/93/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (so-called “Habitats Directive”) applies up to the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of those European coastal States that have declared one⁶⁷. Its objective is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats as well as wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the European Union member States (Art. 2, para. 1). The Habitats Directive lists “all species” of cetaceans in its Annex IV (Species of Community Interest in Need of Strict Protection). *Tursiops truncatus* and *Phocoena phocoena* figure also in Annex II (Species of Community Interest Whose Conservation Requires the Designation of Special Areas of Conservation).

As regards trade in cetaceans, Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (so-called “CITES Directive”) also comes into consideration. This instrument is intended to be applied in compliance with the objectives, principles and provisions of CITES (Art. 1).

The CITES Directive defines “trade” in very broad terms, as “the introduction into the Community, including introduction from the sea⁶⁸ and the export and re-export therefrom, as well as the use, movement and transfer of possession within the Community, including within a Member State, of specimens subject to the provisions” of the directive itself (Art. 2, *u*). Annex A to the CITES Directive contains, *inter alia*, the species listed in Appendix I to CITES (Art. 3, para. 1), therefore including several species of cetaceans⁶⁹. Annex B to the CITES Directive contains, *inter alia*, all species listed in Appendix II to CITES (Art. 3, para. 2), including all remaining species of cetaceans.

According to Art. 4, the introduction into the European Union of specimens of the species listed in Annex A “shall be subject to completion of the necessary checks and the prior presentation, at the border customs office at the point of introduction, of an import permit issued by a management authority of the Member State of destination⁷⁰. Import permits, however, may be issued only in accordance with certain restrictions and when certain conditions are met, including, but not limited to: when “the competent scientific authority is satisfied that the intended accommodation

⁶⁵ In the opening statement made in 1996 at the intergovernmental meeting convened for the purpose of negotiating and adopting ACCOBAMS, the European Union declared itself “fully committed to the conservation of [cetaceans]. As a matter of fact, all cetaceans are fully protected under the EU Directive for the conservation of natural habitats, and of wild flora and fauna”.

⁶⁶ The Parties to ACCOBAMS which are also members of the European Union are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Spain. Among the seven States bordering the ACCOBAMS area which have not become parties to ACCOBAMS, one (the United Kingdom) is a member of the European Union.

⁶⁷ All Black Sea coastal States have declared an exclusive economic zone and no waters having the legal condition of the high seas do exist in this sea. The situation is more complex in the Mediterranean Sea, where extents of high seas still exist, although it can be considered as a sea in transition towards an exclusive economic zone regime.

⁶⁸ According to Art. 2, para. 2, *c*, of the CITES Directive, “introduction from the sea shall mean the introduction into the Community of any specimen which was taken in, and is being introduced directly from, the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State, including the air-space above the sea and the sea-bed and subsoil beneath the sea”. This definition elaborates on the definition contained in Art. I, para. *e*, of CITES (see *supra*, note 48 ???).

⁶⁹ For the species of cetaceans listed in CITES Appendix I, see *supra*, note 52.

⁷⁰ “Management authority shall mean a national administrative authority designated, in the case of a Member State, in accordance with Article 13(1)(a) or, in the case of a third country party to [CITES], in accordance with Article IX of [CITES]” (Art. 2, *g*).

for a live specimen at the place of destination is adequately equipped to conserve and care for it properly"⁷¹; when "the management authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes"; and, "in the case of introduction from the sea, the management authority is satisfied that any live specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment".

The introduction into the European Union of specimens of the species listed in Annex B to the CITES Directive, i.e. all cetaceans not already listed under Annex A, follows a similar procedure. However, in this case there is no requirement for the competent scientific authority to be satisfied of the adequacy of the accommodation provided at the place of destination, being it is sufficient that "the applicant provides documentary evidence" to this purpose.

The CITES Directive also regulates export and re-export from the European Union in similar terms, specifying that permits can be issued only if the management authority is satisfied that the specimens of species listed under Annexes A and B "will not be used for primarily commercial purposes" (Art. 5).

Under Art. 8 of the CITES Directive, which is an important provision as regards the question of dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria, "the purchase, offer to purchase, acquisition for commercial purposes, display to the public for commercial purposes, use for commercial gain and sale, keeping for sale, offering for sale or transporting for sale of specimens of the species listed in Annex A shall be prohibited" (Art. 8, para. 1). It is also provided that "Member States may prohibit the holding of specimens, in particular live animals of the species listed in Annex A" (Art. 8, para. 2).

