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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



# International Trade: Fish in CITES

*Trade in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora  
The appendices, Listed species, & Regulatory framework for aquatic species*

*Kim.Friedman@fao.org*



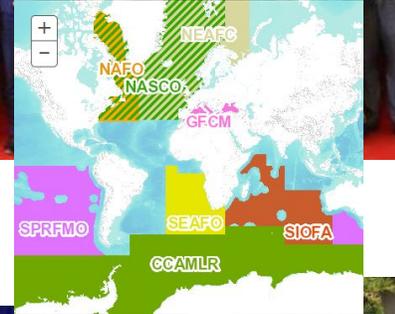
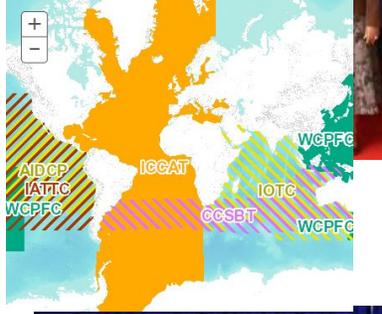
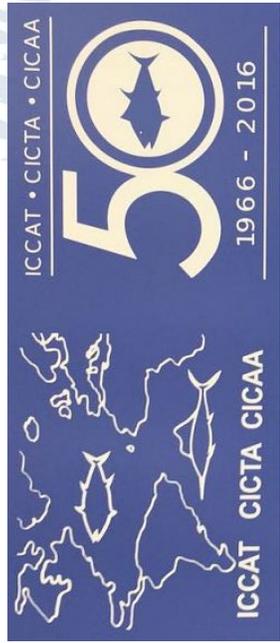
# Themes

- Evolution of biodiversity consideration in fisheries
- Fisheries trade, extinction risk in fish & threat of trade
- Ongoing implementation



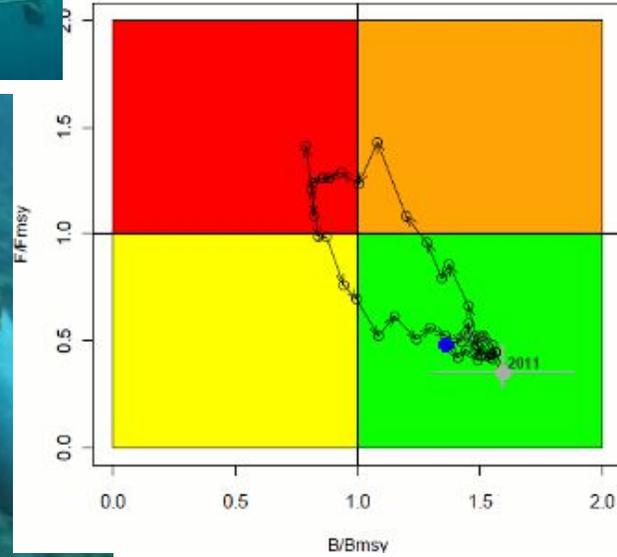
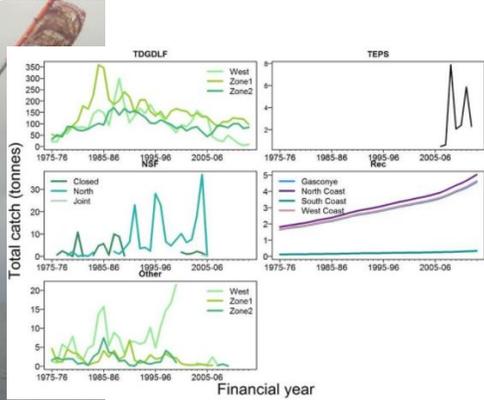
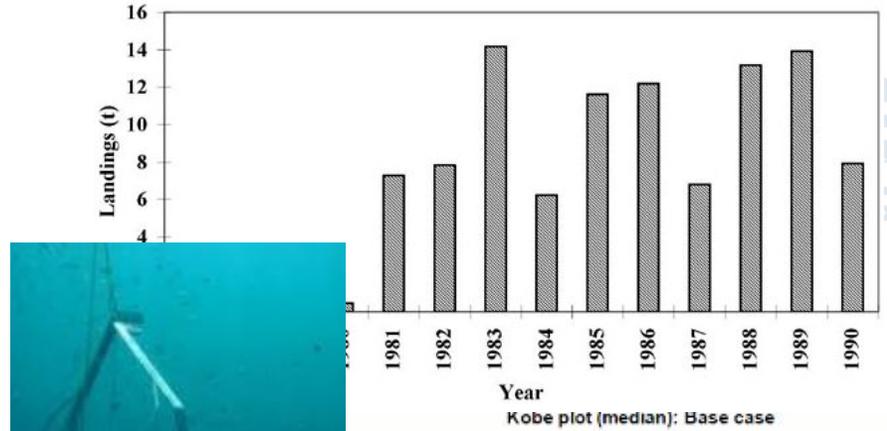
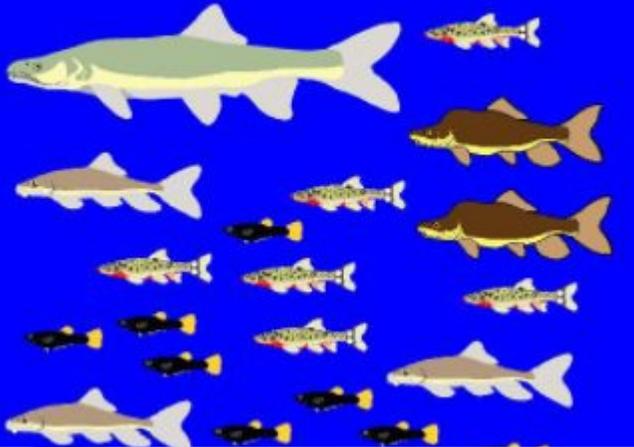


