ISSUES FOR T-RFMOS IN RELATION TO THE LISTING OF SHARK AND RAY SPECIES BY THE CITES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION

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Abstract

This paper identifies a number of potential issues for Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) managing tuna and tuna-related species, in particular the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), arising from the additional listings by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of sharks and rays at the most recent Conference of Parties. These new Appendix II listings of five sharks (oceanic whitetip shark, porbeagle shark, smooth hammerhead shark, scalloped hammerhead shark and great hammerhead shark), and all species of manta rays, were adopted in March 2013 and came into effect on 14 September 2014. All exports of these species, including landings in non-flag State ports, now require permits to be issued by the flag State CITES Management Authority. If an export permit is to be issued, legal acquisition and non-detriment findings (NDFs) must also be issued. An NDF represents a certification by an authorized CITES Scientific Authority that the proposed export is not detrimental to the survival of the species. Catches on the high seas which are landed in flag State ports will not require export permits but will require Introduction from the Sea certificates which also require NDFs. Based on IOTC data holdings for 2008–13, this paper lists the flag States catching CITES-listed shark and ray species in order to identify which States may need to action CITES documentation procedures for catches of these species. In addition, this paper describes existing IOTC stock status assessments and management tools that may be useful to national CITES Authorities when considering NDFs.

1. Introduction

The text of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) was agreed in Washington DC, USA in March 1973 and it entered into force in July 1975. There are currently 180 parties to CITES, including all of the 32 IOTC Contracting Parties and the three Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (collectively CPCs). (The European Union is not a party to CITES but its individual member States are).

At CITES COP16 held in March 2013, four proposals for listing elasmobranch (shark and ray) species on Appendix II were adopted. An Appendix II listing recognises that although a species may not now necessarily be threatened with extinction, it may become so unless its trade is subject to strict regulation (CITES Convention, Article II.2). The four Appendix II listings adopted by a two-thirds majority of CITES parties present and voting at COP16 were:

- Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*);
- Scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) and look-alikes smooth and great hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna zygaena* and *Sphyrna mokarran*);
- Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*); and
- Manta rays (*Manta* spp.)[1].

These species join three species of shark (basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) and great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharius*)), previously listed on Appendix II in 2002 (COP12), 2002 (COP12) and

[1] There are currently two species of manta rays (*M. birostris* and *M. alfredi*) but future changes in taxonomy within the genus *Manta* are anticipated (http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/prop/E-CoP16-Prop-46.pdf).

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2004 (COP13), respectively. Sawfishes (Pristidae, a family of rays) were listed on CITES Appendix I in 2007 (COP14) except for the freshwater sawfish (*Pristis microdon*) which was initially listed on Appendix II but moved to Appendix I at COP16. Listing on CITES Appendix I prohibits trade under all but exceptional circumstances (e.g. specimens for scientific or educational purposes).

In order to allow for necessary preparation for the implementation of the COP16 elasmobranch listings, implementation was delayed for 18 months, i.e. until 14 September 2014. In supporting the porbeagle shark listing proposal at COP16, the EU pledged to provide €1.2 million to assist developing countries in the implementation of the shark and ray listings and these funds are currently supporting a number of activities by the CITES Secretariat and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) including regional consultative workshops (CITES 2014a). Workshops have been held by CITES and FAO for African States (Casablanca Workshop, February 2014) and Asian States (Xiamen Workshop, May 2014), and other workshops have been held in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, India and Thailand (CITES 2014b). A separate initiative, funded by Germany, has developed guidance for preparing CITES Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs) with specific reference to sharks (Mundy-Taylor et al. 2014). A draft of the guidance was distributed at a recent meeting of the CITES Animals Committee.

The objectives of this paper to the IOTC Working Party on Ecosystems and Bycatch (WPEB) are to inform IOTC CPCs regarding:

- the requirements arising from the implementation of the CITES elasmobranch listings agreed at COP16;
- which flag States have recently reported catching CITES-listed elasmobranch species, based on available data holdings; and
- the potential for IOTC assessments and management systems to be relevant resources when considering CITES documentation requirements.

