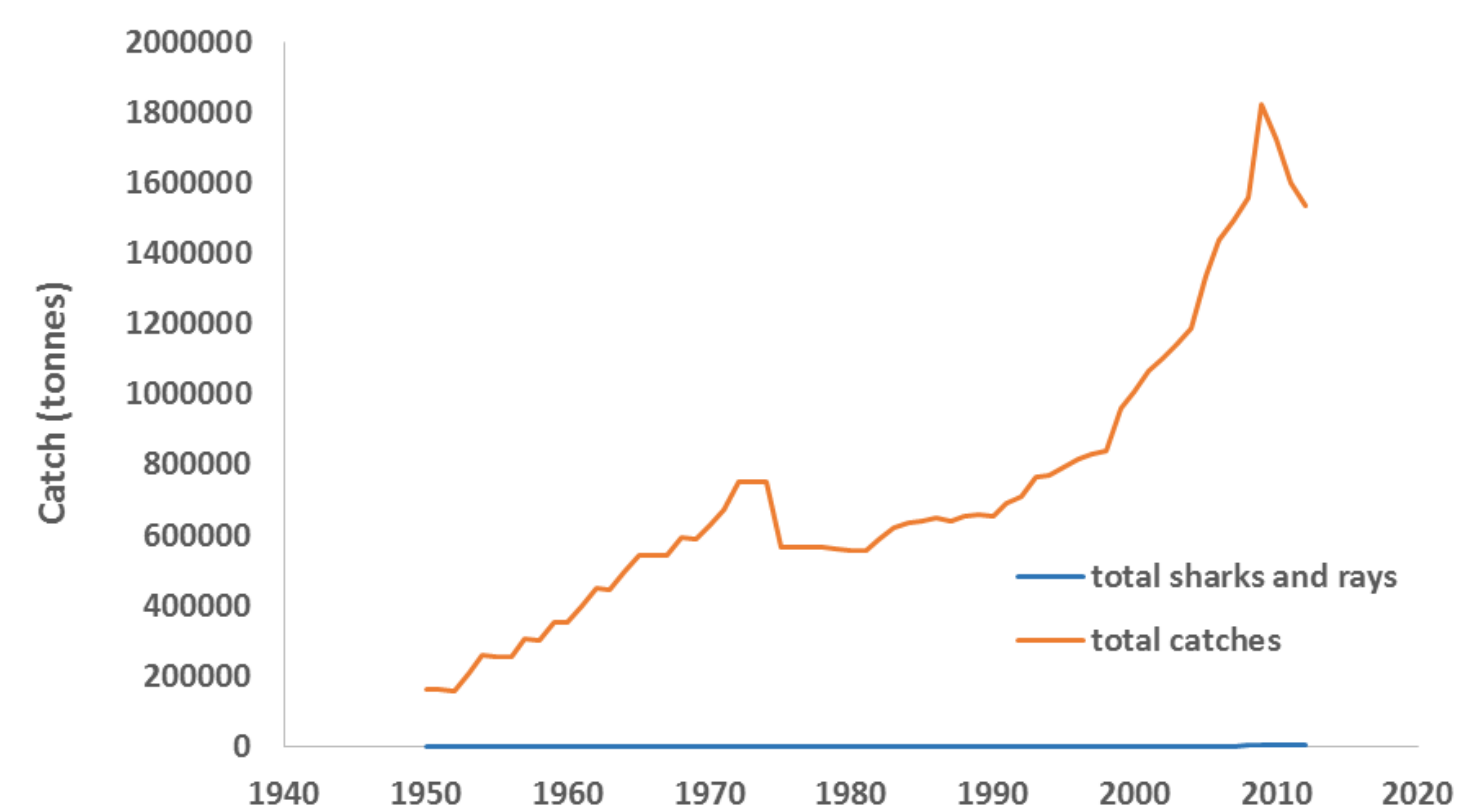




# BANGLADESH



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Bangladesh reports to FAO data on "Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei" production starting from 2008 with an average of about 4,000 tonnes/year.

year	catches*
2009 - 10	4,044 (0.78)
2008 - 09	3,933 (0.76)
2007 - 08	4,767 (0.96)
2006 - 07	4,790 (0.98)
2005 - 06	4,448 (0.93)

\*In parenthesis the percentages of total marine catches (Source: Hoq *et al.* 2010).

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average of 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fins, dried, salted, etc.	99	523		
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	0.16	0.16	0.6	0.6
Sharks nei, frozen	279	1,129	15.5	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Total all marine fisheries commodities</b>	<b>105,009 (0.0036%)</b>	<b>992,023 (0.0017%)</b>	<b>86,313 (0%)</b>	<b>29,698 (0.0013%)</b>

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset: estimates on shark commodities production and trade

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS	National waters		International waters	
	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>S. zygaena</i>	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>S. zygaena</i>
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial*			
	Small-scale			
	Recreational			
TARGET	Target			
	Bycatch			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS	In 2000 the Government of Bangladesh established a Marine Reserve extending for 698 km <sup>2</sup> at Middle Ground and South Patches in the Bay of Bengal. Two Marine Parks have been established at St. Martin Island and in the Sundarban mangrove forest.
GEAR RESTRICTIONS	Monofilament net (locally called as <i>Current jal</i> ) are banned and the minimum mesh-size in gillnets is 60 mm.
SPECIES PROHIBITIONS	Forestry Act restricts harvesting of any sharks in and around the Sundarbans. Wildlife (Conservation & Protection) Act 2012 declared 25 species of sharks as protected animal, including them in Schedule I.

NPOA in preparation

## CURRENT LIMITATIONS

*for implementing the CITES Appendix II listings*

- Lack of biological information, stock structure, nursery grounds and habitats of sharks and rays;
- Lack of adequate shark fisheries management - monitoring, control and surveillance (as a basis for NDFs);
- Lack of appropriate law in the 'Fish Act' for sustainable harvesting and conservation of the elasmobranchs.