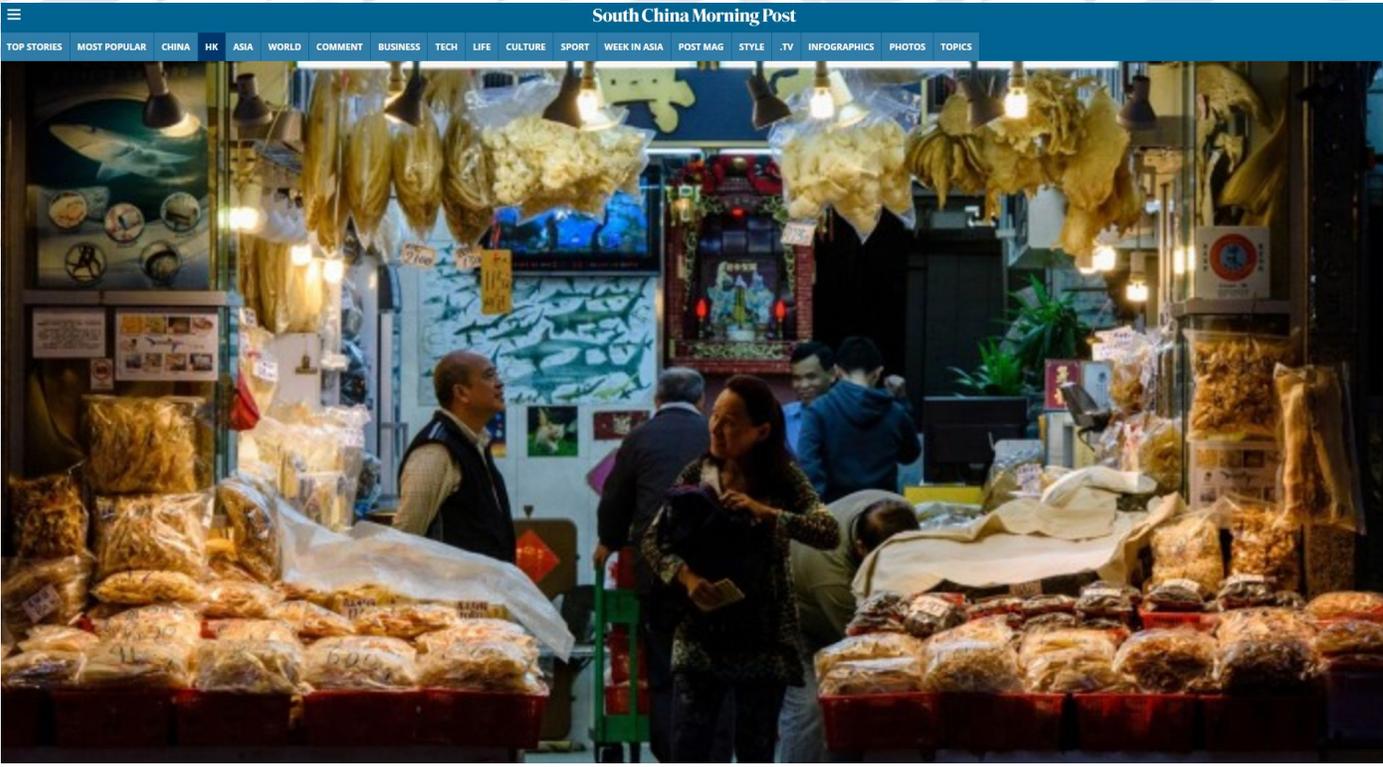
# Fisheries





# Counting Fish!









# **Evolution of biodiversity consideration in fisheries**

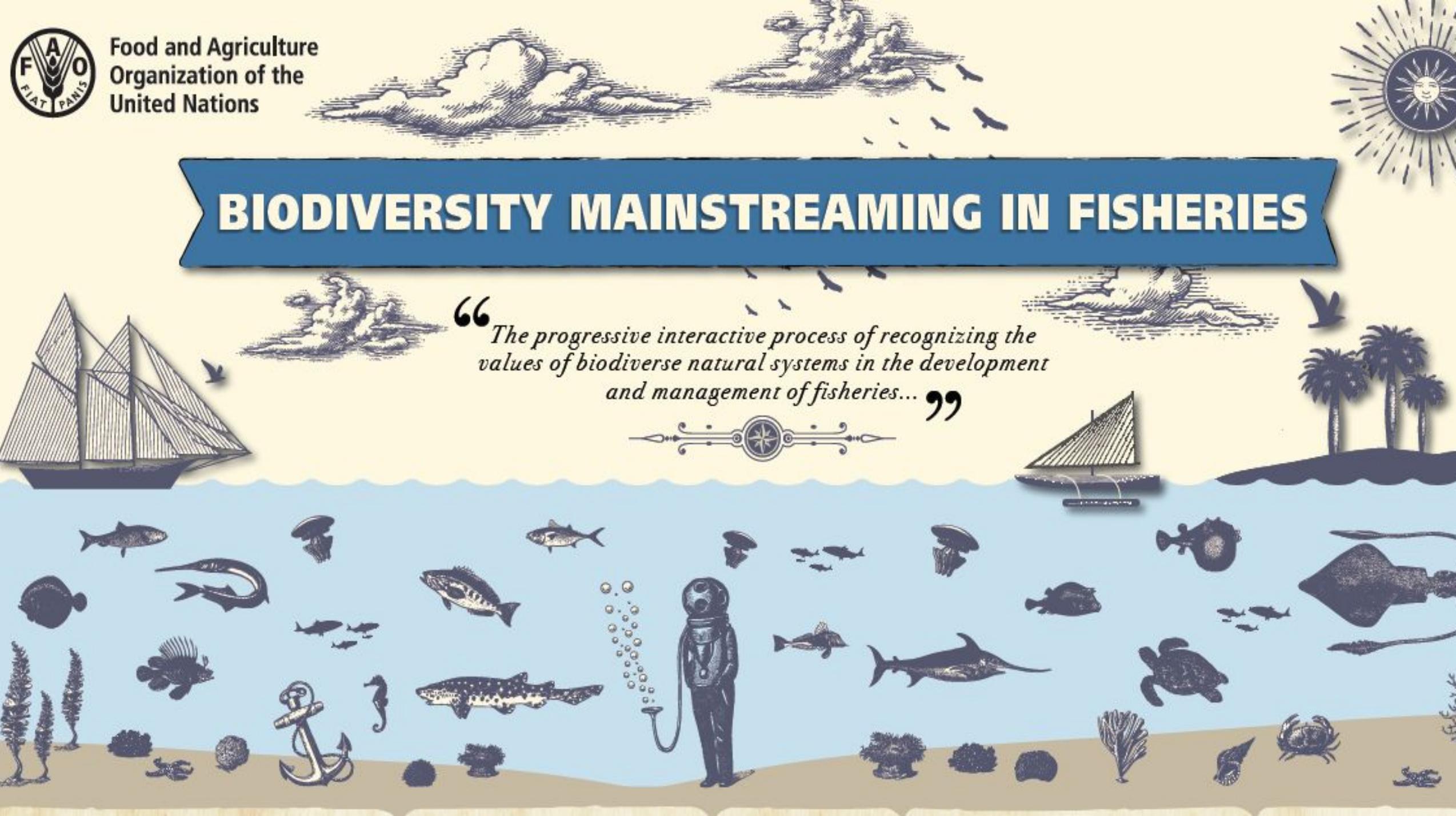




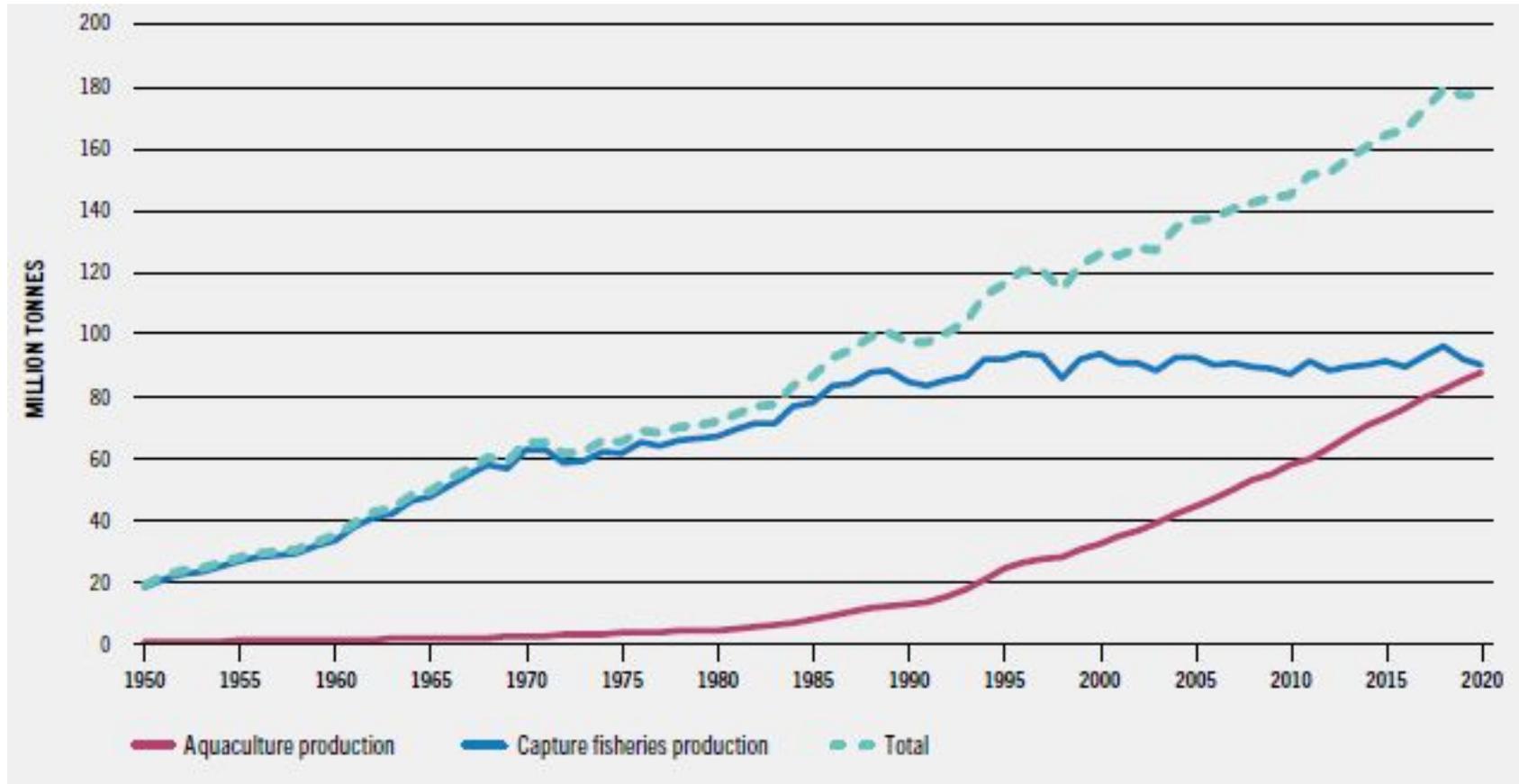
Food and Agriculture  
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# BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING IN FISHERIES

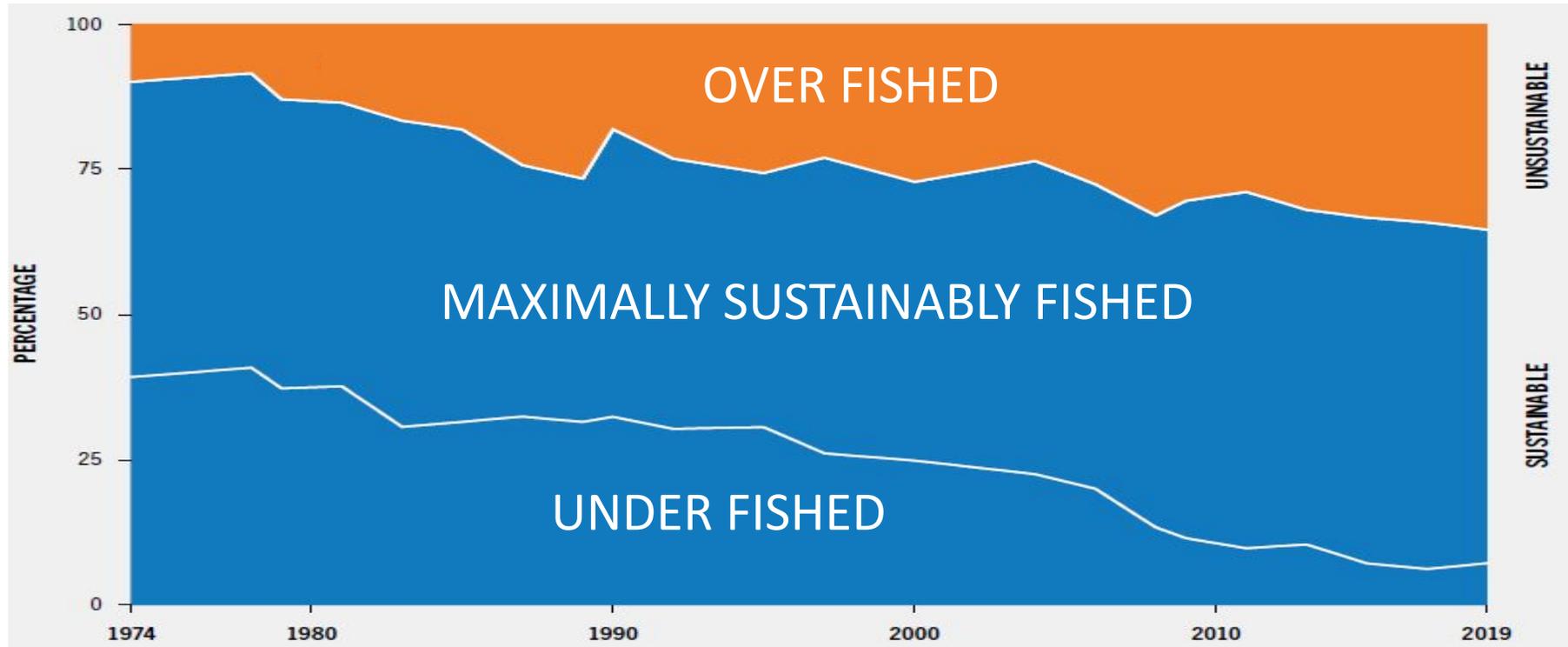
“*The progressive interactive process of recognizing the values of biodiverse natural systems in the development and management of fisheries...*”



# Production



# Status of Stocks



# PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION

Marine Policy 95 (2018) 209–220

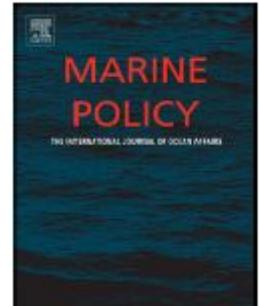


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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Marine Policy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol)



## Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries

K. Friedman<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, S.M. Garcia<sup>c</sup>, J. Rice<sup>d</sup>

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<sup>b</sup> *The University of Western Australia Oceans Institute, Crawley, Western Australia, Australia*

<sup>c</sup> *Fisheries Expert Group, IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, Italy*

<sup>d</sup> *Fisheries Expert Group, IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, Emeritus Scientist, DFO, Canada*



# MAINSTREAMING IS NOT NEW – EARLY MILESTONES

BIODIVERSITY

ECOSYSTEM

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

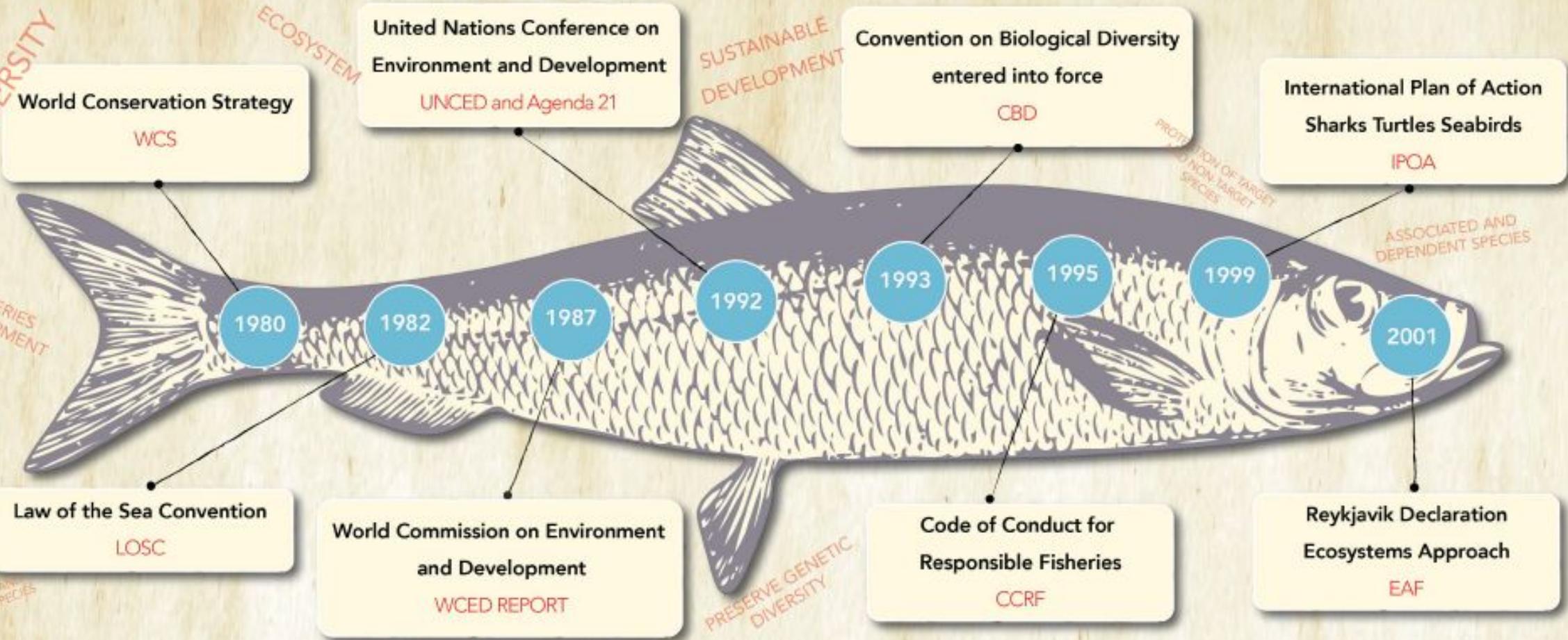
PROTECTION OF TARGET AND NON-TARGET SPECIES

ASSOCIATED AND DEPENDENT SPECIES

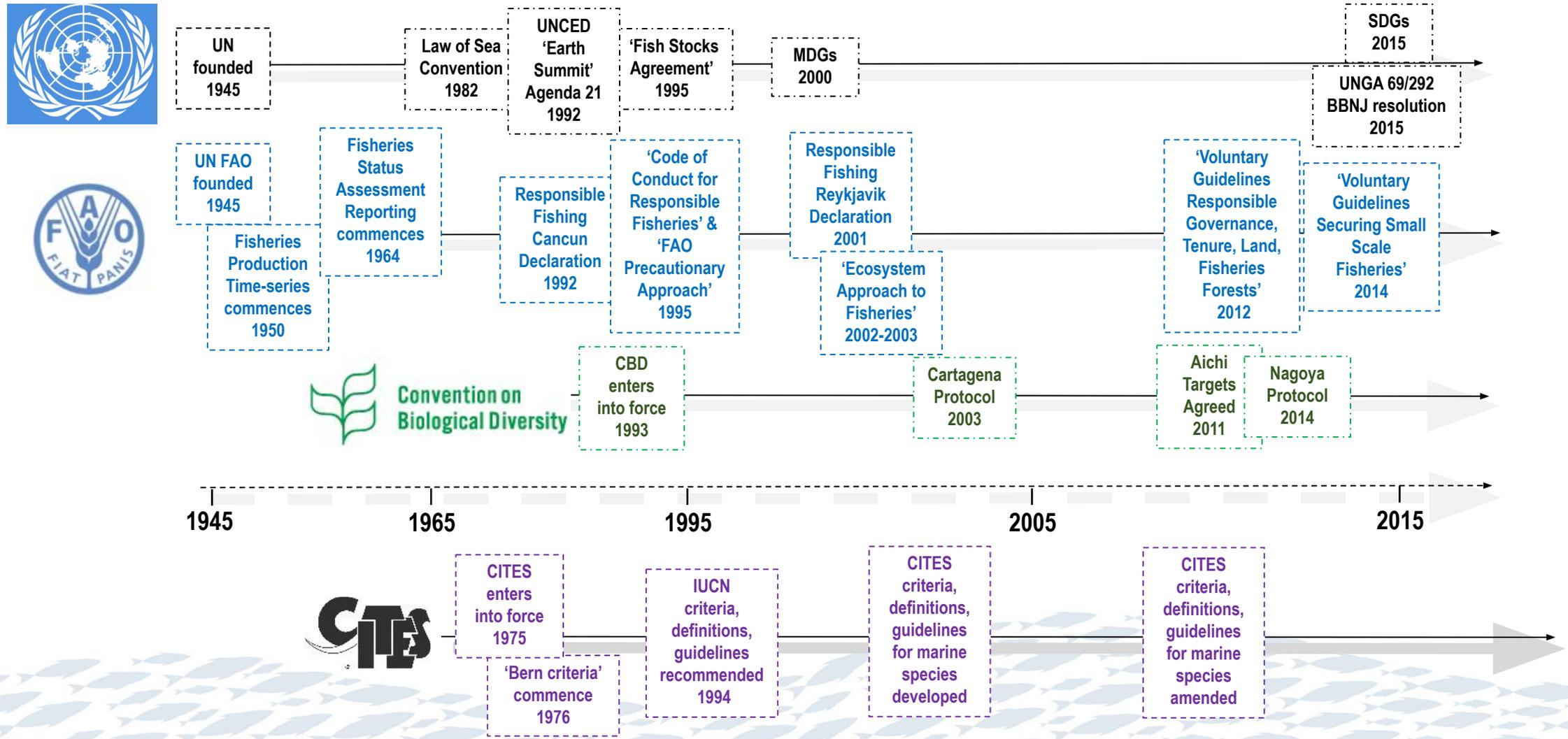
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

