Responsible Shark Use
Glenn Sant - TRAFFIC

CITES Symposium, Tokyo 2013

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Top 20 shark catchers, 2002-2011 (total capture, tonnes, of all sharks, skates, rays and chimaeras included in FAO Fishstat)

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Top 10 fresh and frozen shark meat exporters and importers, total tonnes traded 2000-2009 (FAO Fishstat)

	Exporter	tonnes
1	Spain	123 848
2	Taiwan	103 067
3	Panama	46 543
4	Uruguay	44 653
5	Costa Rica	43 252
6	United States of America	38 521
7	Japan	35 199
8	Canada	33 596
9	United Kingdom	26 860
10	New Zealand	21 496

	Importer	tonnes
1	Spain	144 697
2	Italy	111 238
3	Brazil	98 668
4	Mexico	65 628
5	Uruguay	61 273
6	China	50 005
7	France	35 286
8	Republic of Korea	31 913
9	Nigeria	22 474
10	Singapore	21 836

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Top 10 shark fin exporters and importers, total tonnes traded 2000-2009 (FAO Fishstat)

	Exporters	tonnes
1	Thailand	23 220
2	China	13 544
3	Indonesia	10 762
4	Singapore	9 737
5	Taiwan	6 378
6	United Arab Emirates	4 765
7	Malaysia	2 124
8	Japan	1 978
9	United States of America	1 941
10	Yemen	1 753

	Importers	tonnes
1	Hong Kong	105 549
2	China	31 228
3	Singapore	12 337
4	Malaysia	6 896
5	Indonesia	1 582
6	Taiwan	1 205
7	Thailand	1 198
8	Macao	1 136
9	United States of America	334
10	Canada	328

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Sharks in general more vulnerable to overexploitation than other fish:

- Few young
- Long lived
- Late to mature
- Caught as secondary species to managed fish such as tuna, but *lack shark-specific management*
- Shared stocks with little or no management

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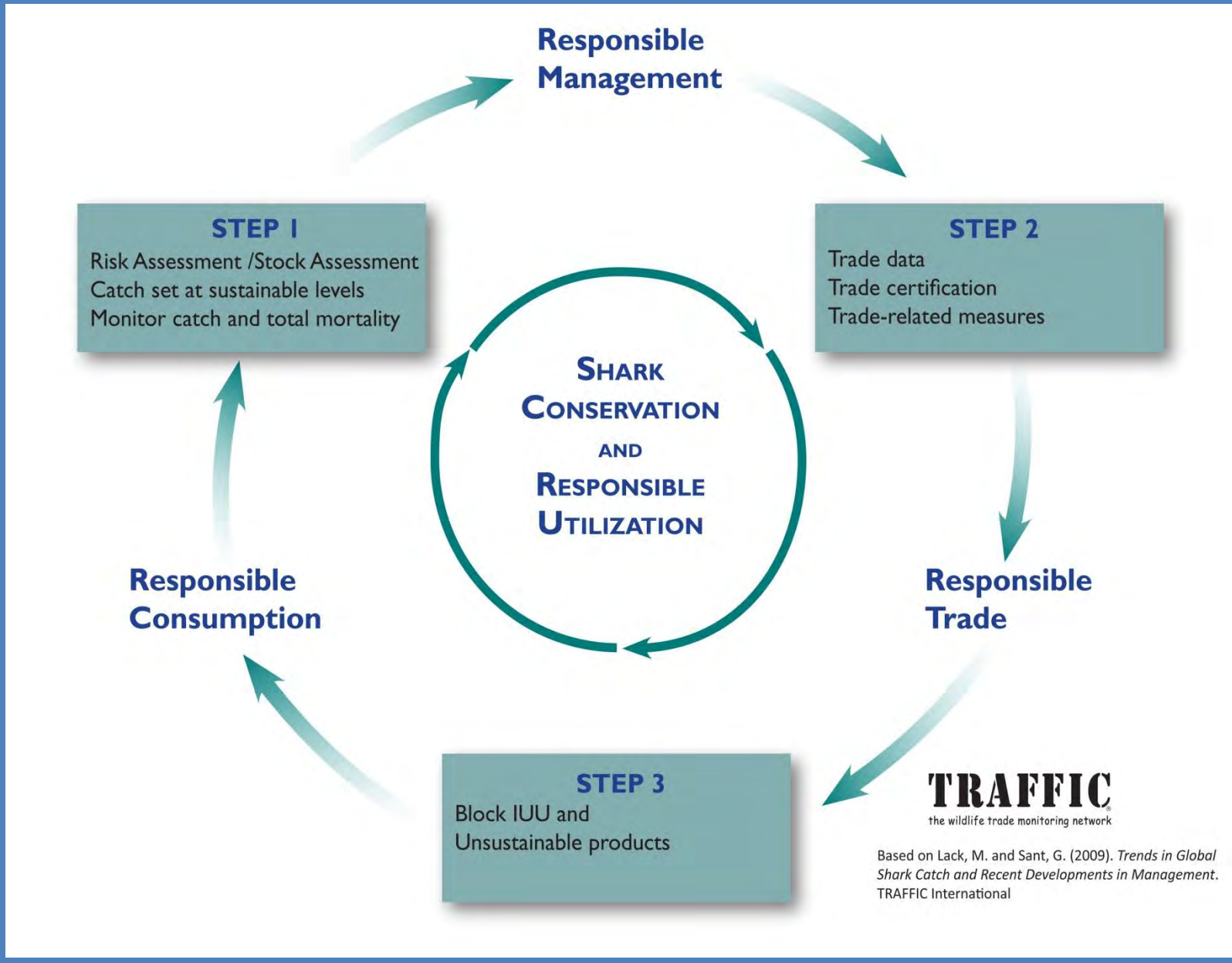
Responsible Management
STEP 1
Risk Assessment /Stock Assessment
Catch set at sustainable levels
Monitor catch and total mortality
STEP 2
Trade data
Trade certification
Trade-related measures
SHARK CONSERVATION AND RESPONSIBLE UTILIZATION
Responsible Consumption
Responsible Trade
STEP 3
Block IUU and
Unsustainable products
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Based on Lack, M. and Sant, G. (2009). Trends in Global Shark Catch and Recent Developments in Management. TRAFFIC International