### NEEDS

- Amend 'Fish Act' introducing regulations for the sustainable management and conservation of the elasmobranchs: i) specify gear, area and seasonal restriction; ii) introduce regulation of minimum size at first capture for the main group of shark species caught; iii) adopt the rules of RFMOs related to finning; iv) restrict the catch of ornamental species (e.g. butterfly rays and electric rays);
- Prioritize capacity building on taxonomy of elasmobranchs; produce an easy pictorial key book;
- Collect catch data of sharks from industrial trawls; record catch data at least group wise (sharks, skates & rays);
- Improve knowledge of sharks and rays through research and fisheries monitoring;
- Initiate ecosystem-based research to understand nursery areas, migratory patterns and trophic relationships;
- Engage in consultation, dialogue with and support suggestions and declarations of CITES, CMS, RFMOs, PEW Environmental Group;
- Develop effective national and regional management measures (endorse NPOA and prepare RPOA) for CITES listed elasmobranchs.

\* Dept. of Fisheries' statistics reflect no industrail catch; may be very insignificant amount

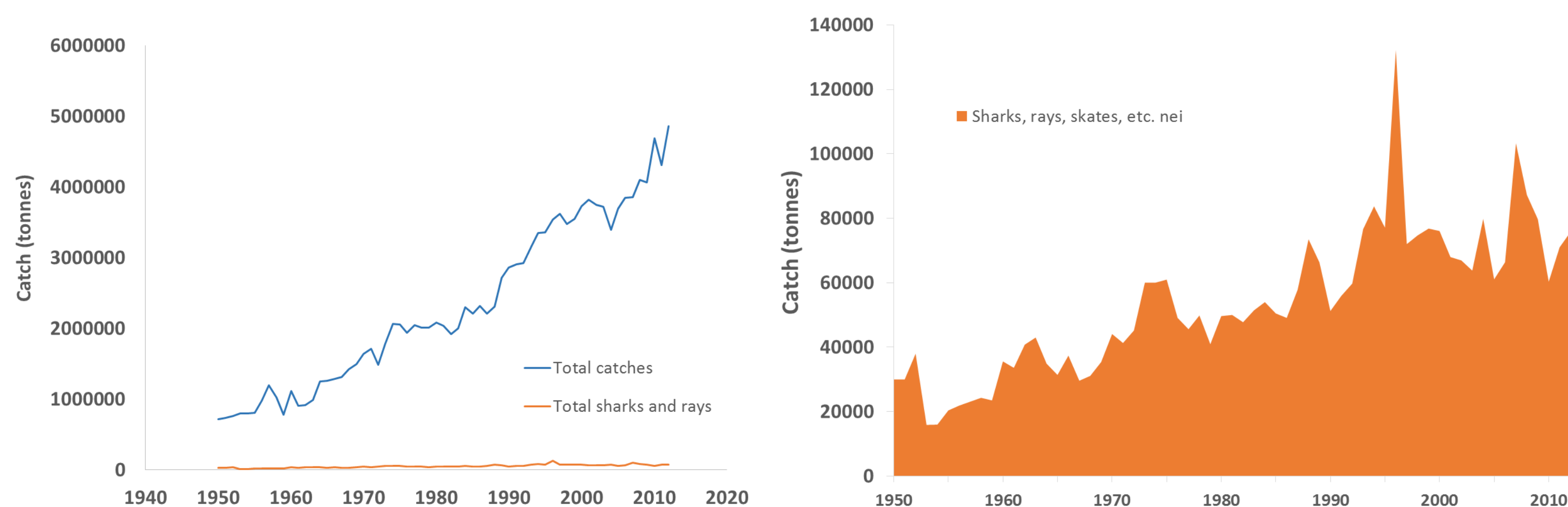




# INDIA



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production'

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fillets nei, frozen	80	253	15	7.3
Shark fins, frozen	112	7 695	—	—
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	11	35	—	—
Sharks nei, frozen	11	14	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>216 (&lt;0.1)</b>	<b>7 998 (0.3)</b>	<b>15 (&lt;0.1)</b>	<b>7.3 (&lt;0.1)</b>
Total all marine fisheries commodities	665 598	2 204 496	28 879	76 862

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS		<i>C. longimanus</i>	<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>	<i>Manta spp.</i>
TYPE OF FISHERIES	National waters			
	International waters			
	Industrial			
Small-scale				
Recreational				
TARGET	Target			
	Bycatch			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

SPECIES PROHIBITIONS	Protection of <i>Rhincodon typus</i> , <i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> , <i>Carcharhinus hemiodon</i> , <i>Glyphis gangeticus</i> , <i>Glyphis glyphis</i> , <i>Himantura fluviatilis</i> , <i>Pristis microdon</i> , <i>Pristis zijsron</i> , <i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> and <i>Urogymnus asperrimus</i> . Oceanic whitetips not to be retained and to be released unharmed, to the extent practicable, when caught in association to IOTC regulated fisheries (Resolution IOTC 13/06 2013).
SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS	There are a total of 33 marine Protected areas (MPAs) in India, covering about 6 271 km <sup>2</sup> .
TEMPORAL RESTRICTIONS	Ban on fishing for 47 days from April 15 to May 31st in East coast of India (both days inclusive) and from 15th June to July 31st in West coast of India (both days inclusive).
PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION	Policy advisory on prohibition of "finning" of Shark fins in the sea, prohibit the removal of shark fins on board a vessel in the sea. Ministry of Environment and Forest (Wildlife Division) F. No 4-36/2013 WL, 21 August 2013.
GEAR RESTRICTIONS	Different restriction on mesh sizes in the different Coastal States, and on certain seine nets, such as ring seines and pair trawlings.
PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS	Zonation in Territorial Waters restricting operation of mechanized fishing vessels up to certain distance. Marine Protected Areas also provide entry restrictions for fishing.

NPOA in preparation



### CURRENT LIMITATION for implementing the Appendix II listings

- Difficulty to obtain fisheries data (catch, discards, effort) and life history parameters for the CITES listed species;
- Lack of data and information on utilization, marketing and trade of sharks and rays.

### NEEDS

- Improve knowledge of sharks and rays through research and fisheries monitoring;
- Define the supply chains of the different products and derivatives of sharks and rays in trade.