An exemption from the prohibitions referred to above may only be granted on a case-by-case basis and when strict conditions are met, for instance when the specimens "are intended for research or education aimed at the preservation or conservation of the species" (Art. 8, para. 3). As already remarked above⁷², dolphinaria and quasi-dolphinaria do not contribute to research and education aimed at the preservation or conservation of species, but rather fall under the description of the activities prohibited by Art. 8 of the CITES Directive. In fact, dolphinaria are primarily commercial enterprises. Quasi-dolphinaria could be legitimate only when used for cetaceans in need of human care after stranding and other fatalities or for the necessary rehabilitation training before their release into the wild after captivity, or to provide permanent "refuge" to dolphins coming from captivity that are not fit to be released into the wild.

Visitors of dolphinaria are charged a fee to enter. To recall the terms of what is prohibited under the CITES Directive, the animals kept therein have been purchased, offered to purchase, acquired for commercial purposes, displayed to the public for commercial purposes, used for commercial gain, transported for sale, and often kept for sale and offered for sale.

The CITES Directive defines "commercial purposes" as "all purposes the non-commercial aspects of which do not clearly predominate" (Art. 1, *m*). This is a very strict definition. It means that, even where a dolphinarium offered free scientific research and education programmes and, therefore, there were a proven non-commercial purpose, this should "clearly predominate" over any commercial purpose of the facility in order for the latter to be lawful.

⁷¹ "Scientific authority shall mean a scientific authority designated, in the case of a Member State, in accordance with Article 13(1)(b) or, in the case of a third country party to [CITES], in accordance with Article IX of CITES" (Art. 2, *q*).

⁷² *Supra*, para. 2.F.

Also the movement of live specimens is regulated by the CITES Directive. In particular, any movement within the European Union of a live specimen of a species listed in Annex A from the location indicated in the import permit requires “prior authorization” from a management authority of the Member State in which the specimen is located (Art. 9, para. 1). Where a live specimen of a species listed in Annex B is moved within the European Union, “the holder of the specimen may relinquish it only after ensuring that the intended recipient is adequately informed of the accommodation, equipment and practices required to ensure the specimen will be properly cared for” (Art. 9, para. 4). It is equally provided that, when any live specimens are transported into, from or within the European Union or are held during any period of transit or transshipment, “they shall be prepared, moved and cared for in a manner such as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment and, in the case of animals, in conformity with Community legislation on the protection of animals during transport” (Art. 9, para. 5).

Animal welfare is probably the topic on which European Union law adds the most to the legal picture examined so far relating to conservation of cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area.

Since the first years of existence of the European economic integration organization, a Protocol on Protection and Welfare of Animals attached to the Treaty amending the Treaty on European Union, the Treaties Establishing the European Communities and Related Acts (Amsterdam, 1997) officially recognized that animals are sentient beings and obliged the European institutions “to pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals” when formulating and implementing common policies. For cetaceans this means that full account should be taken of their biological requirements as highly migratory species, whose behavior in the wild includes traveling long distances and living in social groups. Dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium do not comply with these welfare requirements.

Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos (so-called “Zoo Directive”) is another European instrument relevant to the issue of dolphinarium. The Zoo Directive defines “zoos” as “all permanent establishments where animals of wild species are kept for exhibition to the public for seven or more days a year, with the exception of circuses, pet shops and establishments which Member States exempt from the requirements of this Directive on the grounds that they do not exhibit a significant number of animals or species to the public and that the exemption will not jeopardize the objectives of this Directive” (Art. 2).

Dolphinarium meet the definition of “zoo” and must consequently comply with the requirements set forth in Art. 3 of the Zoo Directive. This provision obliges European Union member States to ensure that all zoos implement certain conservation measures, including, but not limited to: participating in research and exchange of information relating to, *inter alia*, “repopulation or reintroduction of species into the wild”; “promoting public education and awareness in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, particularly by providing information about the species exhibited and their natural habitats”; “accommodating their animals under conditions which aim to satisfy the biological and conservation requirements of the individual species, *inter alia*, by providing species specific enrichment of the enclosures; and maintaining a high standard of animal husbandry with a developed programme of preventive and curative veterinary care and nutrition”⁷³.

⁷³ Art. 8 of the Zoo Directive provides that “Member States shall determine the penalties applicable to breaches of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive. The penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive”.