PRESERVE GENETIC DIVERSITY

ASSOCIATED AND DEPENDENT SPECIES



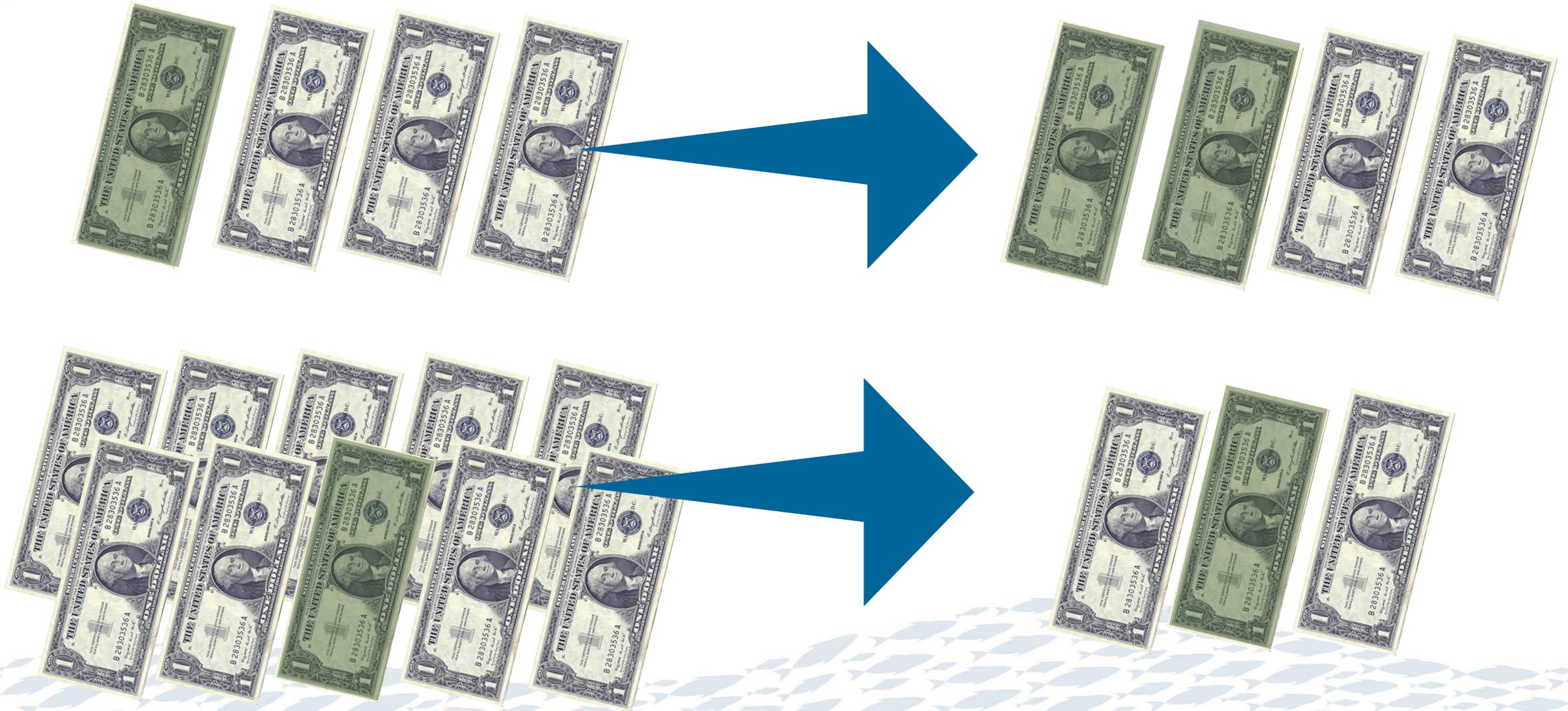
# FISHERY PRODUCTION MODEL EVOLVES





Fisheries trade,  
Extinction risk in fish &  
Threat of trade

# Overall Trade



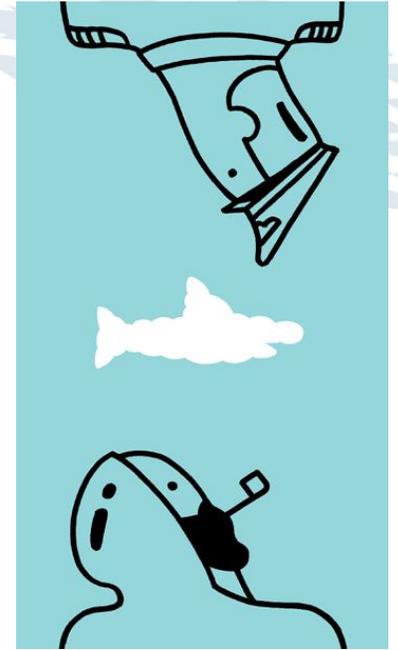
# International, Regional & Country-Specific Threatened & Endangered Species Legislation & Conventions

Legislation and Conventions		Country	Year Enacted
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – APPENDIX I, II, III	CITES	International	1975
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals & Sharks MOU	CMS	International	1983 (2010)
EU Wildlife Trade Regulations – ANNEX A-D		European Union	1973
Council Regulation on the Implementation in the Community of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora		European Union	1982
Endangered Species Act, US Fish and Wildlife	ESA	United States	1973
Marine Mammal Protection Act, US Fish and Wildlife, NOAA & Marine Mammal Commission	MMPA	United States	1972, 1994, 2016, 2022
Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act		UK	1976
The Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) (Amendment) Regulations	COTES	UK	2005
Species at Risk Act (SARA)	COSEWIC	Canada	2003
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act	EPBC	Australia	1999



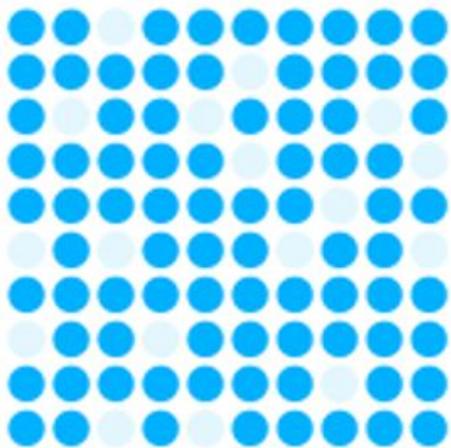
# Species Trade Controls

- 1) Deciding What Is Threatened in CITES
- 2) Implementing CITES Provisions
- 3) Measuring the Effectiveness of Trade Interventions

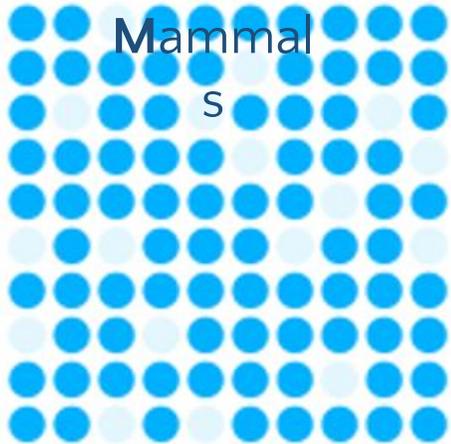


# Lost Species – Extinction

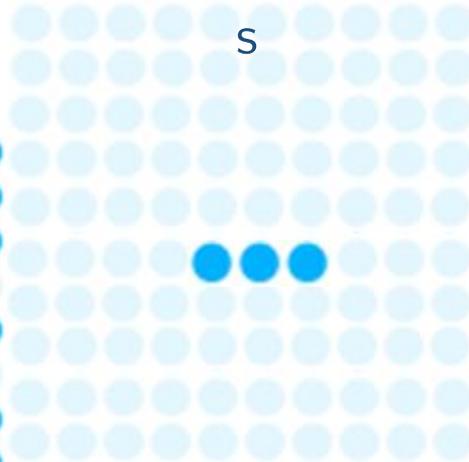
>180  
Birds



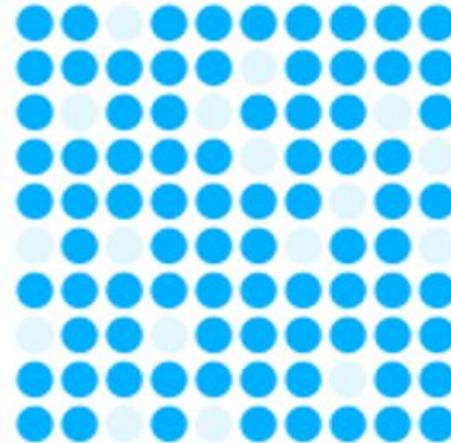
>100  
Terrestrial  
Mammals



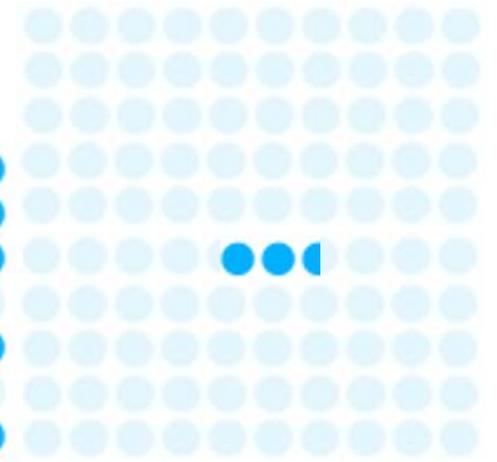
3  
Marine  
Mammals



>170  
Amphibians



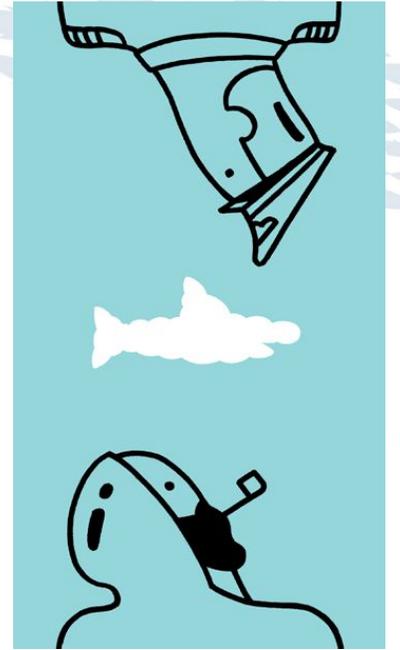
< 3  
Marine  
Fish





# CITES Trade Controls

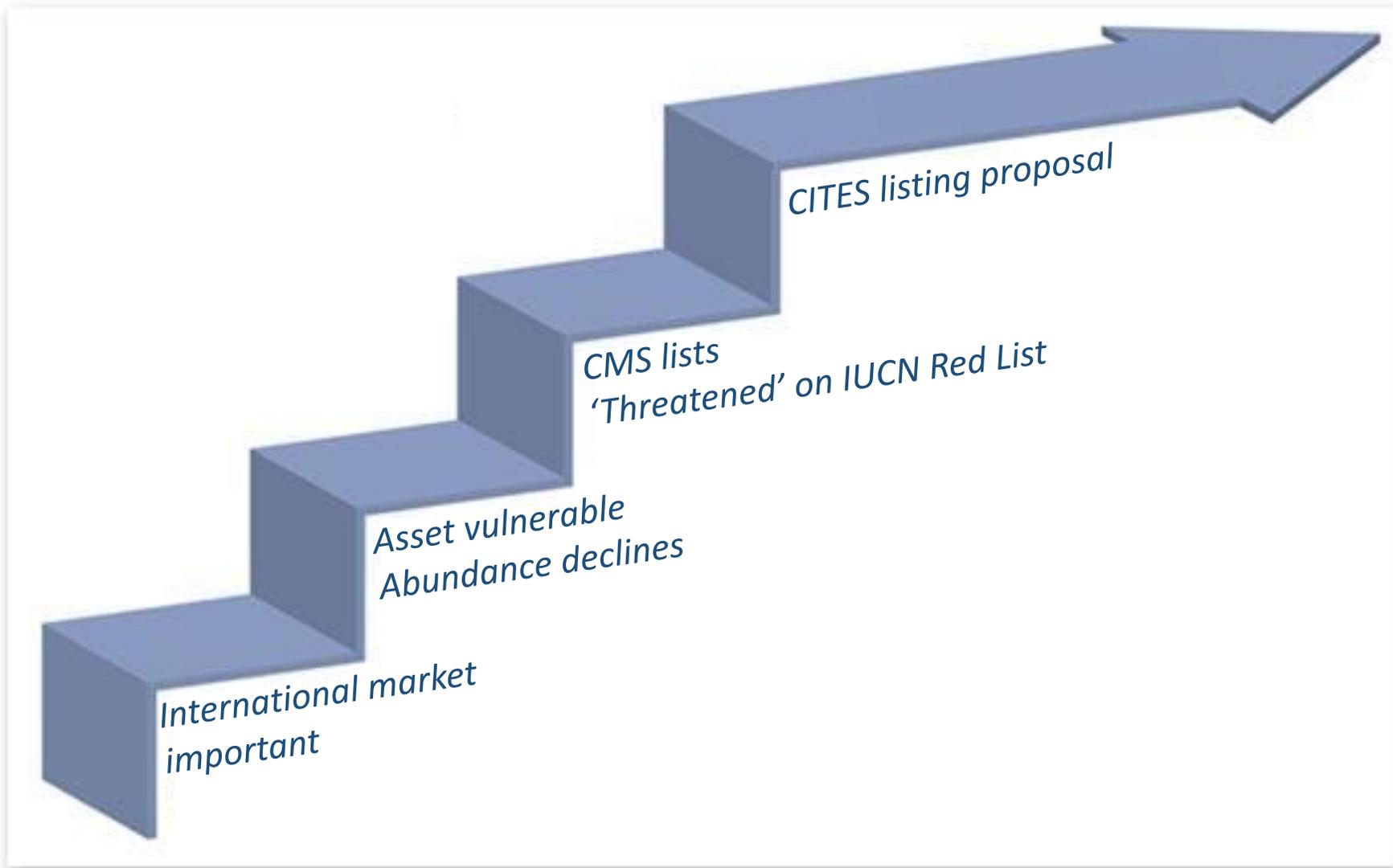
- 1) Deciding What Is Threatened
- 2) Responses by Management, and
- 3) Effectiveness of Trade Interventions



**Fisheries  
Control**



**Environment  
Control**





Nature 2030

Our Work

Our Union

# Biodiversity

IUCN monitors species and ecosystems, and steers policy and action to protect and restore the natural world.