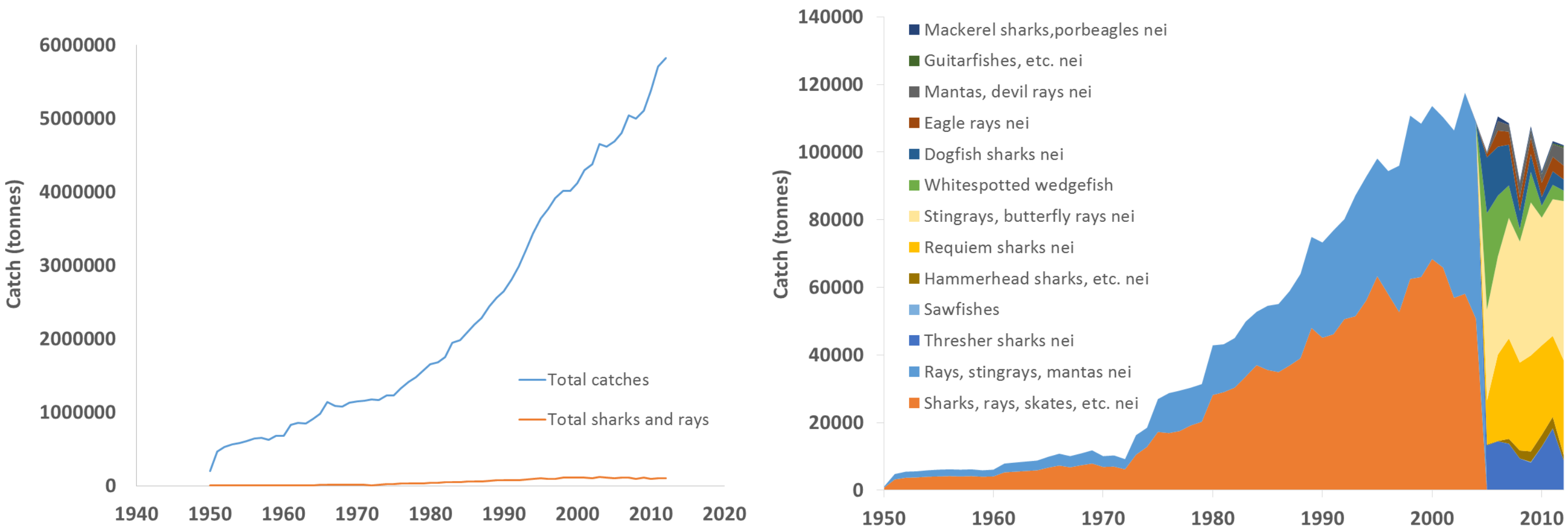




# INDONESIA



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fins, dried, unsalted, etc.	1 378	9 265	160	1 095
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	57	982	20	72
Sharks nei, frozen	1 435	2 407	122	587
Sharks, rays, skates, fresh or chilled, nei	241	168	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 112 (3.3%)</b>	<b>12 824 (5.0%)</b>	<b>303 (0.1%)</b>	<b>1755 (0.7%)</b>
Total all marine fisheries commodities	932 194	2 536 815	232 997	238 929

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

NPOA**YES** (under revision)



## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS		<i>C. longimanus</i>	<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>	<i>Manta spp.</i>
TYPE OF FISHERIES				
TARGET	Target			
	Bycatch			
	Ecotourism			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	Full protection of manta rays (Decree of MMAF, No.4/2014).  Oceanic whitetip shark not to be retained and to be released unharmed, to the extent practicable, when caught in association to IOTC regulated fisheries (Resolution IOTC 2013).
<b>SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	Prohibited fishing for sharks and rays in all Marine Protected Areas designated by the MMAF (. 16.76 million hectares in 2014, MMAF, 2014)  Prohibited fishing for sharks and rays in Raja Ampat waters, West Papua (District regulation No. 9/2012).
<b>GEAR RESTRICTIONS</b>	Trawl operation has been prohibited in Indonesian waters since 1980 (Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture No.503/KPTS/UM/1980)..
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	Prohibited finning in open oceanic fisheries (e.g. industrial tuna fisheries).  As Contracting Party to IOTC and WCPFC, required to apply a 5% fin-to-body weight ratio for sharks on board vessels up to the first point of landing.

### CURRENT LIMITATIONS

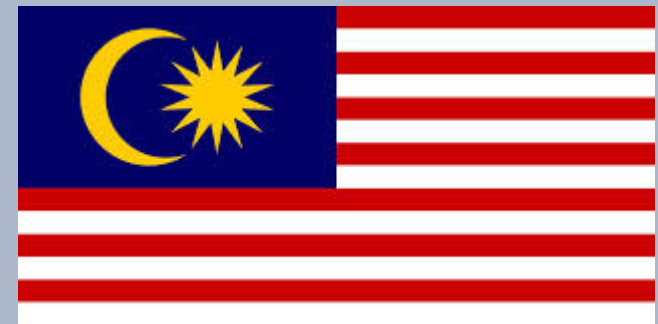
#### for implementing the Appendix II listings

- The exported fins from Indonesia consist of many species of sharks, therefore customs officers have difficulty in distinguishing between shark fins from species-listed in appendix II CITES and other species of shark;
- Difficulty for custom officers to distinguish gill rakers from manta species that are already dried and combined with gill rakers from Mobula. Therefore, intensive trainings on identification shark fins and Manta gill rakers are urgently needed.
- Difficulty to conduct stock assessment for species listed in CITES when accurate catch data is still difficult to obtain.
- Still no specific regulation and mechanism for trade flows of the shark fins from species-listed in CITES.

### NEEDS

- Assistance in determining export quota from limited supporting data available;
- Improving shark assessment program for species-listed in CITES;
- More research on fisheries, life cycle and biology of shark and ray species-listed in CITES are needed;
- Supports from other institutions other than the government (NGOs, international institutions, etc.) for population studies and intensive training of shark and ray species identification, shark fin and gill rakers identification due to the large area of this country.