However, dolphinariums (contrary to quasi-dolphinariums used for cetacean rehabilitation) do not aim at repopulating nor reintroducing species into the wild; do not promote public education nor awareness in relation to the conservation of biodiversity; are not likely to provide any “enrichment of the enclosures” to cetaceans; and do not accommodate these animals under conditions which satisfy their biological and conservation requirements. Rather, observations on dolphins conducted in some European facilities⁷⁴ have identified a number of stress-related types of behavior in dolphins kept in captivity, including stereotypic behaviors such as pacing, swaying from side-to-side, incessantly circling the pool, slapping the water’s surface, chuffing (producing sharp and repetitive exhalation of breath), as a result of restricted movement or restricted expression of natural behavior. Symptoms of stress include weight loss, aggressive behavior, reduced breeding success, arteriosclerosis, stomach ulcers, blood cell count changes and an overall increased susceptibility to diseases and death. Some of these behaviours have been witnessed in quasi-dolphinariums that provided a very small range of movement for the animals, in shallow and noisy coastal waters.

As dolphins live in social groups which are formed freely in the wild in accordance with each population’s dynamics, adding new animals to a captive group or forcing incompatible animals to live together in a constricted environment may have severe impacts on the weakest individuals of the group, which are more exposed to aggression, illness and even death, as they cannot disperse during conflict. Curative veterinary care includes vitamins (mainly to cope with the impossibility to feed the animals with live fish), but also antibiotics and other medications which gradually weaken the immune system of the animals.

All these findings demonstrate that dolphinariums, although meeting the definition of “zoo” under the Zoo Directive, do not meet the necessary requirements for being in compliance with the same directive.

4. The Consequences of the Breach of the Relevant International Obligations

Following a deliberate taking by an ACCOBAMS party, which constitutes a violation of the obligations arising from ACCOBAMS and the other relevant treaties, all other parties would be entitled to invoke the consequences of this wrongful act vis-à-vis the responsible party, as provided for under the customary rules of international law on reparation for wrongful acts⁷⁵. In particular, the responsible State is bound to cease the wrongful conduct and to re-establish the situation that would have existed if the breach had not occurred (*restitutio in integrum*). For instance, if the taking of cetaceans is still ongoing, the State concerned must stop such activity.

In principle, cetaceans illegally held in captivity should be released into the wild. But this should be done whenever possible and with all relative precautions for the animals’ safety. It should be recalled that Article 9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) requires parties to adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats, provided that appropriate conditions occur, and that a set of Guidelines for the release of captive cetaceans into the wild is annexed to ACCOBAMS Resolution 3.20. This Resolution is based on the assumptions that the extent of commercial operations involving dolphins is likely

⁷⁴ See *EU Zoo Inquiry 2011*, written by the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society of the European coalition ENDCAP in association with the Born Free Foundation.

⁷⁵ See the Draft Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts adopted in 2001 by the International Law Commission, as annexed to United Nations General Assembly resolution 56/83 of 12 December 2001.

to be an increasing threat to wild cetacean populations due to illegal takes and reintroductions, that the chances of survival of released dolphins, especially if born in captivity, are very low and that the welfare of released animals must be of utmost concern.

If circumstances so require, the responsible State must offer appropriate assurances and guarantees of non-repetition of the wrongful conduct (for instance, by adopting effective national legislation to ensure compliance with its international obligations). It is also bound to make full compensation for the damage caused (for instance, by financially contributing to programmes for the conservation of cetaceans in the wild and the protection of natural habitats in the ACCOBAMS area).

If the responsible State refuses to make reparation or to enter into negotiations, conciliation or arbitration or manifestly does not act *bona fide* in responding to the offer for negotiations or dispute settlement⁷⁶, the other ACCOBAMS parties are entitled to resort to countermeasures, which may include, for instance, trade sanctions against the responsible party.

5. Conclusions

ACCOBAMS and other legal instruments applicable to most or some of the parties to it are based on the assumption that cetaceans are an irreplaceable and integral part of the marine ecosystem. This implies that cetaceans are to be preserved in the marine ecosystem of which they form an integral part, and not elsewhere. Dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium are basically contrary to this assumption as they are not part of the marine ecosystem, understood as the full normal range of migration of these migratory species, nor they can replace it in any way.

ACCOBAMS and other legal instruments binding on the parties emphasize the nature of cetaceans as “migratory” species, defined as populations of wild animals that cross one or more national jurisdiction boundaries. Taking of cetaceans (in all its forms, including harassing, capturing, keeping and possessing) and dolphinarium hinder and impede migration. This kind of conduct is contrary to the purposes of legal instruments aiming at protecting wild species, precisely in light of their biological characteristic as “migratory” animals.

ACCOBAMS and other legal instruments binding on the parties put a general ban on the taking of cetaceans, in full conformity with the relevant provisions of the UNCLOS. Taking is defined in very broad terms and includes harassing, capturing, keeping and possessing cetaceans. Trading is also strictly regulated by legal instruments binding on the parties. Exemptions to the prohibition of trading do not include trading in cetaceans for their placing in dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium. Such facilities constitute a multiple breach of international obligations binding on the Parties, as their functioning includes both taking of and trading in cetaceans.