The purpose of this paper is to assist IOTC CPCs in understanding the relationship between the new CITES documentation requirements for elasmobranchs and relevant IOTC Resolutions. All of the information in this paper pertaining to CITES documentation is for guidance only. It is strongly suggested that all requirements, procedures and responsibilities with regard to CITES be clarified and confirmed with the relevant national authorities and/or the CITES Secretariat prior to undertaking any trade in CITES-listed elasmobranch species.

2. Overview of CITES Requirements

2.1. Types of Documentation and their Applicability

Listing on CITES Appendix II requires that all exports, including landings in non-flag State ports, be permitted by the flag State's designated CITES Management Authority. If an export permit is to be issued, it must be accompanied by a non-detriment finding (NDF; made by the flag State's designated CITES Scientific Authority) and a legal acquisition finding (LAF; made by the flag State's designated CITES Management Authority). An NDF certifies that the proposed export is not detrimental to the survival of the species. An LAF certifies that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora. In addition to these export requirements, catches on the high seas which are landed in flag State ports require Introduction from the Sea (IFS) certificates which also require NDFs (Mundy-Taylor et al. 2014). If high seas catches with IFS certificates and NDFs are to be exported, the export permit should take into consideration the NDF issued for the IFS and also issue an LAF[2]. A schematic of the requirements under various scenarios is shown in Figure 1.

2.2. Designation of National Scientific and Management Authorities

Each party to CITES must designate at least one national Scientific Authority and one national Management Authority. Although NDFs need not be made public, failure to nominate a national Scientific Authority has led in the past to concerns regarding whether certain States were issuing permits without the appropriate Scientific Authority findings

[2] http://www.cites.org/eng/res/14/14-06R16.php

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(Reeve 2002). All of the IOTC CPCs have notified the CITES Secretariat of their national CITES Management Authorities and CITES Scientific Authorities.

CITES appears to provide flexibility for NDFs to be issued on a regional basis for shark stocks occurring in the waters of more than one State and/or on the high seas. This type of regional NDF would ensure that all sources of mortality for the elasmobranch stock concerned are considered. In this sense it may be possible for a tuna RFMO or other regional organization to be designated by parties to CITES as a Scientific Authority for certain stocks (Mundy-Taylor et al. 2014).

