

SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN FOR THE HAWKSBILL TURTLE (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC OCEAN REGION¹

Annex 1: Overview of Relevant National Legislation by Country

This Annex will be updated as and when required. If you have any updates on your national legislation, please send them to cms.secretariat@cms.int.

(last updated: 10 June 2022)

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
American Samoa	Endangered	Hawksbill turtles are fully protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973. The ESA prohibits the take (capture, hunt, harassment, etc.) of hawksbill turtles, as they are listed as endangered under the Act. Federally funded or permitted activities must avoid jeopardy to listed threatened and endangered species and avoid destruction of critical habitat. The ESA also authorizes the designation of critical habitat within the U.S. territory and waters for the hawksbill and permits scientific research and non-federal activities. Regulations specify mitigation resuscitation, and prohibitions for all commercial fishermen for incidentally caught sea turtles and specific regulations are put in place to reduce sea turtle interactions and increase survivorship in gillnets, longline, and purse seine fisheries throughout the country.	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 prohibits the take (capture, hunt, harassment, etc.) of all sea turtles.	SEC. 11 of the ESA (a) CIVIL PENALTIES.— (1) Any person who knowingly violates, and any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of this Act, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 25,000 for each violation. Any person who knowingly violates, and any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of any other regulation issued under this Act may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 12,000 for each such violation.	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (marine environment) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (terrestrial environment). American Samoa also has a Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources.

¹ Single Species Action Plan available at: <https://www.cms.int/en/document/single-species-action-plan-hawksbill-turtle-south-east-asia-western-pacific>

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		<p>The Dept. of Marine and Wildlife Resources regulates fishing and hunting activities within U.S. territorial waters. These regulations, located in Chapter 09, Title 24 of the American Samoa Administrative Code, were last amended in 1995. Areas restricted to fishing and/or other activities include the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (Section 24.0907-09) and the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. Section 24.0935 applies to sea turtles and includes prohibitions on importation, exportation, sale of sea turtles, take of sea turtles, and possess, delivery, carrying, transporting or shipping of sea turtles or their body parts. While this section specifically mentions green, hawksbills, and leatherbacks, they should likely apply to any loggerheads encountered.</p>			
<p>Australia</p>	<p>Commonwealth: Vulnerable State: QLD: Endangered NSW: Not listed NT: Vulnerable TAS: Vulnerable WA: Vulnerable VIC: Not listed SA: Not listed ACT: Not listed</p>	<p>Australia has a Federal Government with 8 separate State or Territory Governments. The Australian Government has responsibility for matters in the national interest, and for nonstate/territory areas, which includes the marine environment from 3 nautical miles out to the edge of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The State and Territory governments have responsibility for issues within their jurisdictional borders, including State/Territory waters. The Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection</i></p>	<p>Yes, through Commonwealth and State/Territory implementing legislation, noting the native title rights provided under the Native Title Act 1993 (refer below). The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2017) identifies threats to the three hawksbill management unit genetic stocks including international trade and</p>	<p>The EPBC Act provides penalties (financial and incarceration time) for various offences relating to listed marine turtles. Fines in respect of the illegal killing, injuring, taking, trading, keeping or moving of marine turtles have a maximum of 3,000 penalty units. Note: 1 penalty unit currently = \$AUD170. Penalties for offenses relating to turtles exist under other Commonwealth, State and</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (C 'wealth) Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (C 'wealth) Australian Fisheries Management Authority (C 'wealth)</p>

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		<p><i>and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)</i> (EPBC Act) is the Australian Governments key piece of environment legislation. The EPBC Act gives effect to Australia’s international obligations such as CITES, CMS and CBD.</p> <p>Hawksbills are listed as threatened, migratory and marine under the EPBC Act. It is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep or move the species in a Commonwealth area (i.e. Commonwealth waters), unless the person taking the action holds a permit under the EPBC Act, the act is consistent with native title rights under the Native Title Act (1993), or the activity is carried out in accordance with a State/Territory or Australian Government fishery plan of management accredited by the Minister for the Environment.</p> <p>The Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2017) is a Recovery Plan made under the EPBC Act. It was jointly made by the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Queensland Governments. The Recovery Plan sets out the management actions and research required to recover marine turtles in Australia and to remove them from the threatened species list. International take was identified as a very high risk threat for all three genetic stocks of hawksbills found in Australia.</p>	<p>indigenous take, as very high to high risk threats. Under the EPBC Act the Minister for the Environment must not make a decision that is inconsistent with a recovery plan and a Commonwealth agency must not take any action that contravenes a recovery plan. In Queensland, protection of islands used as rookeries have been gazetted as National Parks under the Nature Conservation Act 1992. Mandatory inclusion of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) was introduced in the East Coast Otter Trawl Fishery in 2001. TEDs are also in place in all vessels in the Northern Prawn Fishery, Western Australian trawl fisheries and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery. Section 211 of the Native Title Act 1993 provides a native title right to direct harvest of marine turtles by Traditional Owners, where that harvest is for the purpose of satisfying personal, domestic, or non-commercial communal needs; and in the exercise</p>	<p>Territory legislation.</p>	