ACCOBAMS and other international legal instruments binding on most or some of the Parties prohibit taking because their primary purpose is to conserve wild populations of migratory species. Dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium not only do not make any contribution to this purpose, but they even weaken wild populations by keeping animals in captivity, therefore hindering conservation. Quasi-dolphinarium (dolphin pens) could be compatible with ACCOBAMS and the

⁷⁶ On the settlement of disputes, see Art. XII of ACCOBAMS.

other relevant instruments solely if they were established to provide refuge and care to dolphins after a long period of captivity, strandings or other accidents occurred to the animals at sea.

The same legal instruments emphasize the importance of an improved scientific knowledge of the ecological and biological aspects of wild cetacean populations, as well as a corresponding improved education of the public on these matters. Dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium are mostly commercial enterprises that do not contribute to an increased knowledge of wild populations of cetaceans nor educate the public to, *inter alia*, respect for fauna species, their behaviors in the wild, their ecological and biological characteristics and the threats to which they are exposed, including human pressures. Education of the public on cetaceans can best take place in the natural environment where they live through regulated cetacean-watching activities.

Dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium do not even comply with the legal obligations binding on some of the parties to pay full regard to the welfare requirements of the animals, as the facilities in question do not take account of the biological requirements of cetaceans as highly migratory species, whose behavior in the wild includes traveling long distances and living in social groups.

The awareness of all the legal questions posed by the detention in captivity of cetaceans is confirmed by recent measures adopted by some Parties to ACCOBAMS. By a decree of 5 December 2014⁷⁷ the Italian Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea ordered the closure of a delphinarium in Rimini which did not comply with the conditions set forth in Decree 6 December 2001, No. 469⁷⁸. On 3 May 2017, France adopted a Decree establishing the general aspects and rules of functioning of installations showing to the public living specimens of cetaceans⁷⁹. This enactment prohibits the detention in captivity of cetacean specimens, with the exception of those belonging to the species *Orcinus orca* et *Tursiops truncatus* and already detained at the time of entry into force of the decree⁸⁰. This corresponds to the phasing out in France of dolphinarium and quasi-dolphinarium.

All these considerations lead in the direction of the closure of the captive industry and the drawing of effective plans to phase out dolphinarium, using quasi-dolphinarium solely for rehabilitation procedures. From a legal point of view, this seems to be the only logical solution. If the number of dolphinarium remained the same as it is now, this would require imports of wild-caught dolphins to replace the captive dolphins that die and it would constitute a violation of ACCOBAMS and other legal instruments binding on some or most of the parties. Even where some of the animals concerned reproduced in captivity, the overall contrariness of dolphinarium with the purposes of the legal obligations binding on the ACCOBAMS parties leaves no room to justify the existence of commercial facilities aiming at entertaining the public with naturally migratory species.

As an interim measure, pending the complete phasing out of dolphinarium, dolphins currently kept in dolphinarium within the territory of the parties could be registered in a centralized inventory with the support of the ACCOBAMS

⁷⁷ *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana* No. 16 of 21 January 2015.

⁷⁸ *Ibidem*, No. 15 of 18 January 2002. This decree lays down the rules applying to the maintenance in captivity of dolphins belonging to the species *Tursiops truncatus*. It was adopted before the entry into force of ACCOBAMS for Italy (1st September 2005).

⁷⁹ *Journal Officiel de la République Française* No. 107 of 6 May 2017.

⁸⁰ "Pour assurer la protection des espèces, améliorer le bien-être et supprimer la souffrance animale, la détention en captivité des spécimens de cétacés est interdite, à l'exception des spécimens des espèces *Orcinus orca* et *Tursiops truncatus* régulièrement détenus à la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent arrêté au sein d'établissement dûment autorisés sur le territoire national" (Art. 1).

Secretariat, with a view to avoid illegal substitutions of dead animals with new live specimens. The relevant national authorities could ensure compliance with all the requirements relating to animal welfare through periodic reports to the ACCOBAMS Secretariat. Where feasible, these captive animals should be transferred to quasi-dolphinaria with the view to undertaking rehabilitation training to a wild life.

ANNEX

Table of Participation of ACCOBAMS Parties to Other Relevant Treaties

States/REIOs	EU Members	Bern Convention	CMS	ACCOBAMS	CITES
Albania		X	X	X	X
Algeria			X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt			X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia		X	X	X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon				X	X
Libya			X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X
Monaco		X	X	X	X
Montenegro		X	X	X	X
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X
Syria			X	X	X
Tunisia		X	X	X	X
Ukraine		X	X	X	X