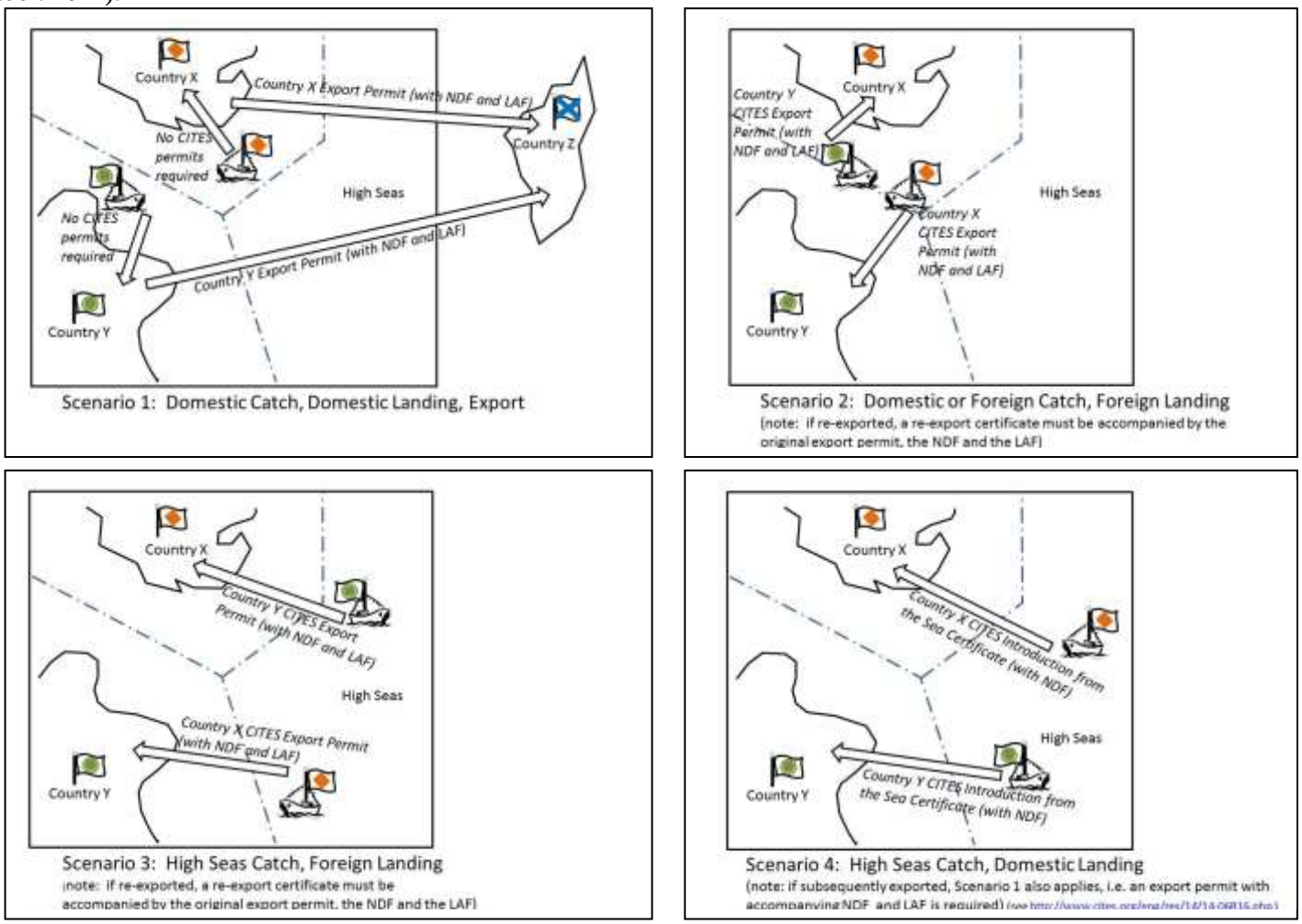

Fig. 1. Four scenarios of catch, landing and/or export and the documentation required by CITES for each (see Mundy-Taylor et al. (2014) for more information).

2.3. Trade with non-Parties and Trade Suspensions

Trade between two non-parties to CITES does not require any CITES-specific documentation. However, trade between a non-party to CITES and a party to CITES requires that comparable documentation be provided by a designated competent authority in the non-party State (CITES Article X). It is also necessary for a non-party to CITES wishing to trade CITES Appendix II-listed species with parties to CITES to designate a scientific institution capable of advising that an export is not detrimental to the survival of the species concerned.

Among IOTC CPCs Somalia and Guinea have special status under CITES. Although both remain parties to CITES, both are currently subject to non-binding recommendations from the CITES Standing Committee for suspension of commercial trade in all CITES species (Reeve 2006). In the case of Somalia, a trade suspension covering all trade was first recommended on 19 December 2002 on the basis of persistent failure to submit annual trade reports, followed by

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a recommendation for suspension of all commercial trade on 30 July 2004 on the basis of lack of adequate national legislation (Reeve 2006, CITES 2014c). Somalia states that it is not granting any permits for the time being (CITES 2014d). CITES recommended than Guinea suspend all commercial trade in Appendix II-listed species on 16 May 2013 due to compliance and enforcement issues (CITES 2014c).

2.4. Reservations

In addition to the distinction between parties and non-parties to CITES in terms of trade documentation requirements, parties to CITES may enter reservations with respect to the listing of specific species (Table 1). Entering a reservation results in the party being treated as a non-party with respect to trade in that particular species (CITES Article XXIII). In the case of the reservations shown in Table 1, those entered by Japan were accompanied by a declaration that Japan would "voluntarily conduct procedures related to export permits that are required under CITES, in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations" regardless of whether trading with a party or non-party to CITES.

Table 1. IOTC CPCs that have entered reservations with respect to the CITES Appendix I and II listings of elasmobranchs. Only species listings with reservations entered against them and only reservations entered by IOTC CPCs are included in the table (CITES 2014e).