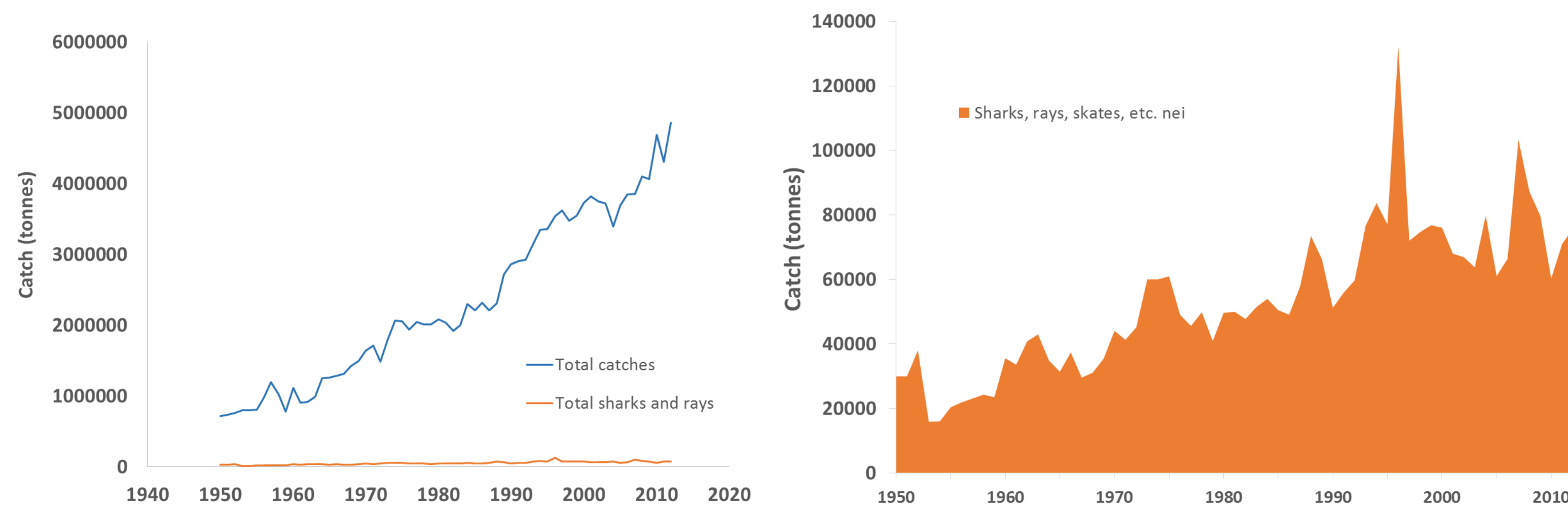




# MALAYSIA



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production'

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2005-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fins, dried, salted, etc.	34	190	70	298
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	302	1 207	1 910	5 030
Shark fins, salted and in brine but not dried or smoked	2	42	14	240
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	0	0	0.2	0.7
Sharks nei, frozen	35	101	64	315
<b>Total</b>	<b>374 (0.1%)</b>	<b>1 542 (0.2%)</b>	<b>2 059 (0.5%)</b>	<b>5 885 (0.8%)</b>
Total all marine fisheries commodities	280 990	755 720	411 248	715 383

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS		<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> <i>S. mokarran</i>	
National waters			
International waters			
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial		
	Small-scale		
	Recreational		
TARGET	Target		
	Bycatch		
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market		
	Export		

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Currently no specific-species management measures are in place for 2013 newly CITES listed sharks and manta rays. However, whale shark and all sawfishes were protected under two Acts namely Fisheries Act 1985; Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999, and International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686).</li></ul>
<b>SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Protection of breeding and nursery grounds of sharks and rays with big-size anti-trawling artificial reefs (120 new AR sites implemented between 2006 – 2014).</li><li>Fishing activities not allowed within Marine Parks and Marine Protected Areas (the country has over 50 MPAS, most of them of small size &lt; 100 km<sup>2</sup>).</li><li>Zoning system for fishing fleets established with a view to protect nursery areas and avoid conflict among fishers. Traditional fishing zone (Zone A) was extended from 5 nm to 8 nm from coastline effectively in 2014.</li></ul>
<b>GEAR RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prohibited use of explosive, poison or pollutant, the use of electric shock, pair trawling and push nets. The locally known 'pukat pari', a drift net with a mesh size of more than 25.4 cm (10 inches), which was once used to catch large sized sharks and rays has been banned since 1990.</li><li>Commercial gears such as trawlers and purse seine were prohibited to operate within 8 nm from coastline</li></ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finning is prohibited according to Section 8(b) Fisheries Act of 1985. Measure enforced in 2014.</li><li>International trade were control under International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686). At present, Malaysia never allowed exportation of any CITES listed sharks, manta rays and sawfishes originated from Malaysia. Zero quotas were applied for export and import.</li></ul>



### CURRENT LIMITATION for implementing the Appendix II listings

- Insufficient biological and ecological information;
- Low quality in the information and landing data for stock assessment;
- Insufficient socio-economic information and low quality data of fishers and traders;
- Insufficient coordinated networking among managers and enforcement officers;
- Insufficient number of custom officers to enforce law at port of entries;
- Insufficient expertise to identify products and derivative in international trade, in particular for look-alike species and in situations where fins and other derivatives are transported in large volume or as mixed shipments (e.g. combining CITES listed and non-listed species) without the labelling of individual species;
- Lack of funds.