# Threatened

Extinct

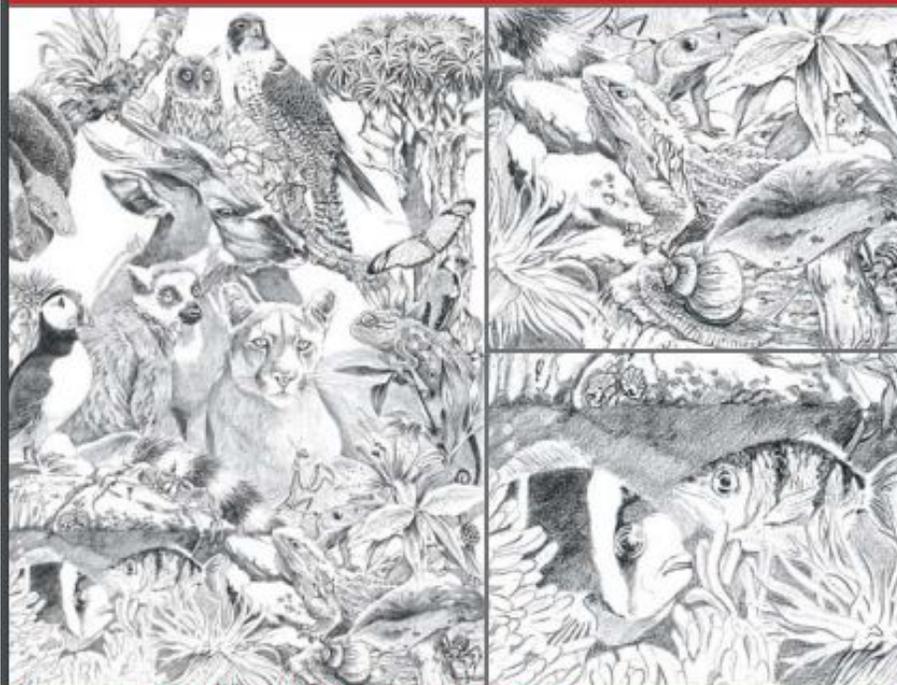


Least Concern



# IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

Version 3.1 Second edition

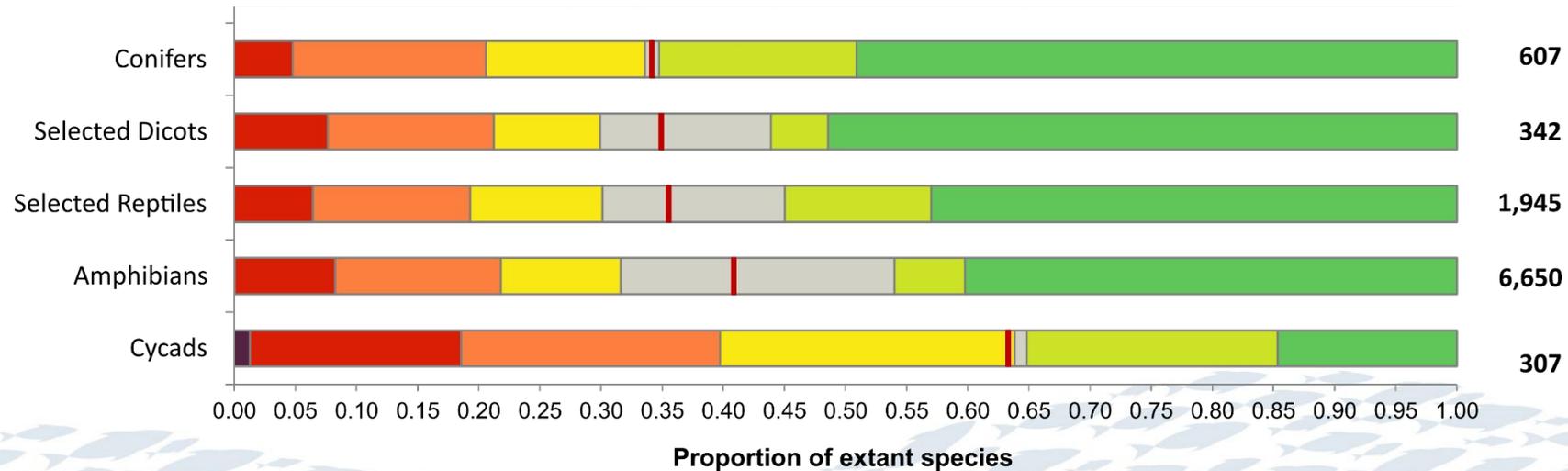


The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™





# Fishing out our oceans: the list of threatened marine species continues to grow





***Conserve biodiversity** and contribute to its **sustainable use** by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to **unsustainable exploitation through international trade**, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of **biodiversity loss** and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.*

# CITES APPENDICES or LISTS

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• **Appendix I:** Species threatened with extinction. **Trade permitted only in exceptional circumstances**



• **Appendix II:** Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which **trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival**



POST 2013

↑

1975 - 2010

↓



# CITES CRITERIA

## **Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17)\***

## **Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II**

RECALLING that Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (Fort Lauderdale, 1994), recommended that the text and the Annexes of that Resolution be fully reviewed before the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties with regard to the scientific validity of the criteria, definitions, notes and guidelines, and to their applicability to different groups of organisms;

RECALLING that, at its 12th meeting (Santiago, 2002), the Conference of the Parties approved procedures for this review, laid down in Decision 12.97<sup>1</sup>;

CONSIDERING the fundamental principles in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article II of the Convention, which specify the species to be included in Appendices I and II;

RECOGNIZING that, to qualify for inclusion in Appendix I, a species must meet biological and trade criteria;

RECALLING that Article II, paragraph 2 (a), provides for the inclusion of species that may become threatened with extinction in Appendix II, in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival;

RECOGNIZING that, for the proper implementation of this provision, it is necessary to adopt appropriate criteria, considering both biological and trade factors;

RECALLING that Article II, paragraph 2 (b), provides only for the inclusion in Appendix II of species that must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species included in Appendix II in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2 (a), may be brought under effective control;

CONSIDERING, however, that this provision should also apply where there is a need to bring trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I under effective control;



# FAO's Role

## CITES Convention Text

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties: (a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat **shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment** in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.
2. (...) (b) **For marine species**, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also **consult inter-governmental 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.



## Memorandum of Understanding FAO - CITES

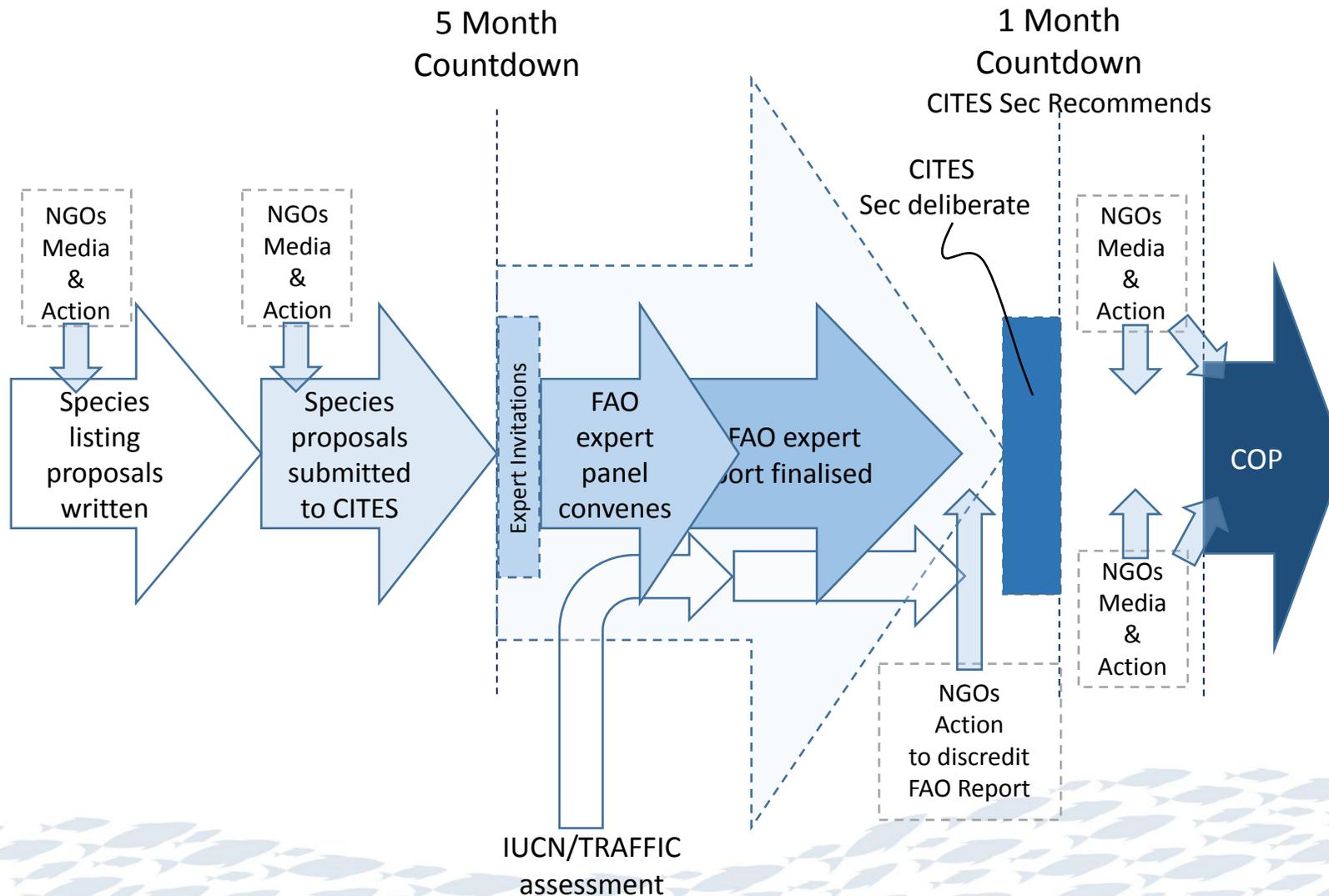
4. The FAO will work together with CITES to ensure adequate consultations in the scientific and technical evaluation of proposals for including, transferring or deleting commercially-exploited aquatic species in the CITES Appendices based on the criteria agreed by the Parties to CITES, and **both signatories will address technical and legal issues relating to the listing and implementation of such listings**.
5. As is required by the Convention, the CITES Secretariat will continue to inform FAO of all relevant proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II. Such information shall be provided to FAO **to allow FAO to carry out a scientific and technical review of such proposals in a manner it deems appropriate** and for the resulting output to be transmitted to the CITES Secretariat. The CITES Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided from this review and its own findings and recommendations, taking due account of the FAO review, to the Parties to CITES.
6. In order to ensure maximum coordination of conservation measures, the CITES Secretariat will respect, to the greatest extent possible, the results of the FAO scientific and technical review of proposals to amend the Appendices, and technical and legal issues of common interest and the responses from all the relevant bodies associated with management of the species in question.



## FAO Expert Panel ToRs (2012)

1. FAO will establish an Ad Hoc Expert Advisory Panel for the Assessment of Proposals to Amend CITES Appendices I and II.  
(...)
5. For each proposal the Panel shall:
  - **assess each proposal from a scientific perspective in accordance with the CITES biological listing criteria**, taking account of the recommendations on the criteria made to CITES by FAO;
  - **comment, as appropriate, on technical aspects of the proposal** in relation to biology, ecology, trade and management issues, as well as, to the extent possible, the **likely effectiveness for conservation**.
6. In preparing its report, the Panel will consider the information contained in the proposal and any additional information received by the specified deadline from FAO Members and relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). In addition, it may ask for comments on any proposed amendment, or any aspect of a proposed amendment, from an expert who

# Determination - Listing Process



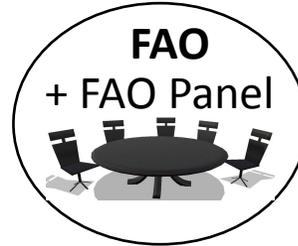
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy  
18-22 July 2022

Background, Terms of Reference & Criteria



**7th FAO expert panel  
on CITES proposals**

# CITES CRITERIA



## TERRESTRIAL



## POPULATIONS

Small Number  
= 5000

Area of Distribution  
= 10,000 Km<sup>2</sup>

## MARINE-FW



## STOCKS

Historical Extent  
of Change

None Selected

PROCTIVITY FILTER

Long Term  
(as long as possible)

+

Recent Rate  
(2-3 generations)

