

## Template

<b>The Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects</b>	
<i>First draft of the second world ocean assessment (WOA II)</i>	
<b>Comments submitted by Mexico</b>	
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<b>Checklist:</b>	
	This document contains all comments on the first draft of WOA II from <b>Mexico</b>
	All comments are submitted in the template provided below.
	The document is submitted in either <b>.doc</b> or <b>.docx</b> format.
	All comments in this document are in English.
	This document is submitted by (1) the Permanent Mission of <b>Mexico</b> to the United Nations <b>OR</b> (2) its duly designated National Focal Point for the Regular Process.
	This document is sent to the secretariat of the Regular Process ( <a href="mailto:doalos@un.org">doalos@un.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:temnova@un.org">temnova@un.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:legesseh@un.org">legesseh@un.org</a> ) no later than midnight (New York time) on <b><u>5 June 2020.</u></b>

Chapter 6F: Seabirds	
Section	Comment
General	The information provided for this chapter is clear and complete.
Section name	
Section name	
...	
Chapter 7E: Tropical and subtropical coral reefs	
Section	Comment
General	The information provided for this chapter is clear and complete.
Section name	
Section name	
...	
Chapter 7I: Seagrass meadows	
Section	Comment
General	The information provided for this chapter is clear and complete.
Section name	
Section name	
...	
Chapter 7J: Mangroves	
Section	Comment
General	The information provided for this chapter is clear and complete.
Section name	
Section name	
...	
Chapter 7S: Sargasso Sea	

Section	Comment
General	The information provided for this chapter is clear and complete.
Section name	
Section name	
...	
<b>Chapter 15: Capture fisheries</b>	
Section	Comment
General	This chapter could benefit from including information from the CITES Trade Data Base, UNEP-WCMC: <a href="https://trade.cites.org/">https://trade.cites.org/</a> . This would complement the information regarding international trade of some species of interest and could show some trends.
General	Even if this chapter is more focused on Capture Fisheries and Harvesting of Wild Marine Invertebrates, it does mention information regarding general fisheries. In this context, it could also be interesting to include information regarding capture of marine ornamental fish.
Section 2.2	Section 2.2. on High-seas fisheries, could benefit from information from the CITES Trade Data Base: <a href="https://trade.cites.org/">https://trade.cites.org/</a> , specifically regarding some shark species.
Section 3	Section 3. on Invertebrate landings, could also benefit from information from the CITES Trade Data Base: <a href="https://trade.cites.org/">https://trade.cites.org/</a> , specifically regarding some sea cucumbers species. This section could also include information regarding fishing of some precious coral species (order <i>Antipatharia</i> and family <i>Coralliidae</i> ) and on Queen conch ( <i>Strombus gigas</i> ), information also available in the CITES Trade Data Base.
<b>Chapter 21: Anthropogenic noise</b>	
Section	Comment
Page 735, lines 1-6	When mentioning the problems of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, it should include the considerable increase in cruise and tourist boat traffic, as well as the coastal development that strongly impact marine species, especially

	dolphins, sharks, turtles and seabirds.
Page 738, lines 4-18	The document is very complete in relation to the impacts caused by anthropogenic and coastal activities on some marine species. It is clear that much information is still lacking to have a clear picture of how severe the damage is to marine fauna, but it would be important to emphasize more the importance of the loss of biodiversity due to noise pollution.
Page 738, line 46 – Page 739, line 4	Considering the speed at which human activities are taking place in the oceans, it becomes necessary and urgent to take the necessary measures at a global level related to noise pollution, as well as to generate awareness and responsibility regarding the damage that is being caused to marine biodiversity to stop these impacts before it's too late.
<b>Chapter 25: Invasive species</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Page 766, lines 6-23	Consider including effects of climate change such as tropical storms or hurricanes as possible sources of introduction of NIS, as well as tsunamis.
Page 766, lines 10-11	There are two “but” in this sentence “...came into force in September 2017 (IMO, 2019) but the degree to which it has been implemented globally or its effectiveness at reducing marine invasions regionally is not clear but the current...”. We suggest “...came into force in September 2017 (IMO, 2019) but the degree to which it has been implemented globally or its effectiveness at reducing marine invasions regionally is not clear, however the current...”.
Page 767, lines 27-28	The sentence says “There are often time lags between when a NIS is introduced to a new location and when the species is detected or impacts noted”. We suggest “There are often time lags between the introduction of a NIS to a new location and the time when the species is detected or impacts noted”.