Responsible Management & Trade: *Who is Responsible?*

- National (National Plans of Action)
- Regional (RFMOs)
- Global (FAO International Plan Of Action, CITES)

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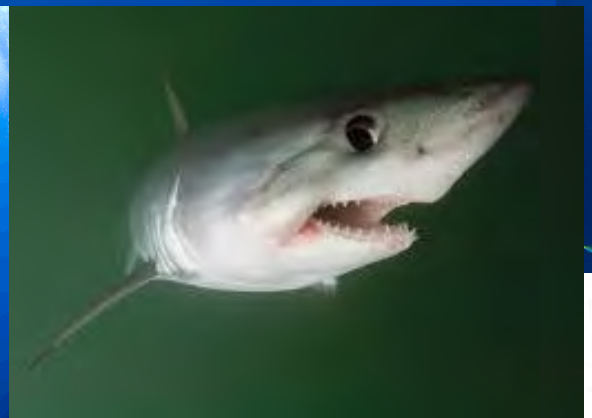
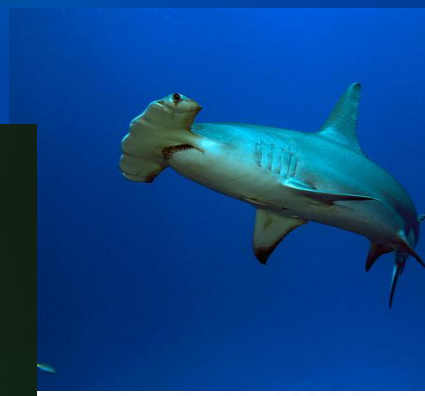
CITES

16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

3-14 March 2013, Bangkok, Thailand





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Considerations for issuing CITES permits:

- NDF – Non-detriment finding (sustainability)
- Legal Finding (eliminating IUU)
- Introduction From The Sea (high seas)

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CITES Implementation issues to resolve by September 2014:

- NDF on shared stocks
- Account for all mortality (discarded non-target dead sharks)
- Traceability (Shark Track)
- Government capacity
- Identification of species and shark products

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CITES complementing National/Regional Management:

CITES	Regional (RFMOs)
178 Parties	Much less coverage across catching/trading countries
Traceability of products (source-to-market)	Few specific traceability measures for sharks
Species specific NDF (sustainability requirement)	Mostly general, if any, management (*e.g.* shark fin bans under WCPFC)
Specific action against non-compliance by CITES Parties – *e.g.* trade sanctions	Few consequences for non-compliance
Species-specific requirements range wide, including on high seas	Limited to geographic area of RFMO

* CITES listings do not take away the need for comprehensive fisheries management.