CITES Appendix	Species	Reservations entered by
II	Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	Japan
II	Scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*)	Japan and Yemen
II	Great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*)	Japan and Yemen
II	Smooth hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*)	Japan and Yemen
II	Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	Japan
II	Basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*)	Indonesia, Japan and Korea
II	Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharius*)	Japan
II	Whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*)	Indonesia, Japan and Korea

2.5. Complications arising from Transhipment

CITES text and guidance (CITES Resolution Conf. 14.6 (Rev. Cop16)) provides information on how transhipment would affect CITES documentation requirements. In the case of IFS, i.e. the transhipment involves transporting an elasmobranch caught on the high seas by a fishing vessel flagged to a certain State to a landing port in that same State (Fig. 1, Scenario 4), the act of transhipping does not change the documentation requirements or the document-issuing parties. However, the IFS certificate should be issued prior to transhipment, or "satisfactory proof" that the IFS certificate already exists or will be issued before the elasmobranchs are landed should be obtained by the master of the transhipment vessel. For exports (Fig. 1, Scenarios 2 or 3) too, transhipping does not affect the documentation requirements, but export permits should be issued or confirmed by the transhipment vessel master prior to receiving the transhipped specimens.

3. IOTC Elasmobranch Assessment and Compliance Resources for CITES Considerations

At the 65th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee, held 7–11 July 2014, a working group was formed to review implementation challenges associated with the new shark listings. Part of the mandate of this working group includes examining the role of RFMOs, and the CITES Secretariat has acknowledged the importance of bringing CITES and fisheries authorities together (IISD 2014). In order to take an initial step in this direction, this section presents a summary of IOTC assessment and compliance resources that national CITES Scientific and Management Authorities may find useful when considering CITES documentation issues.

3.1. Available Resources on the Status of IOTC Elasmobranch Stocks

Fisheries managed by IOTC cover a broad range of oceanic and coastal habitats and comprise, *inter alia*, a variety of longline, purse seine, gillnet and pole-and-line fleets. As a result, IOTC databases record at least fifty-five species of

elasmobranchs in species-specific or grouped reporting categories (IOTC 2013a). The most frequently occurring of these are the blue shark, mako sharks (two species), oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, hammerhead sharks (at least three species), thresher sharks (three species) and whale sharks, along with manta rays (at least two species) and other unidentified sharks (IOTC 2014a). Although IOTC has identified certain species as priorities (see below), its ability to assess the status of these species remains constrained by critical gaps in catch and biological data for most species (IOTC 2014a).

IOTC has developed a list of seven shark species (blue shark, oceanic whitetip shark, scalloped hammerhead shark, shortfin mako shark, silky shark, bigeye thresher shark and pelagic thresher shark) which are considered to be key species (Executive Summaries developed by the IOTC Scientific Committee). Two of these species, the oceanic whitetip shark and the scalloped hammerhead shark, are now listed on CITES Appendix II. For all seven key species, status documents containing the latest information on fishery mortality, biological parameters and conservation status, are continuously updated (IOTC 2014b). An assessment schedule covering all of these key species has been prepared and is currently being progressed (Table 2). At the time of writing the stock status of all seven species has been classified as "not assessed/uncertain" (IOTC 2014b).

In 2012, ecological risk assessments were conducted for Indian Ocean shark species which ranked their vulnerability based on productivity and susceptibility to longline and purse seine fishing gear (IOTC 2012). The study produced relative risk results for all species recorded by observers but could not evaluate the status of the stocks because it did not estimate fishing mortality or stock biomass. The oceanic whitetip shark was ranked as the most vulnerable shark to the purse seine fishery and in the mid-range of the top ten most vulnerable sharks to the longline fishery. All three CITES-listed species of hammerhead sharks were ranked in the mid-to-low range of the top ten most vulnerable sharks for both purse seine and longline fisheries. The porbeagle shark was ranked as the seventh most vulnerable shark to longline fisheries (Table 2).

Other CITES-listed elasmobranchs do not feature on the IOTC key shark species lists. CITES Appendix II-listed manta rays (along with the Mobulidae (devil rays) which are not listed) and the whale shark are described as the most important for monitoring in IOTC fisheries (IOTC 2014a). The great white shark is among the species known to occur in Indian Ocean fisheries directed at IOTC species or pelagic sharks, but the basking shark and the sawfishes are not (IOTC 2013a).