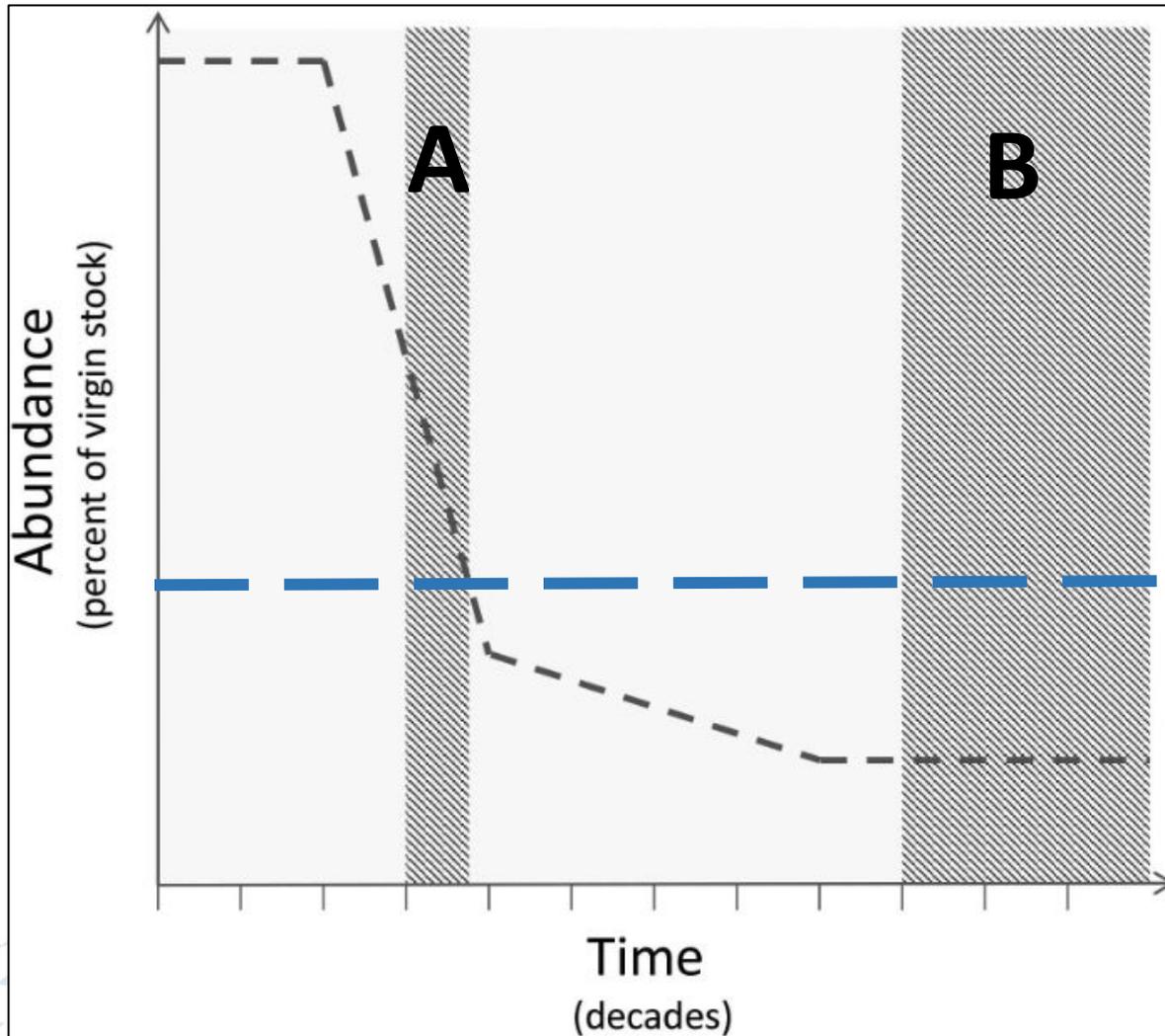


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B	☐	✓
	✓	✓





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### FAO activities in relation to CITES and commercially exploited aquatic species

- About CITES
- About CITES and Fisheries
- **Expert Advisory Panel**
- Other activities
- Publications

## FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the assessment of proposal to amend CITES appendices

The twenty-fifth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) (2003) established the Terms of Reference for an expert advisory panel for assessment of listing proposals to CITES concerning commercially exploited aquatic species. The TOR defined the process and composition of a technical panel, which should be established by the FAO Secretariat in advance of each CoP, with the main task to assess proposals from a scientific perspective and in accordance with CITES biological listing criteria. The panel was also responsible for commenting on technical aspects of the proposals in relation to biology, ecology, trade and management issues.

### Fifth Expert Advisory Panel

The fifth Expert Advisory Panel met in Rome, Italy, from 6 to 10 June 2016, to consider the following seven proposals submitted to the seventeenth Conference of the Parties to CITES (Johannesburg, South Africa, 24 September – 5 October 2016).

The **full Expert Advisory Panel report** is available [here](#).

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/cites-fisheries/ExpertAdvisoryPanel/en>

 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Report**  
ISSN 2070-6987

**FIAP/R1163 (En)**

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**Report of the**

**FIFTH FAO EXPERT ADVISORY PANEL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSALS TO AMEND APPENDICES I AND II OF CITES CONCERNING COMMERCIALY-EXPLOITED AQUATIC SPECIES**

**Rome, 6-10 June 2016**





# COMMUNICATIONS



## Fisheries and Aquaculture

- Key Areas
- Statistics
- GeoInfo
- Fact Sheets
- Publications
- Calendar

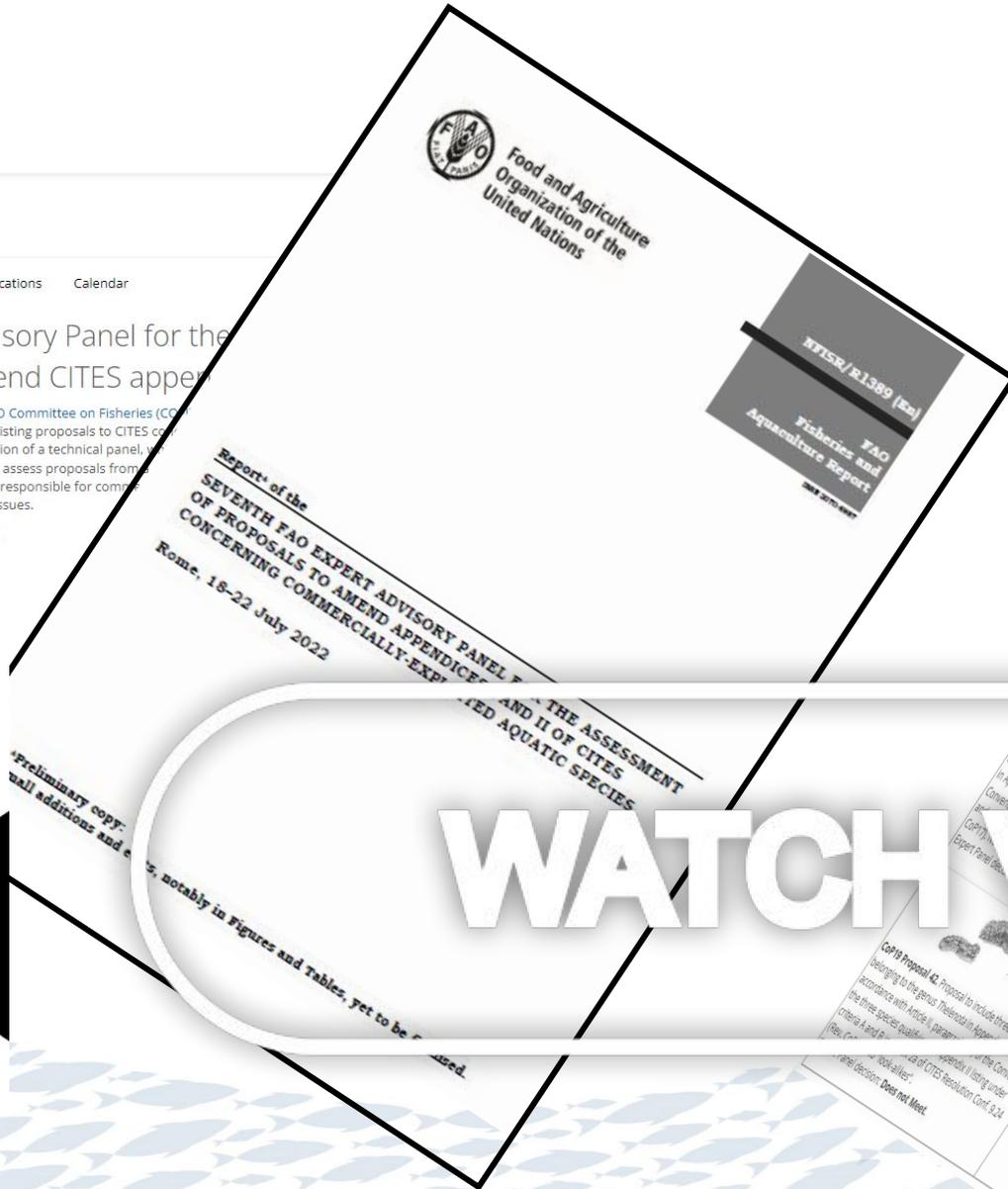
### FAO activities in relation to CITES and commercially exploited aquatic species

- About CITES
- FAO and CITES
- Implication to fisheries
- Listing criteria
- Expert Advisory Panel
- Capacity building and training

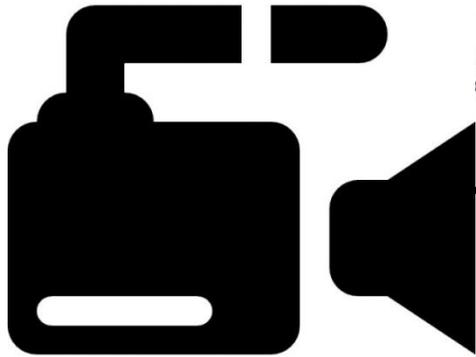
### FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the proposal to amend CITES appendix

The twenty-fifth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COF) advisory panel for assessment of listing proposals to CITES defined the process and composition of a technical panel, with each CoP, with the main task to assess proposals from listing criteria. The panel was also responsible for commercial, ecology, trade and management issues.

- Seventh Expert Advisory Panel



Proposal	Expert Panel Summary
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 27:</b> Proposal to include 19 shark species in the family Carcharhinidae in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a of CITES Resolution Conf. 8.24 (Rev. COP17). This proposal included 25 to 40 species as "look-alikes". Expert Panel decision: The proposal to list all 19 shark species of the family Carcharhinidae in Appendix I of CITES Does not Meet the CITES criteria as a single proposal.</p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.27: Nineteen species in the family Carcharhinidae and all other requiem sharks</p>
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 28:</b> Proposal to include <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a and all remaining species in the family Sphyrnidae as "look-alikes". Expert Panel decision: <b>Does Meet.</b></p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.28: Bonnethead, <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> and all other hammerhead sharks etc. etc.</p>
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 29:</b> Proposal to include <i>Pomacentron</i> with Article II of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a of CITES Resolution Conf. 8.24 (Rev. COP17), and to include <i>Pomacentron</i> family (<i>P. abnormale</i>, <i>P. juba</i>, <i>P. marqueti</i> and <i>P. agmatias</i> as "look-alikes". Helping Expert Panel decision: <b>Does not Meet.</b></p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.29: Freshwater stagefish, <i>Pomacentron</i> <i>mallean</i> and <i>P. agmatias</i></p>
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 40:</b> Proposal to include the six species of <i>gularfish</i> (<i>Microstomus</i> variegatus, <i>Pseudotolithus</i> <i>bonellii</i>, <i>P. <i>minckleyi</i></i>, <i>P. <i>collegellii</i></i> in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a of CITES Resolution Conf. 8.24 (Rev. COP17). In addition to the six species as "look-alikes". Expert Panel decision: <b>Does not Meet.</b></p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.40: Six species in the family <i>Pseudotolithidae</i> and <i>P. <i>gularfish</i></i> etc.</p>
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 41:</b> Proposal to include three species in Appendix I in accordance with Article II of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a of CITES Resolution Conf. 8.24 (Rev. COP17). In addition to the three species as "look-alikes". Expert Panel decision: <b>Does not Meet.</b></p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.41: The three species in the genus <i>Thalassoma</i></p>
<p><b>CoP19 Proposal 42:</b> Proposal to include three species belonging to the genus <i>Thalassoma</i> in Appendix I in accordance with Article II, paragraph 2(a) of the Convention and satisfying criteria A and S in Annex 2a of CITES Resolution Conf. 8.24 (Rev. COP17). In addition to the three species as "look-alikes". Expert Panel decision: <b>Does not Meet.</b></p>	<p>Expert Panel Summary Proposal no.42: The three species in the genus <i>Thalassoma</i></p>



**WATCH VIDEO**



2003 EU requires that all sharks be landed along with their fins, but not with fins attached.

2004 IUCN passes resolution recommending that all countries require sharks to be landed whole. ICCAT introduces first international shark finning ban.