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		<p>The Recovery Plan identifies actions to manage this threat.</p> <p>Implementing legislation: Commonwealth: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, classified as a Matter of National Environmental Significance. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 protects Hawksbills as a protected species from taking or injuring in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984 QLD: Nature Conservation Act 1992 Marine Parks Act 2004 NSW: Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016, protected as a native reptile (offense to harm), National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 NT: Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2000 WA: Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</p> <p>Rookeries and waters within the Torres Strait or western Cape York Peninsula regions, while outside of protected areas, fall under ownership of Indigenous groups. However, under the Torres Strait Treaty, Papua New Guineans are allowed to take hawksbill turtles throughout much of the Torres Strait.</p>	<p>of native title rights and interests.</p>		

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Brunei Darussalam	Endangered	The Wildlife Protection Act of 1978 (amended in 1984) lists the Hawksbill turtle, as well as the Green and Leatherback turtles in its list of protected animals. Nevertheless, the Hawksbill turtle does not have full legal protection since taking or trading protected species are permitted with appropriate licenses.	The Wild Fauna and Flora Order, 2007 prohibits the trade in any specimen of any species listed in CITES Appendix I without appropriate permits or certificates (Article 47/1a). Any person in possession of a specimen of any species listed in the CITES Appendix is guilty of an offence (Article 48/1).	Engaging in the trade of species listed in CITES Appendix I without appropriate permits or certificates is liable on conviction and possessing specimens listed in the CITES Appendix is liable on conviction: “a) In the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or both; b) In the case of a corporate body, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000” (Article 47/2, 48/2).	Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
Cambodia	Endangered	The 2006 Law on Fisheries prescribes the rules governing fishery resource management in Cambodia, including the management of marine reptiles. The Sub-decree No: 123 (2009) lists the hawksbill turtle as an Endangered Fisheries Resource.	Article 23 of the Law on Fisheries prohibits, among others, the following activities to take place without a permit: -Catching, selling, buying, stocking, and transporting fingerling or fish eggs and other aquatic animals’ offspring or eggs -Transporting, processing, buying, selling, and stocking endangered fishery resources -Buying or selling ornamental shells of rare species. Article 3 of the Law on Fisheries protects the rights	Article 92 of the Law on Fisheries provides that a transactional fine in the amount of “two to three times of the market price” in cash be given to those that commit, among others, the following fishery offences: -Catching, selling, buying, transporting, collecting, processing and stocking all types of endangered natural fishery products -Exporting and importing all types of natural fishery products of endangered species.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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			on traditional use of fishery resources for local communities.		
China (incl. Macau)	Class I (Highest level of protection)	In 2003, Ministry of Agriculture, P.R.China has issued a regulation stipulating the management measures of bycatch including sea turtle requiring all longline vessels be equipped with de-hookers and encouraging fishing vessels using round hooks.	Class I protection prohibits hunting, killing, smuggling or trading the protected animals. <u>Wild animals protection ordinance - chapter 170 (2007)</u> provides for the protection of wild animals (including all reptiles) and their living areas, the prohibition of hunting, possessing and trading animals, nest or eggs.	Jail sentences up to 10 years for those caught violating Class I species.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs The National Forestry and Grassland Administration
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Endangered	Hawksbill turtles are fully protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973. The ESA prohibits the take (capture, hunt, harassment, etc.) of hawksbill turtles, as they are listed as endangered under the Act. Federally funded or permitted activities must avoid jeopardy to listed threatened and endangered species and avoid destruction of critical habitat. The ESA also authorizes the designation of critical habitat within the U.S. territory and waters for the hawksbill and permits scientific research and non-federal activities. Regulations specify mitigation resuscitation, and prohibitions for all commercial fishermen for incidentally caught sea turtles and specific	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 prohibits the take (capture, hunt, harassment, etc.) of all sea turtles.	SEC. 11 of the ESA (a) CIVIL PENALTIES.— (1) Any person who knowingly violates, and any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of this Act, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 25,000 for each violation. Any person who knowingly violates, and any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of any other regulation issued under this Act	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (marine environment) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (terrestrial environment) Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Department of Lands and Natural

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		<p>regulations are put in place to reduce sea turtle interactions and increase survivorship in gillnets, longline, and purse seine fisheries throughout the country.</p> <p>Hawksbill sea turtles are listed under CNMI Public Law 02-51.</p>		<p>may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 12,000 for each such violation.</p>	<p>Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife</p>
<p>Cook Islands</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The Cook Islands is an independent nation (1965) that has the Queen of England as its Head of State and is in a Free Association with New Zealand.</p> <p>The <i>Marine Resources Act 1989</i> provides for the protection and management of fishery resources, the definition of which includes marine turtles.</p> <p>The Environment Act (2003) provides provisions for listing species as protected but only applies to the islands of Rarotonga, Atiu and Aitutaki (it does not apply to any other Outer Island unless otherwise specified by the Queen's Representative by Order in Executive Council). In 2008, two Southern Group islands: Takutea and Mitiaro, developed regulations within the provisions of this Act that directly protects sea turtles in the Cook Islands where traditional use is allowed.</p>	<p>Cook Islanders have customary rights to harvest natural resources under the Cook Islands Act 1915.</p>		<p>By Order in Executive Council (Queen's Representative)</p>