Table 2. IOTC key shark species (and others , their assessment schedule, their ecological risk ranking for longline and purse seine fisheries, and the year each was listed by CITES (if applicable).

Species	Priority Species? (IOTC 2014b)	Scheduled Assessment (Type and Timing; IOTC 2014c)	Ecological Risk Ranking for the Longline Fishery (IOTC 2012)	Ecological Risk Ranking for Purse Seine Fishery (IOTC 2012)	Year Listed by CITES on Appendix II
Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*)	Y	Indicators (2014); Stock Assessment (2015)	10		
Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)	Y	Indicators (2014); Stock Assessment (2016)	5	1	2013 (II)
Scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*)	Y	Indicators (2015)		6	2013 (II)
Shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*)	Y	Indicators (2016)	1	3	
Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)	Y	Indicators (2015)	4	2	
Bigeye thresher shark (*Alopias superciliosus*)	Y	Indicators (2017)	2		
Pelagic thresher shark (*Alopias pelagicus*)	Y	Indicators (2016)	3		
Smooth hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*)	N	–	6	7	2013 (II)
Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*)	N	–	7		2013 (II)
Longfin mako shark (*Isurus paucus*)	N	–	8	8	
Great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*)	N	–	9	4	2013 (II)
Pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)	N	–		5	
Dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*)	N	–		9	
Tiger shark(*Galeocerdo cuvier*)	N	–		10	

IOTC data holdings for elasmobranchs are expected to improve with the recent implementation of reporting requirements for a larger number of species over a broader range of fisheries. Since 2008 IOTC CPCs have been required to report blue shark, mako sharks (*Isurus* spp.), porbeagle shark and "other sharks" (not identified to species) in the longline fishery only. In 2013 these requirements expanded to include oceanic whitetip shark, hammerhead sharks (*Sphyrna* spp.), thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.) and whale shark in longline, purse seine and/or gillnet fisheries, as well as "other" sharks and "other" rays in pole-and-line, hand line and troll fisheries. Despite these recent improvements it is expected that in the near future no more than three shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and oceanic whitetip shark) have sufficient data to produce an index of abundance and as few as one of these species (blue shark) may be able to support a traditional stock assessment (IOTC 2014a). For this reason, indicator analyses and development of data poor stock assessment methods are planned.

These existing elasmobranch datasets and assessments, as well as ongoing work conducted by the IOTC and its CPCs individually (e.g. Murua et al. 2013) are likely to represent some of the most useful resources for consideration of NDFs relating to CITES export permits and IFS certificates for elasmobranchs. In addition to utilizing these existing resources, National CITES authorities may also consider whether they wish to designate a regional organization as one of their Scientific Authorities to advise on NDF decisions (Mundy-Taylor et al. 2014; see Section 2.2).

3.2. IOTC Compliance Systems

IOTC has also developed a number of Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs), in the form of Resolutions or Recommendations, and systems used by the IOTC Compliance Committee to define evaluate compliance with these measures. National CITES Management Authorities may wish to refer to these measures and systems when considering LAFs in support of CITES export permits.

With specific regard to elasmobranch catches there are five pertinent IOTC CMMs, summarized as follows:

- *Resolution 05/05* – requires CPCs to report shark catches, fully utilize sharks, maintain of a 5% fin-to-carcass weight ratio as a means of controlling finning and conduct research on making fishing gear more selective (implemented in 2005);
- *Resolution 12/09* – prohibits retention, transhipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any thresher shark (family Alopiidae) and calls for release with as little harm as possible (implemented in 2012);
- *Resolution 13/05* – prohibits purse seine setting on a whale shark if it is sighted prior to the set, and calls for safe release of the whale shark if is inadvertently encircled in the net (implemented in 2013);
- *Resolution 13/06* – prohibits retention, transhipping, land or storing any oceanic whitetip shark and calls for release with as little harm as possible (implemented in 2013)[3]; and
- *Resolution 13/03* – requires CPCs to record catches of elasmobranch species in certain fisheries[4].