2009 Palau announces the world's first "shark sanctuary", outlawing shark fishing in an area the size of France.

2010 The Maldives bans all shark fishing in its territorial waters, as well imports and exports of shark fins.

2011 President Obama signs Shark Conservation Act, closing loopholes in earlier anti-finning legislation.

# HOW MANY SHARKS ARE KILLED EACH YEAR FOR THEIR FINS?

# 26-73 MILLION\*

\*NOT INCLUDING SHARKS THAT DON'T END UP IN THE FIN TRADE

## ESTIMATING THE TAKE

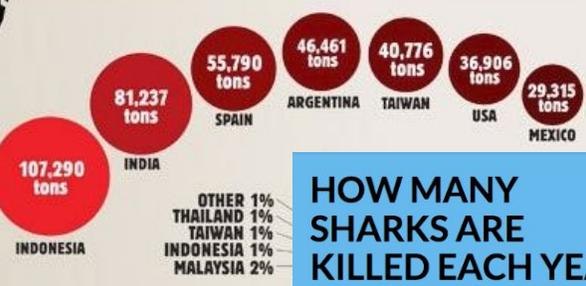
SHARK BIOMASS REPRESENTED BY GLOBAL FIN TRADE (DATA: CLARKE ET AL. 2006)



- FAO (FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION) REPORTED CAPTURE PRODUCTION
- LOW-END REAL CATCH ESTIMATION BASED ON ACTUAL FIN TRADE DATA (26 MILLION SHARKS)
- AVERAGE (MEDIAN) CATCH BASED ON FIN TRADE DATA (38 MILLION SHARKS)
- HIGH-END REAL CATCH ESTIMATION BASED ON FIN TRADE DATA (73 MILLION SHARKS)



## WHO'S CATCHING THE MOST SHARKS? (2008 FAO DATA)



## TOP SHARK FIN IMPORTERS:

## HOW MANY SHARKS ARE KILLED EACH YEAR?

Shark fins can fetch up to \$650 per kilogram

↓ 30% of species are considered threatened

100 MILLION SHARKS Are killed for their fins or caught in nets as bycatch each year

ONE BOWL OF SHARK FIN SOUP CAN COST \$130

98% of the shark is wasted

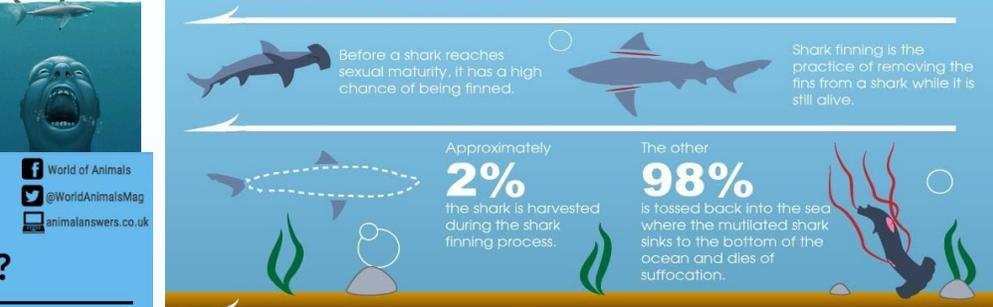
11,417 SHARKS ARE KILLED EVERY 60 MINUTES THAT'S NEARLY 200 SHARKS PER MINUTE

# WHAT IS SHARK FINNING?



## human

## SHARK FINNING

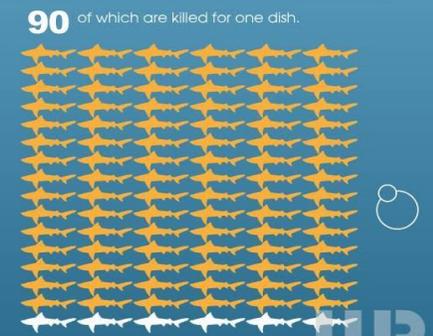


## SHARK FIN SOUP

Shark finning is a very lucrative business due to the high demand for Shark Fin Soup. A bowl of Shark Fin Soup can sell for as much as \$100 US per bowl.

Shark Fin Soup is a Chinese dish that is usually eaten at weddings or special occasions.

In 2012, it was estimated that 100 MILLION sharks were killed for their fins. Of that number, it was reported that approximately 73 MILLION sharks were killed for SHARK FIN SOUP



SAVE OUR SEAS FOUNDATION - SAVEOURSEAS.COM



World of Animals

www.willbanh.com

# Many sharks closer to extinction than feared: Red List

Published March 25, 2019, 7:12 AM

By Agence France-Presse

Human appetites are pushing makos and other iconic sharks to the brink in a new assessment of the apex predator's conservation status.



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## Many sharks are closer to the brink than feared, as conservationists reveal 17 SPECIES now face extinction - including the fastest shark in the world



© Shutterstock / wildestanimal

Seventeen of 58 species evaluated were classified as facing extinction, the Shark Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation (IUCN) said late Thursday in an update of the Red List of threatened animals and plants. The shortfin mako is pictured

15 SHARES

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Richard Branson  
@richardbranson

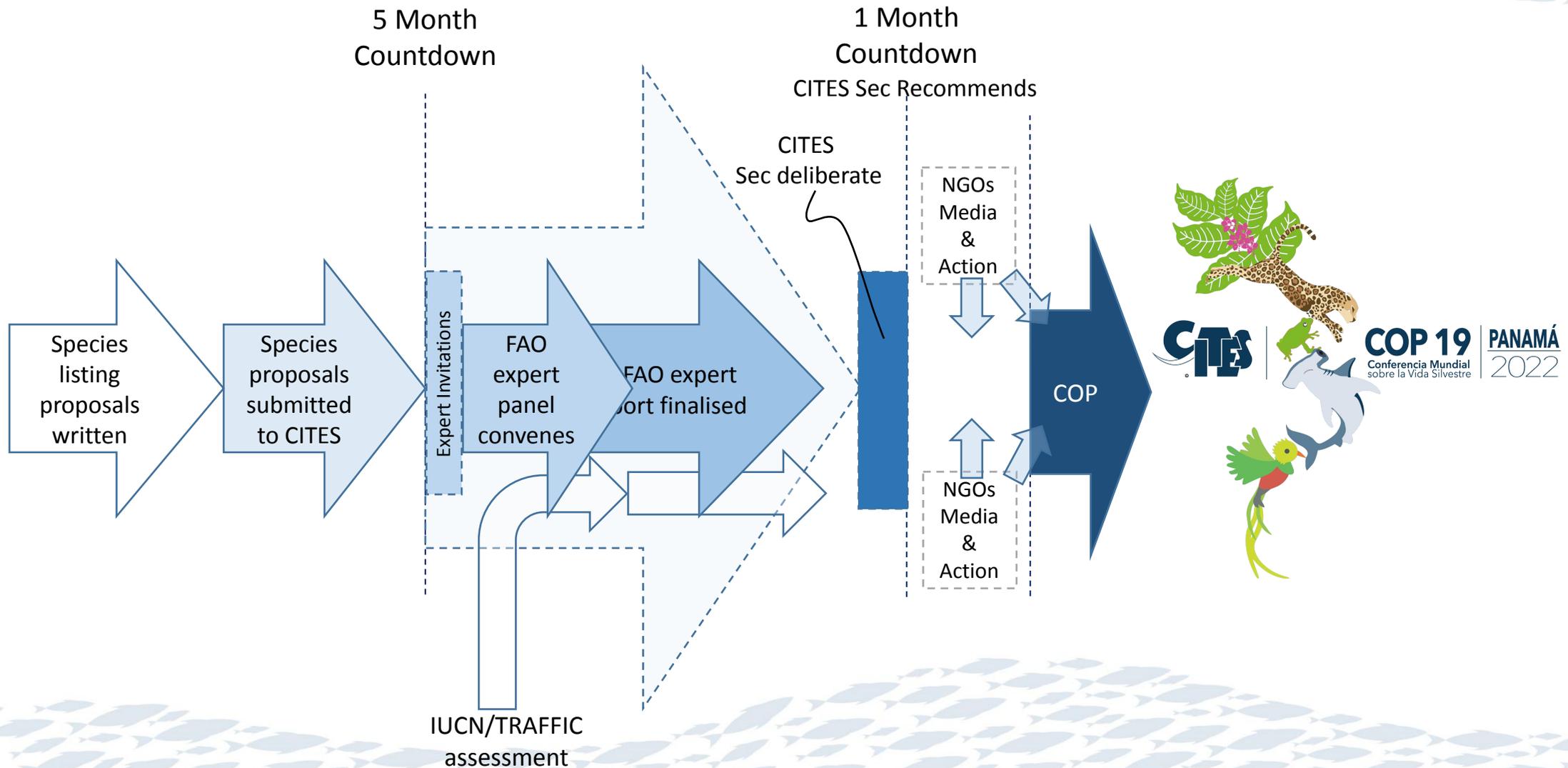
Following

Devastating that one third of all shark species are facing extinction. @beneaththewaves are carrying out impactful research to create a sustainable future for sharks and the ocean:



244

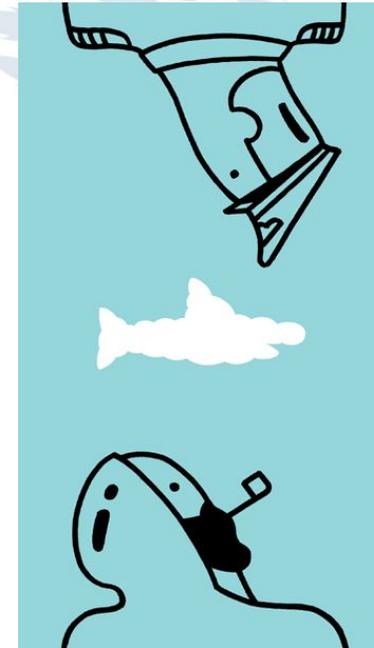
# Determination - Listing Decisions





# Threatened Species Trade

- Deciding What is Threatened
- Implementing CITES Provisions (local, RFMOs, etc...)
- Effectiveness of Trade Interventions





# Sharks Rays and Chimaeras

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

About FAO | In Action | Countries | Themes | Media | Publications | Statistics | Partnerships

العربية 中文 English Français Русский Español

## International Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks

Background National and Regional Plans of Action Regional sharks measures Database of measures Tools

Expanding catches of sharks and potential negative impacts on shark populations prompted a proposal at the Twenty-second Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in March 1997 that FAO organize an expert consultation to develop Guidelines leading to a Plan of Action to be submitted at the next Session of the Committee aimed at improved conservation and management of sharks.



The International Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-SHARKS) was developed through the meeting of a Technical Working Group on the Conservation and Management of Sharks in Tokyo from 23 to 27 April 1998 and the Consultation on Management of Fishing Capacity, Shark Fisheries and Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries held in Rome from 26 to 30 October 1998 and its preparatory meeting held in Rome from 22 to 24 July 1998. [...]

**Publications**

**NPOA - National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in the Maldives**  
Year: 2015  
View online

**National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks 2012 (IPOA-Sharks)**  
Year: 2014  
View online

**Database of measures**

Database of measures on conservation and management of Sharks

The database provides a collection of instruments for the conservation and management of sharks. These instruments include binding and non-binding Conservation and Management Measures, Plans of Action, and national legislation. The term "shark" is used in the broad sense of the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and includes all species of sharks, skates, rays, and chimaeras (Class Chondrichthyes).

More

**Related Links**

- Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
- Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB)

**External Links**

- CITES-Sharks and manta rays

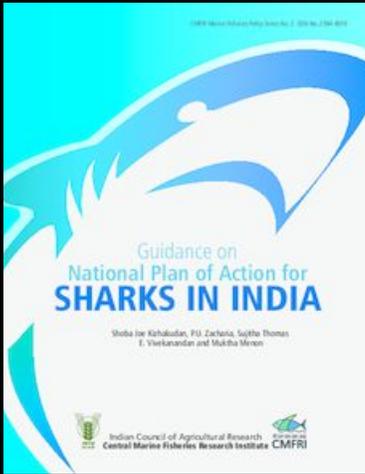
**Tweets by @FAOfish**

FisheriesAquaculture Retweeted

**Francois Pythoud** @FrancoisPythoud  
acts against illegal, unreported & unregulated fishing! @FAOfish

FisheriesAquaculture Retweeted

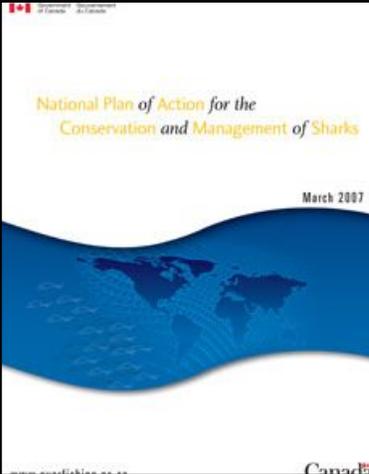
**WorldFish** @WorldFishCenter  
#DidYouKnow By volume, fish production is four times that of poultry and 20 times that of



Guidance on National Plan of Action for SHARKS IN INDIA

Shiba Inar Kishikidan, P.J. Zacharia, Sujith Thomas, I. Vivekanandan and Mukha Menon

Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute CMFRI

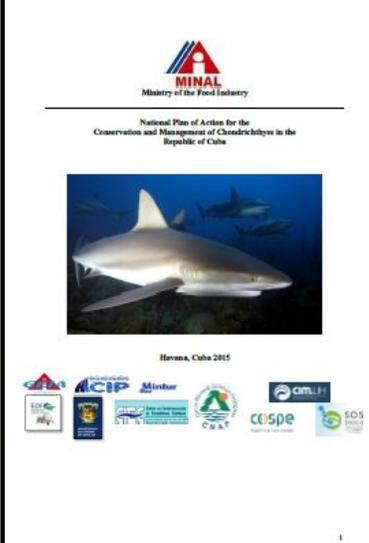


National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks

March 2007



Operational Strategy: National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks 2012 Shark-plan 2



National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Chondrichthyes in the Republic of Cuba

Havana, Cuba 2005

## Database of measures on conservation and management of sharks

  BROWSE

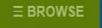
 SPECIES  INSTITUTIONS  COUNTRIES



Sharks



## Database of measures on conservation and management of sharks

  BROWSE

 SPECIES  INSTITUTIONS  COUNTRIES

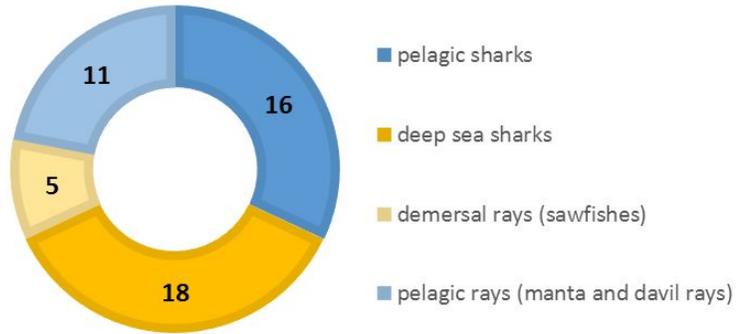


Porbeagle  
*Lamna nasus*

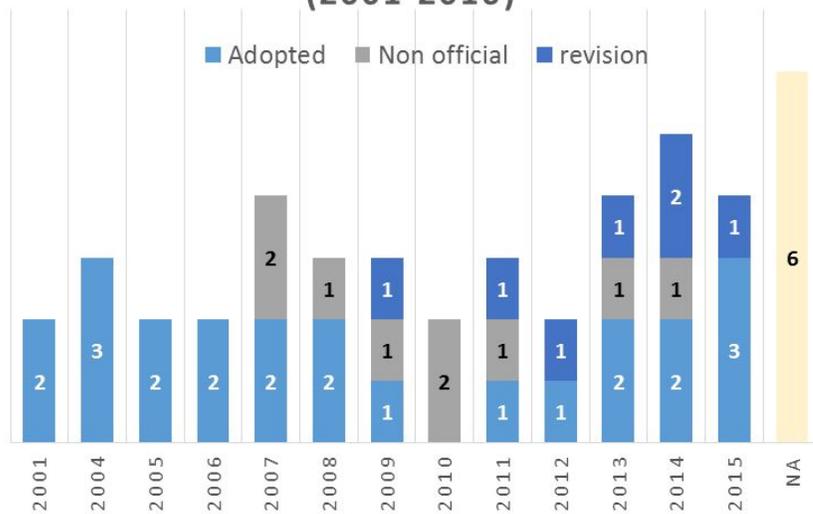


<http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/database-of-measures/en/>