* CITES represents one critical management component to prevent international trade in CITES-listed species being sourced from unsustainable or illegal fisheries.

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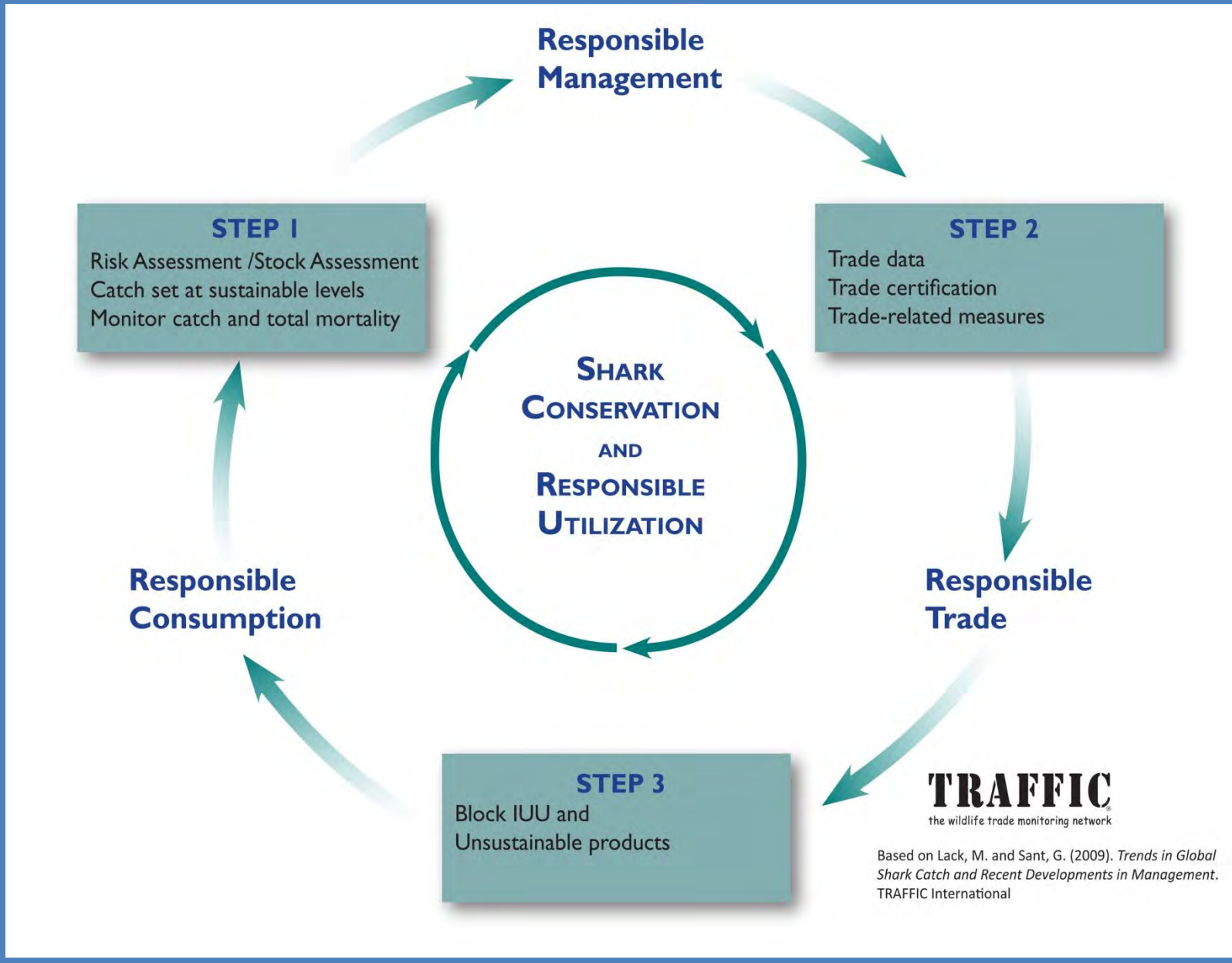
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