Other CMMs which are fundamental to legal fishing operations for highly migratory fish stocks in the IOTC area of competence include, *inter alia*:

- *Resolution 06/03* – specifying the requirements for fishing vessels to communicate with the IOTC's Vessel Monitoring System;
- *Resolution 10/08* – concerning the record of active vessels fishing for tunas and swordfish in the IOTC area of competence;
- *Resolution 11/03* – describing the listing and de-listing procedures for the IOTC's list of vessels presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities (IUU Vessel List);
- *Resolution 12/05* – giving the requirements for transhipping catch at sea and in port; and

[3] Note that the measure does not apply to artisanal fisheries operating exclusively in their respective Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) for the purpose of local consumption, and is not binding on India.
[4] Note that Resolution 13/03 is not in force for India, rather a prior CMM (Resolution 12/03) remains binding

- *Resolution 13/07* – regarding information submission requirements on access arrangements for foreign flagged vessels fishing in another country's EEZ[5].

The compliance of IOTC CPCs with the applicable CMMs is annually assessed by the IOTC Compliance Committee. Each CPC responds to a standard questionnaire and provides a national implementation report. These materials are supplemented by reports prepared by the IOTC Secretariat using Commission databases and other information. The Compliance Committee prioritizes the topics within the compliance review with an emphasis on those CMMs which could undermine the effectiveness of the IOTC Agreement. Much of the material used in the annual compliance review, including the CPC national implementation reports and completed questionnaires, and the compliance report tables prepared by the IOTC Secretariat, are made publicly available. Those vessels and flag States with repeated infringements of IOTC regulations are named each year.

In addition to the IOTC CMMs described above and/or included in the IOTC's annual compliance review there may be other rules and regulations which apply to fishing operations for elasmobranchs and affect the legality of their acquisition. For example, depending on circumstances, requirements for observer coverage, mitigation measures for non-target species, target species catch limits or special reporting requirements may apply. Furthermore, national, sub-regional and regional regulations may also apply and influence legal acquisition status.

4. IOTC CPCs potentially affected by the CITES Listings

CITES permitting requirements govern the international trade in listed species. However, due to the lack of species-specific codes for elasmobranch species in most national trade statistics commodity coding systems, it is difficult to know which countries have in the past, or are currently, trading in species for which CITES Appendix II listings have recently been implemented. To work around this data gap, IOTC data holdings for catch records of CITES Appendix II species were accessed and summarized (presence/absence) by flag State. The reliability of this approach in identifying all flag States catching CITES-listed elasmobranchs is limited by the degree of non-reporting, under-reporting and non-species specific reporting of elasmobranch catches under mandatory IOTC catch and effort reporting requirements. Although observer data could assist in filling data gaps, the current extent of observer coverage remains low (≤4.05% in the purse seine fishery and ≤0.24% in the longline fishery for 2010–12 (IOTC 2013b)) and therefore only logsheet data were used.

Three fleets' data are summarized separately in Appendix 1 (i.e. longline, gill net and other gear), and in combination in Table 3. No elasmobranch catches have been reported from the purse seine fishery. 2008 was chosen as the first year of the data range as this was the first year for which the requirement to report some species of sharks (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle shark) applied in the longline fishery. These tables provide an indication of which IOTC CPCs may, as flag States, need to issue CITES export permits, NDFs, LAFs and/or IFSs for elasmobranch products, assuming that past catch patterns continue and that some specimens may be retained and/or traded. Although they cannot be identified based on available datasets, range (or port) States may receive landings of CITES-listed sharks and rays caught in nearby Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) or on the high seas by foreign-flagged vessels, and may need to check CITES export documentation upon landing/import.

[5] Note that Resolution 13/07 is not in force for India, rather a prior CMM (Resolution 12/07) remains binding

Table 3. Presence (shaded)/absence (unshaded) of species of interest in reported catches by flag State for 2008–13 based on IOTC data holdings (IOTC 2014d). Columns show CITES-listed species (OCS=oceanic whitetip shark, SPK=great hammerhead shark, SPZ=smooth hammerhead shark, SPL=scalloped hammerhead shark, POR=porbeagle shark, RHN=whale shark, WSH=great white shark, BSK=basking shark, RMB=giant manta ray, SAW=sawfish) or groups which may include CITES-listed species (SPN, SPY=hammerheads, SRX=rays, stingrays and mantas). The final column shows the total reported catch of sharks and rays (for all species regardless of their status vis-à-vis CITES) for the period 2008–13 by all gear types.