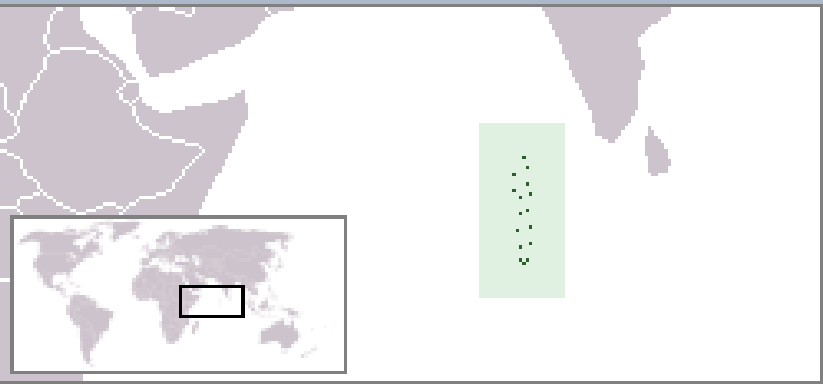
### NEEDS

- Improve knowledge of sharks and rays through research and fisheries monitoring;
- Collect basic socio-economic information and data on relevant shark fisheries and trade;
- Increase number of enforcement staff;
- Train customs officials and all other actors in the supply chain in the use of shark identification tools;
- Promote the use of existing regional wildlife enforcement network in relation to CITES-listed marine species;
- Effective consultation involving stakeholders in research, management and education;
- Financial and technical support by CITES Secretariat/other agencies on data collection and training will be very helpful. This could be done in collaboration with Regional Fisheries Body such as SEAFDEC.

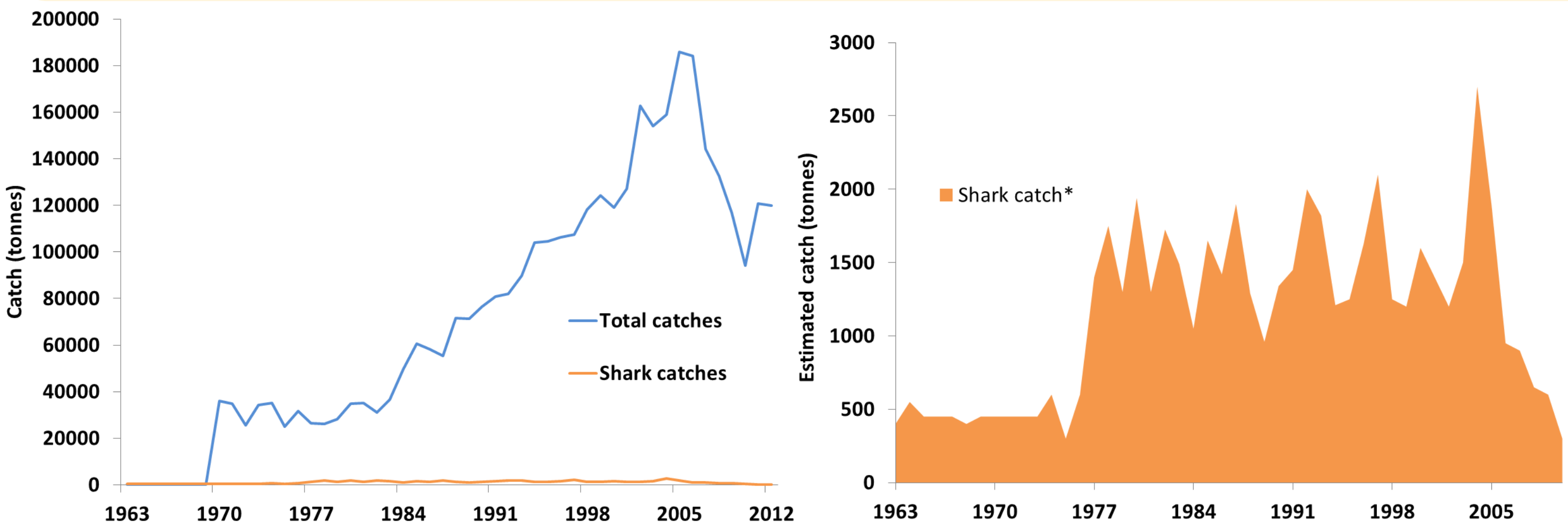




# MALDIVES



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: data from Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture.  
\*Estimated shark catch based on exports (fin and oil). No data, average for 1963-73

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2005-2010)	Export		Import
	Tonnes	USD'000	
Shark fins, dried, unsalted	9	159	Since the shark fishery ban (2010), all exports of shark products from the Maldives have ceased. The trade, import and export of shark products is allowed and there is a market for “imported shark souvenirs”, such as shark jaws. However, with rays and skates, there is an export ban imposed on all species of rays and skates
Shark fins dried, salted	0	0	
Shark fins, frozen	7	12	
Sharks nei, frozen	14	5	
Sharks, dried, salted or in brine	198	140	
<b>Total</b>	<b>231 (0,34%)</b>	<b>341 (0,35%)</b>	
Total all marine fisheries commodities	68,853	96,622	

Source: data from Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture.

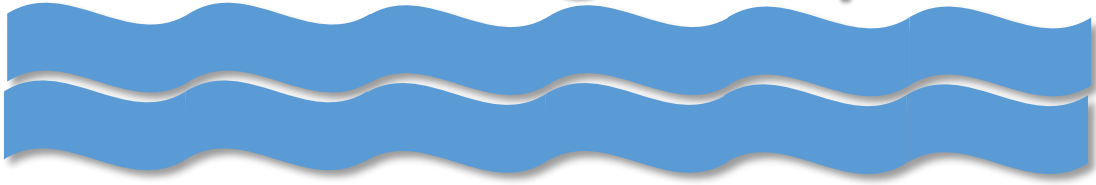
## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS	TYPE OF FISHERIES	TARGET	COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	C. longimanus Sphyrna sp.	
National waters	Commercial	Target	Domestic market		
International waters	Small-scale	Bycatch	Export		
	Recreational				

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ban on fishing, extracting, capturing and harming any shark species from the entire EEZ of the Maldives effective from March 2010</li><li>Prohibited exports of rays and skates products</li><li>Ban on fishing, extracting, capturing and harming any rays and skates from the Maldives effective from June 2014</li><li>Oceanic Whitetips not to be retained and to be released unharmed, to the extent practicable, when caught in association to IOTC regulated fisheries (Resolution IOTC 13/06 2013)</li></ul>
<b>GEAR RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To minimize shark bycatch in the tuna longline fishery the regulation has set the minimum depth the mainline to be deployed at or below 60m</li></ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Shark bycatch that are landed should have their fins attached and all landed catch should be declared to a fisheries officer, fisheries enforcement officer or to the assigned fisheries observer</li></ul>
<b>PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For the tuna long lining from 100nm onwards, licenses have to be obtained from the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture</li></ul>
<b>LIMITS TO FISHING CAPACITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Newly introduced quota system for tuna longlining vessels, quota decided by Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture</li></ul>