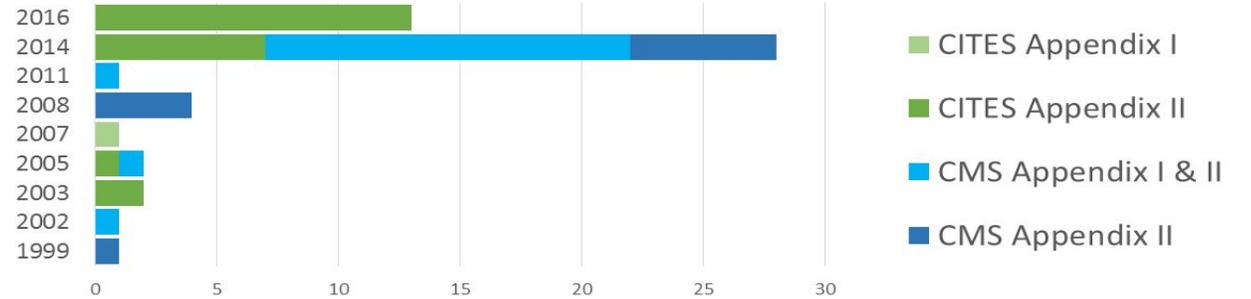
### 50 SPECIES IN THE SHARK DB



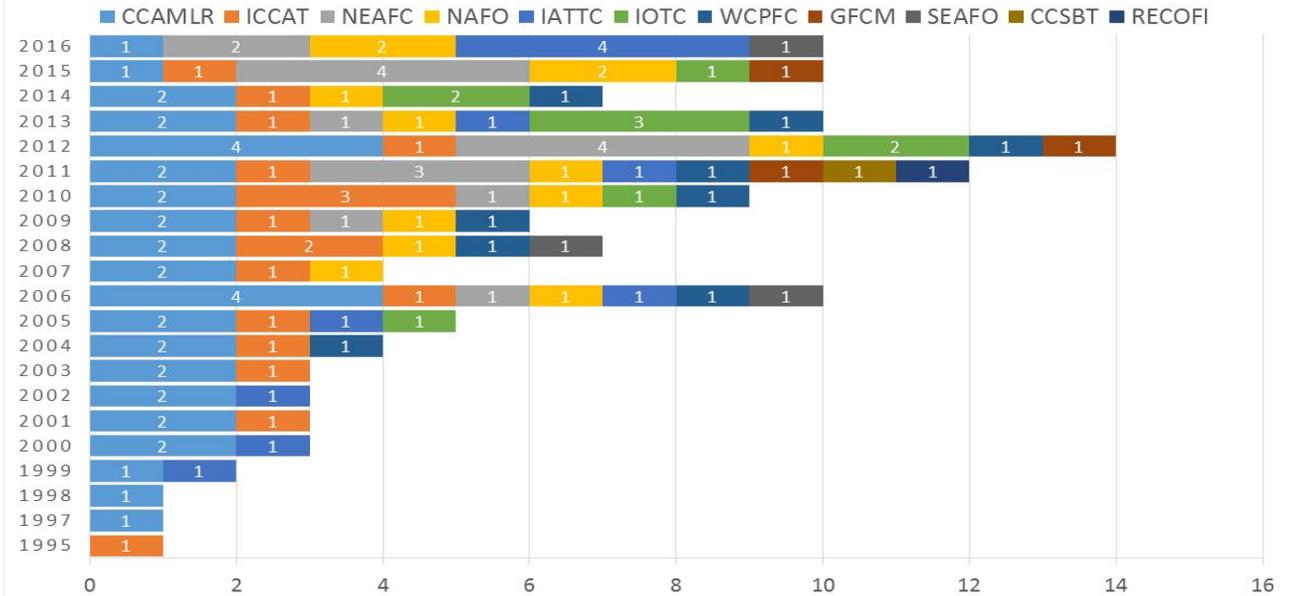
### 45 NPOA IN THE SHARK DB (2001-2016)



### 34 SHARK SPECIES AND 53 LISTINGS EVENTS IN CITES AND CMS (1999-2016)



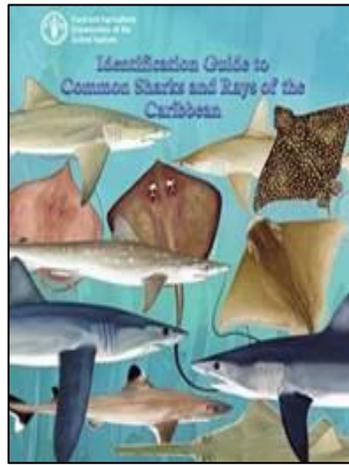
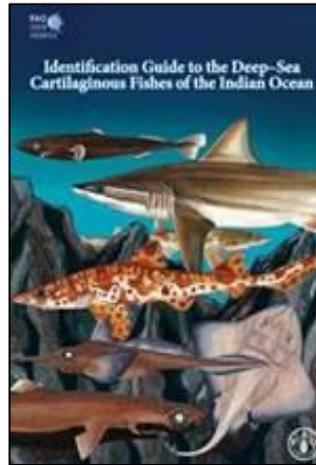
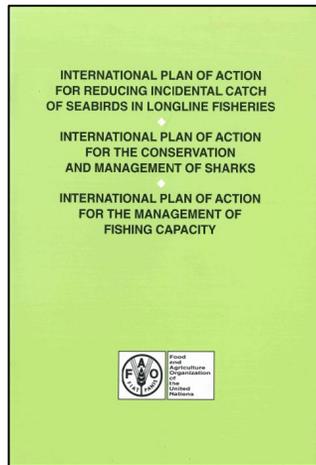
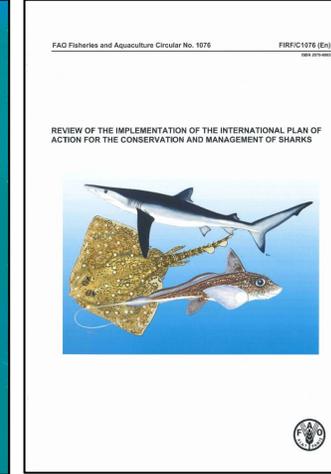
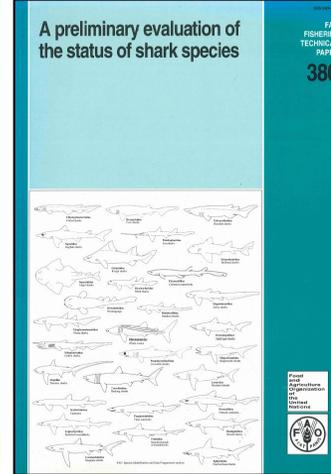
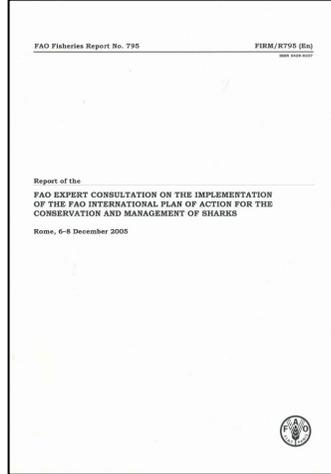
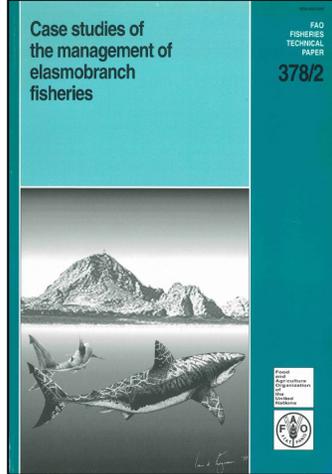
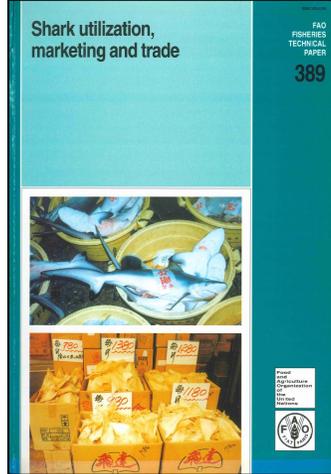
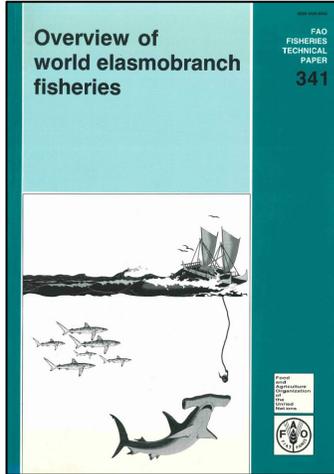
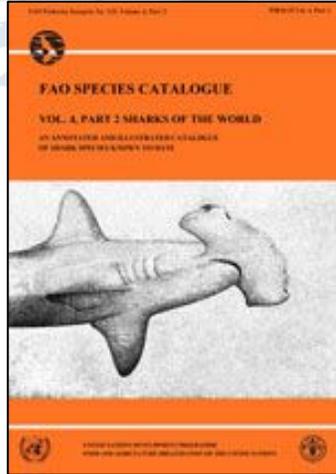
### 39 MANAGEMENT MEASURE IN THE SHARK DB (1995-2016)



# Implementing Management Responses

- Foundational capture production data collection and reporting upgraded
- Fishery legislation revised and increased
- Shark species and commodity identification -iSharkFin developed
- Develop/implement N & RPOA Sharks
- Bycatch release and reduction programs
- Compliance Port State Measures Agreement
- Trade assessments conducted
- Shark products in trade and traceability improved

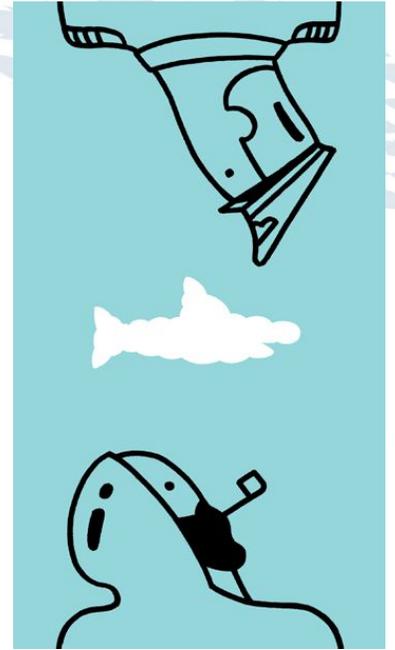






# Threatened Species Trade

- Deciding What is Threatened
- Responses by Management,
- Measuring the Effectiveness of Trade Interventions



# Sharks & CITES

## Management & Trade Effectiveness Study



# Expert Meeting on Impact of CITES, 10 Country



# Fisheries Framework



## GOVERNANCE

Policy and  
Management

Regulation

Compliance



## FISHER(Y)

Fishery  
Structure

Fishing  
Effort

Fisher(y)  
Monitoring



## STOCKS

Stock  
Statistics

Stock  
Status (EAFM)

Stock  
Monitoring



## MARKETS

Market  
Structure

Prices

Market Monitoring



## SOCIO-CULTURAL

Consumption

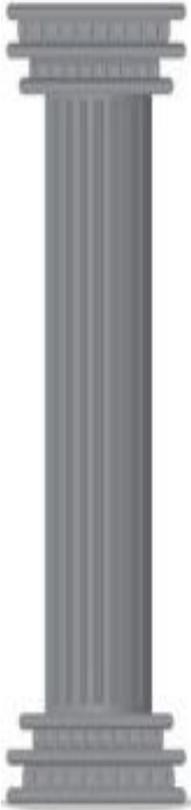
Livelihoods

Community  
Awareness

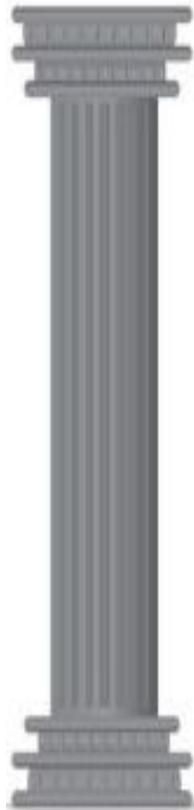
# For Trade to Continue Legally under CITES



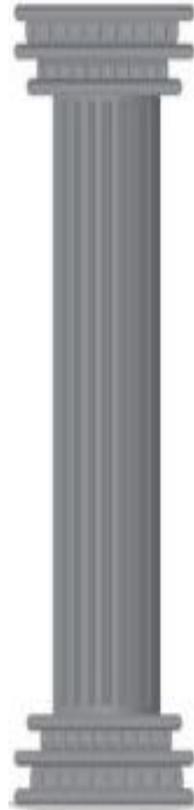
GOVERNANCE



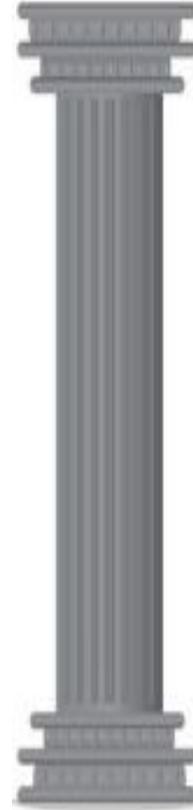
FISHER(Y)