Composite (all gear types)	**OCS**	**SPK**	**SPZ**	**SPL**	**SPN, SPY**	**POR**	**RHN**	**WSH**	**BSK**	**SRX**	**RMB**	**SAW**	**TOTAL SHARKS AND RAYS**
2008–13 catches (t)	1,687	8	339	498	18,232	234	0	0	0	1,997	1,413	0	532,399
IOTC Contracting Parties													
AUSTRALIA	1												29
BELIZE													21
CHINA	1												1,636
–TAIWAN,CHINA													24,859
COMOROS													187
ERITREA													1,048
EUROPEAN UNION													–
–EU,REUNION													253
–EU,PORTUGAL	1		1		1								4,416
–EU,SPAIN	1		1	1	1	1							24,031
FRANCE(OT)													64
GUINEA	1			1	1	1							1,527
INDIA													1,631
INDONESIA					2	1							130,423
IRAN ISLAMIC REP.	1		1										54,424
JAPAN						1							7,441
KENYA	1				1								1,867
KOREA REP.						1							878
MADAGASCAR	1				1								33,938
MALAYSIA													6,626
MALDIVES													1,037
MAURITIUS													7
MOZAMBIQUE	1												710
OMAN										1			36,970
PAKISTAN													31,607
PHILIPPINES													60
SEYCHELLES	1			1	1								1,773
SIERRA LEONE													–
SOMALIA													–
SRI LANKA	2	1	2	2	1						1		33,022
SUDAN											1		477
TANZANIA	1				1								24,115
THAILAND													24
UNITED KINGDOM(OT)													2,712
VANUATU													–
YEMEN													60,754
IOTC Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties													
DJIBOUTI													–
SENEGAL													–
SOUTH AFRICA													2,811
Non-IOTC CPCs													
BANGLADESH													24,668
EGYPT													184
SAUDI ARABIA													5,884
UAE													10,284

5. Conclusions

This paper has attempted to provide an introduction to CITES documentation requirements which as of 14 September 2014 apply to a number of elasmobranch species frequently encountered in fishing operations within the IOTC area of competence. While the summarized requirements presented here are intended to be as factually correct and comprehensive as possible, in some cases the implementation of the COP16 elasmobranch listings represents new ground for CITES. IOTC CPCs expecting to handle CITES documentation for any of these species are urged to clarify and confirm all requirements, procedures and responsibilities with the relevant national authorities and/or the CITES Secretariat. IOTC maintains a number of useful stock status assessment and compliance resources and welcomes dialogue with CPCs on issues relating to the implementation of the new CITES listings.

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Appendix 1. Reported catches by longline gear (coastal longline, exploratory longline, longline, longline fresh, longlines targeting sharks, and longlines targeting swordfish) showing the presence (shaded)/absence (unshaded) of CITES-listed species (or undifferentiated species which may include CITES-listed species) by flag State for 2008–13 based on IOTC data holdings (IOTC 2014d). Column headers show the total catch weight recorded under each species code for the six year period by longline gear. See Table 3 caption for species abbreviations.

Longline	**OCS**	**SPK**	**SPZ**	**SPL**	**SPN, SPY**	**POR**	**RHN**	**WSH**	**BSK**	**SRX**	**RMB**	**SAW**
2008–13 catches (t)	744	0	7	103	8,379	234	0	0	0	0	27	0
IOTC Contracting Parties												
AUSTRALIA	■											
BELIZE												
CHINA	■											
–TAIWAN,CHINA												
COMOROS												
ERITREA												
EUROPEAN UNION												
–EU,REUNION												
–EU,PORTUGAL	■		■		■							
–EU,SPAIN	■		■	■	■	■						
FRANCE(OT)												
GUINEA	■			■	■	■						
INDIA												
INDONESIA					■	■						
IRAN ISLAMIC REP.												
JAPAN						■						
KENYA	■				■							
KOREA REP.						■						
MADAGASCAR	■											
MALAYSIA												
MALDIVES												
MAURITIUS												
MOZAMBIQUE	■											
OMAN												
PAKISTAN												
PHILIPPINES												
SEYCHELLES	■			■	■							
SIERRA LEONE												
SOMALIA												
SRI LANKA	■		■	■								
SUDAN											■	
TANZANIA	■				■							
THAILAND												
UNITED KINGDOM(OT)												
VANUATU												
YEMEN												
DJIBOUTI												
SENEGAL												
SOUTH AFRICA												
BANGLADESH												
EGYPT												
SAUDI ARABIA												
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												