NPOA being adopted



### CURRENT LIMITATION for implementing the Appendix II listings

- Cannot verify the export of shark souvenirs are from imported ones
- No fisheries observer scheme
- Lack of trained personnel and training materials
- Lack of coordination between inter-government agencies

### NEEDS

- Produce user friendly (simple/low-cost/fast) and reliable identification tools for CITES-listed shark species and their products to enable timely procedures by customs and enforcement officers
- Train customs officials and all other actors in the supply chain in the use of shark identification tools
- Strengthen regional co-operation amongst stakeholders

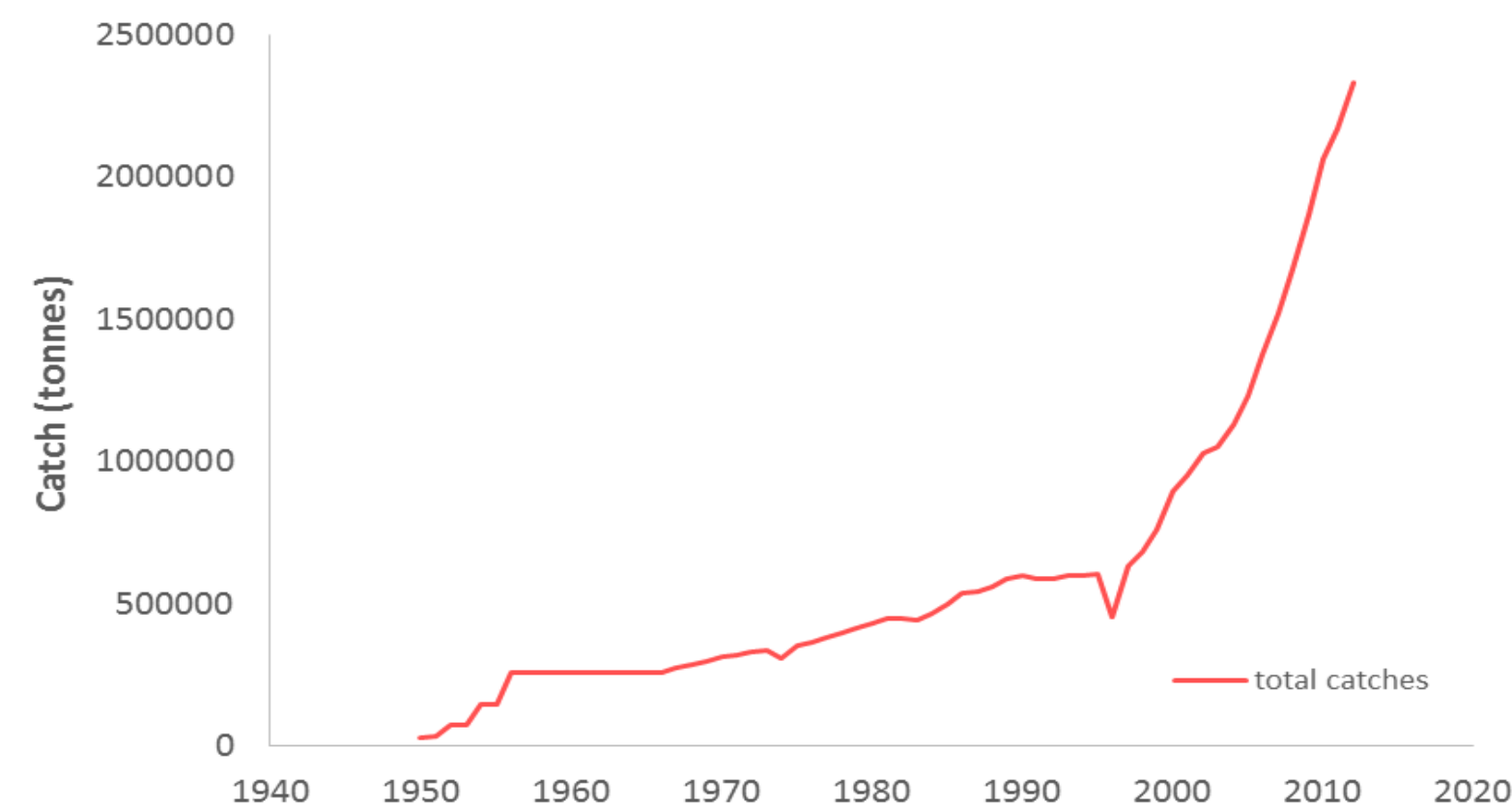




# MYANMAR



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production'

Data on landings of shark, rays and chimaeras are not reported to FAO. Some information on shark fisheries and species of sharks catches come from a research carried out in three of the main landing sites in Myanmar in 2004. The research was conducted by the Marine Fishery Resources Survey and Research Unit in collaboration with ACIAR and SEAFDEC.

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	-	-	315	851
Total all marine fisheries commodities	325762	469297	3198	7407

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

Shark fin are the main target for shark fisheries in Myanmar. Fins are taken from all sizes and all species of sharks and shark-like batoids. The largest export destination for Myanmar shark fin products is China, followed by Thailand and Singapore.

NPOA in preparation



## FISHERIES AND TRADE

FISHING AREAS		<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>
TYPE OF FISHERIES	National waters		
	International waters		
	Industrial		
	Small-scale		
TARGET	Recreational		
	Target		
	Bycatch		
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market		
	Export		

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS	Lampi Island and surrounding islands were established as Marine National Park of Myanmar in 1996 by the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (at that time Ministry of Forestry) under the approval of Government of Myanmar. Since then, Lampi Marine National Park has been conserving and managing under the "Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994)" and "Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Rule (2002)". Among many other restrictions aimed at the conservation of the ecosystem, fishing around the two nautical miles from Lampi island low water level shoreline by any vessel is prohibited. Myeik Archipelago, one of the marine richest areas in Myanmar, has been declared as shark protected area in 2004 by Department of Fisheries.
	Myeik Archipelago, one of the marine richest areas in Myanmar, has been declared as shark protected area in 2004 by Department of Fisheries.
LIMITS TO FISHING CAPACITY	Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law 1990 regulates the fishing effort by quotas and seasonally but does not include specific regulations for shark fisheries.