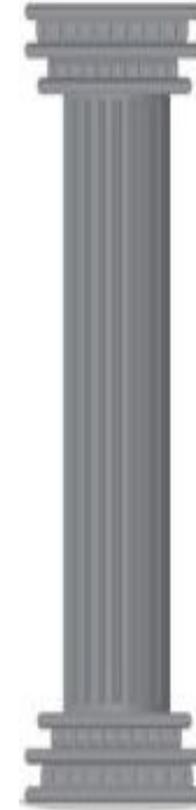
STOCKS



MARKETS



SOCIO-CULTURAL



# CITES Impact Reports



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



	<b>Influence of CITES</b>
<b>Country</b>	
Cambodia	↓ negative
Indonesia	↑ positive
Japan	↔ not influential
Malaysia	↑ positive
Myanmar	↑ no trend
Philippines	≈↑ mostly positive
Thailand	↑ positive
Vietnam	≈↓ mostly negative
<b>FF Sector</b>	
Governance	≈↑ mostly positive
Fisher(y)	≈↑ mostly positive
Stocks	↔ mixed results
Markets	↔ mixed results
Socio-Cultural	↔ mixed results

# Legal Trade in CITES Appendix II Species

Country	Fishing Controls	Trade Controls
Malaysia	Fishing ban for whale sharks and all sawfish. Manta rays, great hammerhead, and oceanic whitetip will soon be listed under Fisheries Act 1985; Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999. Scalloped and smooth hammerhead is not currently under fishing or quota controls	Zero quota on export and import on CITES-listed species
Indonesia	Full protection of manta rays and whale sharks	Prohibition of exportation of hammerhead and oceanic whitetip shark
Myanmar	Fishing ban on CITES-listed species	Zero quota on export and import on CITES-listed species
Viet Nam	Fishing ban on CITES-listed species	No regulations prohibiting import or export of shark and rays, although domestic market controls in place
Philippines	Full protection of whale sharks and manta rays	Zero quota on CITES-listed species
Cambodia	CITES-listed shark and rays not protected under fishing or quota yet	Cambodia never exports CITES-listed sharks and rays. They are rarely caught in Cambodian waters
Thailand	Fishing ban on whale shark	Zero quota on CITES-listed species
Japan	Retention of following sharks are prohibited: Oceanic whitetip: Indian Ocean since 2013, Atlantic Ocean since 2011, Eastern Pacific Ocean since 2012, Western Pacific since 2013; Thresher(s): Indian Ocean since 2012; Bigeye thresher: Atlantic Ocean since 2010; Hammerhead(s): Atlantic Ocean since 2011; Silky: Atlantic Ocean since 2012, Western Pacific since 2014; <u>Porbeagle</u> : Atlantic since 2016; Manta and Mobula rays: Eastern Pacific since 2016	If CITES listed sharks and rays and their products are exported, the certification under the CITES regulation is required by Japan's domestic law

# Target shark meat consumption, rather than shark's fin

Giam Choo Hoo For The Straits Times

 PUBLISHED JUL 29, 2017, 5:00 AM SGT



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Shark's fin soup continues to cause controversy in Singapore and in the West.

A recent article "Singapore ranked third in shark fin trade: Report" (The Straits Times, May 26, 2017) evoked this response from World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Singapore chief executive Elaine Tan: "The fact that Singapore is a significant trader means the solution to the



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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# A STUDY AND RAY COMMODITIES IN INDONESIA



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# A STUDY AND RAY COMMODITIES IN INDIA



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# A STUDY AND RAY COMMODITIES IN PERU



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# A STUDY OF SHARK AND RAY NON-FIN COMMODITIES IN MEXICO



## ELASMOBRANCH

(shark and ray) value chains with a focus on non-fin commodities



INDIA



INDONESIA



MEXICO



PERU



## Shark fin clampdown by shipping firms does little to stop Hong Kong imports

WWF-Hong Kong says loopholes in shipping regulations means fins can be hidden, or easily missed, on bills of lading

PUBLISHED : Tuesday, 29 August, 2017, 8:17pm

UPDATED : Wednesday, 30 August, 2017, 3:22pm



INDY/GO

**TONNE OF ENDANGERED WHALE**

**SHARK FINS DISCOVERED ON**

**PLANE TO HONG KONG**

## Dried Seahorses Seized—All Eight Million

In this week's crime blotter: fish illegally bound for Asia, a massive elephant skull, and 22 tortoises in a bag.



In 2012, Peruvian authorities seized these dried seahorses. They were bound for Asia, where they're used in traditional medicine.

## Humphead Wrasse Trade On-Going Despite Regulations



BY [MAREX](#) 2016-03-20 19:59:49

Market surveys in Hong Kong and mainland China have revealed the large scale of illegal and unreported trade in Humphead Wrasse despite the introduction of regulatory measures in 2005.

## BLAME AN IVORY BAN FOR CHINA'S VANISHING GIANT CLAMS



The port of Tanmen, in southern China, has numerous shops that sell giant clam carvings and jewelry. Most customers don't realize that harvesting the clams often entails extensive reef destruction.

# Sri Lanka

## Fisher & Trader Study



# Impact Reports (Awareness)

Management measure/ regulation	Fishers (boat owners, skippers and crew members)	Traders (buyers, processors and exporters)
Shark Fishery Management Regulation 2015	80.5%	80.0%
Prohibition landing any shark species with detached fins	97.2%	88.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Thresher shark	95.8%	96.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Whale shark	93.1%	80.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Oceanic white tip shark	69.4%	80.0%
Convention of International Trading of Endangered Species (CITES)	20.8%	70.0%



# Impact Reports (Effectiveness)

Management measure/ regulation	Fishers (boat owners, skippers and crew members)	Traders (buyers, processors and exporters)
Shark Fishery Management Regulation 2015	47.5%	54.0%
Prohibition landing any shark species with detached fins	37.4%	62.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Thresher shark	23.4%	34.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Whale shark	53.8%	86.0%
Prohibition of catch, sell, retain, transport and export of Oceanic white tip shark	8.2%	38.0%
Convention of International Trading of Endangered Species (CITES)	6.9%	18.0%

# Work Still To Do

- **Build** consensus around understanding & responding to risk
  - **Continue** to balance effort across the full seascape of fisheries
- Measure** our progress and adapt accordingly
- **Assist** developing countries to reach their biodiversity goals
  - **Help** remove barriers to legal and sustainable trade

# ONWARDS



**Contact:**

**Kim Friedman**

Senior Fisheries Resources Officer

UN Food & Agriculture Organization

[Kim.Friedman@fao.org](mailto:Kim.Friedman@fao.org)





Spares below

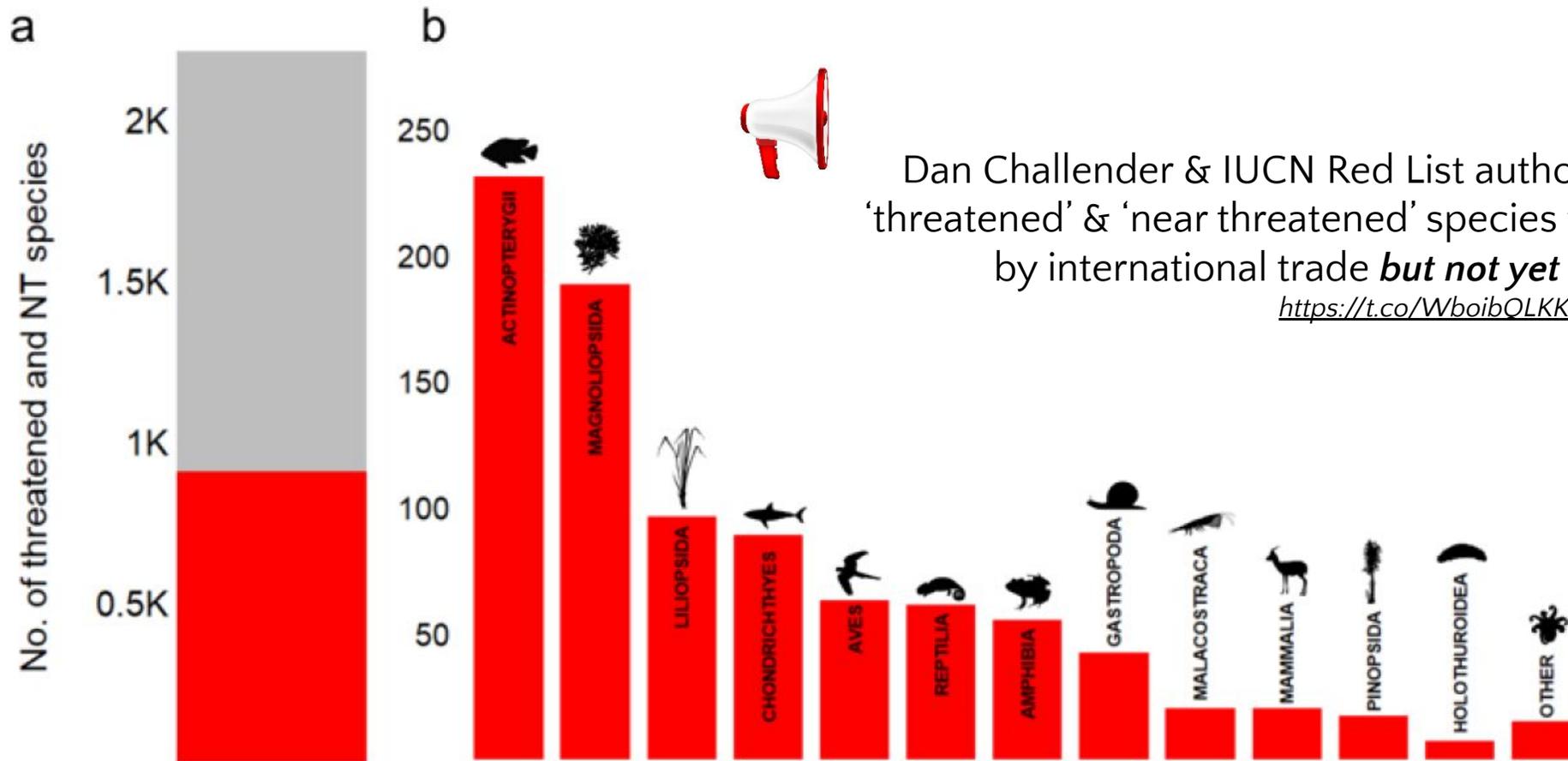


# SUMMARY

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- **Parties interest & confidence in listing aquatic species is taking new & challenging approaches;**
- Delegations at CITES remain somewhat removed from fisheries & marine resource personnel, management issues & need support;
- Parties need greater awareness of RFB roles, conservation efforts & scientific—technical information need for investment in conservation; &
- There are opportunities for better reciprocal engagement, to make a valuable contribution in areas of work with overlapping interest.

# FUTURE CITES PROPOSALS – Aquatic Species



Dan Challender & IUCN Red List authors show fish dominate 'threatened' & 'near threatened' species that are likely threatened by international trade **but not yet included in CITES.**

<https://t.co/WboibQLKKC>

- a) # threatened / Near Threatened (NT) sp. likely threatened by international trade (grey) not included in CITES (red)
- b) # Likely threatened by international trade but are not included in CITES by class

# SUMMARY

---

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- **CITES Delegations are typically somewhat removed from fisheries & marine resource management issues & need support;**
- CITES Parties need greater awareness of RFB roles, conservation efforts & scientific–technical information; &
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# TODAY

# BARRIERS

# ACTIONS FOR INVESTEMENTS

# OUTCOME

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OVERFISHING OF SHARK

HABITAT DEPLETION & LOSS, POLLUTION, INCLUDING FOSSIL GAS

INFORMAL APPROACHES TO VALUE CHAINS GOVERNANCE

INEQUITY OF ACCESS & POWER IN SETTING LIMITS & DERIVING BENEFITS

Lack of or failure of fishery controls

Markets often informal

People & communities denied access & sharing of benefits

Lack of capacity & resources

**#1 Research & Monitoring informed governance**

Understand the life history behaviour & status of shark in order to design & carry out orderly management of access & take

**#2 Death rate at sustainable - renewable levels, with compliance**

Strong rule base to taking of shark or any use that results in degradation in population status

**#3 Market rules ensure profit in line with renewable resource base**

Formalize market controls to stop the externalization of long-term community/ environment cost

**#4 Self sustaining custodianship promoted with government support**

Ensure the governance system builds on local management & doesn't marginalize vulnerable people & communities

People aware, enabled & not inadvertently harmed

Healthy productive Ocean  
People enjoy long-term benefits

# GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS

---

**Variation – species of families & across stocks  
difficult to assess due to scale of proposals & process**

- CITES Parties proposing **Families** [broad range of differing commercially exploited aquatic species] in a single proposal;
- CITES Party **species** proposals where the status of **stocks** of the commercially exploited aquatic species differs in regard to qualification against the criteria for listing amendment;

# GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS

---

**The quality of data in proposals is poor & non-CITES arguments are used to support CITES listing**

- The **quality of scientific data & technical information** presented to support listing amendment consideration in species amendment proposals;
- CITES Party proposals using **non-CITES relevant assessments** [based on different criteria] as support for listing amendment of commercially exploited aquatic species:

Panama City, Panama, 14 - 25 November 2022

Agenda and working documents

# GENERAL DISCUSSION POINTS

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## CITES mechanism perceived to be seeking control of non vulnerable or incidentally caught food species

- **‘Look-alike’ lists** outnumber the species proposed for listing, taking little account of vulnerability, practicality, costs & socioeconomic impact of delivering CITES provisions for these species;
- CITES Fisheries Policy in tension when fisheries asks for “encourage full use of dead sharks” [IPOA-Sharks]; for incidental mortality of **aquatic species, where the driver of fishing is food security not trade** [CITES NDF required].