Appendix 2. Reported catches by gill net gear (gillnet and offshore gillnet) showing the presence (shaded)/absence (unshaded) of CITES-listed species (or undifferentiated species which may include CITES-listed species) by flag State for 2008–13 based on IOTC data holdings (IOTC 2014d). Column headers show the total catch weight recorded under each species code for the six year period by gillnet gear. See Table 3 caption for species abbreviations.

Gillnet	**OCS**	**SPK**	**SPZ**	**SPL**	**SPN, SPY**	**POR**	**RHN**	**WSH**	**BSK**	**SRX**	**RMB**	**SAW**
2008–13 catches (t)	328	0	196	0	72	0	0	0	0	1,997	0	0
IOTC Contracting Parties												
AUSTRALIA												
BELIZE												
CHINA												
–TAIWAN,CHINA												
COMOROS												
ERITREA												
EUROPEAN UNION												
–EU,REUNION												
–EU,PORTUGAL												
–EU,SPAIN												
FRANCE(OT)												
GUINEA												
INDIA												
INDONESIA												
IRAN ISLAMIC REP.												
JAPAN												
KENYA												
KOREA REP.												
MADAGASCAR												
MALAYSIA												
MALDIVES												
MAURITIUS												
MOZAMBIQUE												
OMAN												
PAKISTAN												
PHILIPPINES												
SEYCHELLES												
SIERRA LEONE												
SOMALIA												
SRI LANKA												
SUDAN												
TANZANIA												
THAILAND												
UNITED KINGDOM(OT)												
VANUATU												
YEMEN												
DJIBOUTI												
SENEGAL												
SOUTH AFRICA												
BANGLADESH												
EGYPT												
SAUDI ARABIA												
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												

Appendix 3. Reported catches by other gear types (combinations of longlines and gillnets, troll gear and sport fishing) showing the presence (shaded)/absence (unshaded) of CITES-listed species (or undifferentiated species which may include CITES-listed species) by flag State for 2008–13 based on IOTC data holdings (IOTC 2014). Column headers show the total catch weight recorded under each species code for the six year period by other gear types as defined above. See Table 3 caption for species abbreviations.

Other gear	**OCS**	**SPK**	**SPZ**	**SPL**	**SPN, SPY**	**POR**	**RHN**	**WSH**	**BSK**	**SRX**	**RMB**	**SAW**
2008–13 catches (t)	615	8	136	395	9,781	0	0	0	0	0	1,386	0
IOTC Contracting Parties												
AUSTRALIA												
BELIZE												
CHINA												
–TAIWAN,CHINA												
COMOROS												
ERITREA												
EUROPEAN UNION												
–EU,REUNION												
–EU,PORTUGAL												
–EU,SPAIN												
FRANCE(OT)												
GUINEA												
INDIA												
INDONESIA												
IRAN ISLAMIC REP.												
JAPAN												
KENYA												
KOREA REP.												
MADAGASCAR												
MALAYSIA												
MALDIVES												
MAURITIUS												
MOZAMBIQUE												
OMAN												
PAKISTAN												
PHILIPPINES												
SEYCHELLES												
SIERRA LEONE												
SOMALIA												
SRI LANKA												
SUDAN												
TANZANIA												
THAILAND												
UNITED KINGDOM(OT)												
VANUATU												
YEMEN												
DJIBOUTI												
SENEGAL												
SOUTH AFRICA												
BANGLADESH												
EGYPT												
SAUDI ARABIA												
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												