## CURRENT LIMITATION

*for implementing the Appendix II listings*

- Lack of fisheries data (catch, discards, effort) in particular in areas with high species diversity, small-scale fisheries and limited human capacity;
- Lack of biological and socio-economic information;
- Fishing community often have a low awareness of the importance of sharks and rays.

## NEEDS

- Improve knowledge of sharks and rays through research and fisheries monitoring;
- Collect biological information on sharks and ray species and basic socio-economic information on relevant shark fisheries and trade;
- Conduct more training courses and workshops on biology, taxonomy, ecology and stock assessment of sharks and rays;
- Develop and implement comprehensive awareness programs;
- Development of NPOA-Sharks, which address also CITES-listed species.

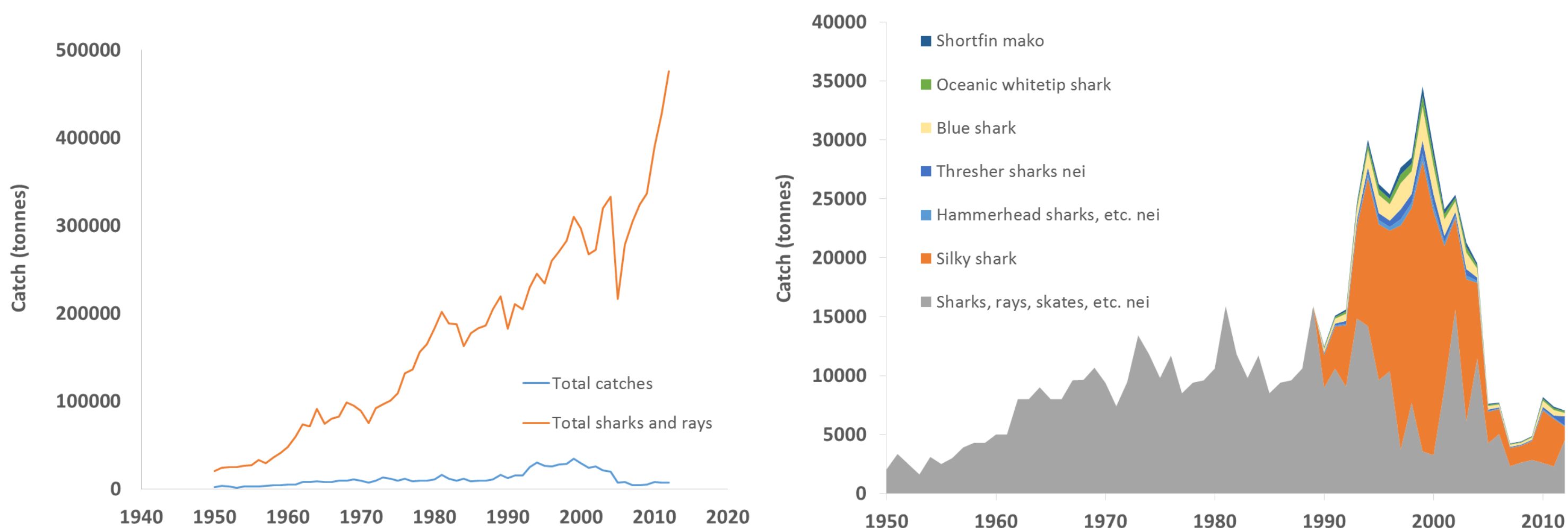




# SRI LANKA



## TOTAL CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production'

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	1	2	6.5	9.3
Sharks nei, frozen	1.5	5.7	25.2	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5 (&lt;0.01%)</b>	<b>7.7 (&lt;0.01%)</b>	<b>31.7 (&lt;0.01%)</b>	<b>25.0 (&lt;0.01%)</b>
Total all marine fisheries commodities	20 633	174 623	91 696	129 733

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

<i>C. longimanus</i> <i>Sphyrna spp.</i> <i>Manta spp.</i>				
FISHING AREAS	National waters			
	International waters			
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial			
	Small-scale			
	Recreational			
TARGET	Target			
	Bycatch			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Thresher shark species belong to family <i>Alopiidae</i> not to be retained and to be released unharmed, to the extent practicable, when caught(Prohibition of catching Thresher Shark Regulation 2012)</li></ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Required landing of fins attached to body.</li><li>Prohibited finning in fisheries regulated by IOTC. Required to apply a 5% fin-to-body weight ratio for sharks on board vessels up to the first point of landing (Landing of Fish (species of shark and skates) Regulation, 2001)</li></ul>
<b>PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Only fishers in possession of a valid licence issued under the Fishing Operations Regulations of 1996 (published in gazette Extraordinary No 948/25 of November 07, 1996) may land fish belonging to the species of Sharks or Skates.</li></ul>
<b>OTHERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The management of fisheries includes community participation (Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources ammended Act No.35 of 2013).</li></ul>



### CURRENT LIMITATION

*for implementing the Appendix II listings*

- Difficulty in the identification of the shark species by fins;
- Lack of funding for research and management of sharks and rays;
- Lack of knowledge on behavior, biology, migratory patterns etc. of shark resources among the fishermen
- Target on large pelagic on common pool.

### NEEDS

- Introduce by-catch reduction devices (BRD) for protected shark species such as thresher sharks;
- Provide researchers with the opportunities through national, regional and international training to build their research capabilities on shark fisheries;
- Awareness of fishermen on importance of conservation and management of sharks.

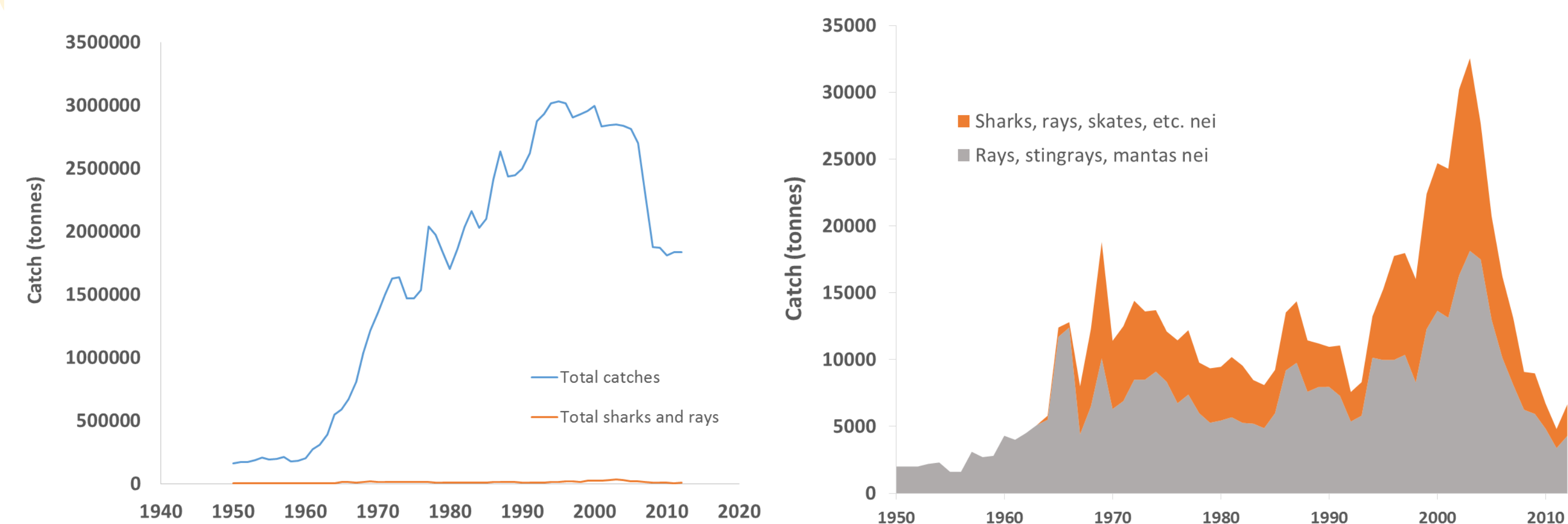




# THAILAND



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production'

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2006-2011)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Shark fins, dried, salted, etc.	29	745	66	808
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	6 273	28 097	68	257
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	43	72	0	0
Sharks nei, frozen	491	758	398	1 105
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 837 (0.4%)</b>	<b>29 674 (0.5%)</b>	<b>533 (&lt;0.1%)</b>	<b>2 172 (0.1%)</b>
Total all marine fisheries commodities	1 780 099	6 519 856	1 542 062	2 130 372

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade'

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

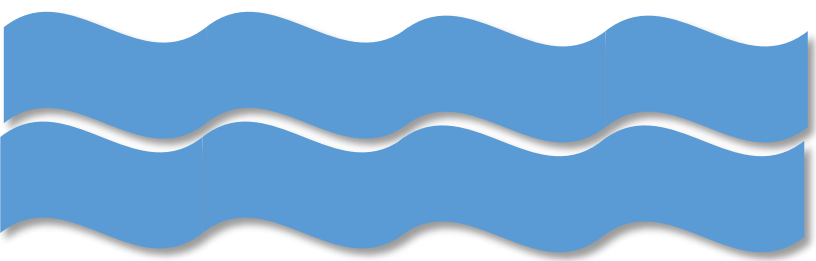
FISHING AREAS		<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>Sphyrna spp.*</i>	<i>C. longimanus</i> *
TYPE OF FISHERIES	National waters			
	International waters			
	Industrial (Trawls)			
Recreational	Small-scale			
	Recreational			
TARGET	Target			
	Bycatch			
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market			
	Export			

\*this species is rare

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Oceanic whitetip not to be retained and to be released unharmed, to the extent practicable, when caught in association to IOTC regulated fisheries (Resolution IOTC 13/06 2013).</li><li>Oceanic whitetip fishery and landing prohibited in fisheries regulated by WCPFC (WCPFC CMM 2011-04).</li></ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prohibited finning in fisheries regulated by IOTC and WCPFC. Required to apply a 5% fin-to-body weight ratio for sharks on board vessels up to the first point of landing.</li></ul>
<b>SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prohibition fishing by trawlers and push netters within a distance of 3-5.4 km from the shoreline and within a perimeter of 400 m of any stationary gear through the year.</li><li>MPAs where all types of fisheries are banned: Aquatic sanctuaries; National Marine Park; Mangrove swamps; Coral reefs areas; Sea grass bed; Environmental protection area.</li><li>Thailand has 16 designated National Marine Parks, covering a total area of 5,154 km<sup>2</sup> (average size 322 km<sup>2</sup>). The total area under protection represents over 2% of the shelf area.</li></ul>
<b>TEMPORAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Closed season of 3 months: 15 Feb-15 May in the Gulf of Thailand (cover the area 26,400 km<sup>2</sup>) and 1 Apr-30 Jun in the Andaman Sea (cover the area 4,696 km<sup>2</sup>).</li></ul>
<b>PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Required fishing license and boat registration for all types of fisheries.</li></ul>
<b>LIMITS TO FISHING CAPACITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Freeze of trawling fleet since 1996.</li></ul>

NPOA **YES** (under revision)



### CURRENT LIMITATION

*for implementing the Appendix II listings*

- Lack of programmes for awareness raising;
- Lack of database system for stock assessment and management shark and ray resources;
- Funding for shark research and CITES implementation is very limited.

### NEEDS

- Develop and implement comprehensive awareness programs;
- Train customs officials and all other actors in the supply chain in the use of shark identification tools;
- Invite recipient countries to prioritize CITES implementation in their request for capacity building assistance to donors.