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Federated States of Micronesia	Endangered	Yap State Environmental Quality Protection Act (Y.S.L 3-73) establishes restrictions on the harvest of sea turtles.	The harvest of hawksbill turtles is allowed in FSM, with provisions for minimum size limits for hawksbills and green turtles (27 inches and 34 inches CCL, respectively) and closed seasons (June 1 to August 31 and December 1 to January 31). Harvesting of eggs is not allowed for any species.		Yap State Environmental Protection Agency
Fiji		<p>Offshore Fisheries Management Regulations 2014 Hawksbill turtles are protected under Regulation 5 of the Offshore Fisheries Management Regulations (OFMR) 2014. One is not permitted to kill, take, land, sell or offer or expose for sale, deal in, transport, receive or possess any fish listed in CITES Appendix I & II. Hawksbill Turtles are listed in Appendix I.</p> <p>Fisheries Act 1941 Under the Fisheries Act 1941, Regulation 20 (1) turtles with a carapace length less than 455 mm are prohibited from being molested, taken, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or killed. In addition, all turtles are not permitted to be harvested during the months of November, December, January and February. Furthermore, 20 (2) states “No person shall be in</p>	<p>Offshore Fisheries Management Regulations 2014 The Offshore Fisheries Management Act (OFMA)2012 defines “fish” means any aquatic plant or animal, whether piscine or not, and includes any oyster or other mollusc, crustacean, coral, sponge, holothurian (beche-de-mer), or other echinoderm, turtle and marine mammal, and includes their eggs, spawn, spat and all juvenile stages and any of their parts. Therefore, hawksbill eggs are also regulated under Regulation 5 of the OFMR 2014 Fisheries Act 1941 Section 20 (1) of the Fisheries Act 1941 states</p>	<p>Fine provisions are under: 1. Schedule 11 of the OFMR 2014 states the penalty for breaching Regulation 5. Individual - \$10,000 Entity - \$20,000 2. Fisheries Act, s.10(1)-(8) states that the penalty for offending against Regulation 20 is “imprisonment for three months or a fine of five hundred dollars or both such penalties” 3. Endangered & Protected Species Act, Part 7 ss.23-2</p>	Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment

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		<p>possession of, sell, offer or expose for sale or export any turtle shell the length of which is less than 455 mm [eighteen inches]”. Regulation 9 provides clear instructions on the type of gear that is permitted for the harvesting of sea turtles and it states: “No person shall harpoon any turtle unless the harpoon is armed with at least one barb of which the point projects not less than 9.5 mm [3/8 inch] from the surface of the shaft, measured at right angles to the long axis of the shaft”.</p> <p>Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002 The Endangered and Protected Species Act (EPSA) 2002 regulates the import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of CITES listed species (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12).</p> <p>Fiji renewed their Sea Turtle Recovery Plan to 2030.</p>	<p>that “No person shall at any time dig up, use, take, sell, offer or expose for sale, or destroy turtle eggs of any species”.</p>		
<p>French Polynesia (France)</p>		<p>Hawksbill turtles are fully protected in French Polynesia (since 1990) under DELIBERATION No. 90-83 AT du 13 Juillet 1990 relative à la protection des tortues marines en Polynésie Française. Destruction and degradation of sensitive habitats is also prohibited.</p>	<p>It is strictly forbidden to harm, own or hunt sea turtles or engage in commerce of any kind pertaining to the sale of shell, meat and eggs.</p>		
<p>Guam (USA)</p>	<p>Endangered</p>	<p>Hawksbill turtles are protected by the Endangered Species Act of Guam and fully protected under the U.S.</p>	<p>The Endangered Species Act of 1973 prohibits the take (capture, hunt,</p>	<p>SEC. 11 of the ESA (a) CIVIL PENALTIES.— (1) Any person who knowingly violates, and</p>	<p>National Oceanic and Atmospheric</p>

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		<p>Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (USA). The ESA prohibits the take (capture, hunt, harassment, etc.) of hawksbill turtles, as they are listed as endangered under the ESA. Federally funded or permitted activities must avoid jeopardy to listed threatened and endangered species and avoid destruction of critical habitat. The ESA also authorizes the designation of critical habitat within the U.S. territory and waters for the hawksbill and permits scientific research and non-federal activities. Regulations specify mitigation resuscitation, and prohibitions for all commercial fishermen for incidentally caught sea turtles and specific regulations are put in place to reduce sea turtle interactions and increase survivorship in gillnets, longline, and purse seine fisheries throughout the country.</p>	<p>harassment, etc.) of all sea turtles.</p>	<p>any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of this Act, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 25,000 for each violation. Any person who knowingly violates, and any person engaged in business as an importer or exporter of fish, wildlife, or plants who violates, any provision of any other regulation issued under this Act may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$ 12,000 for each such violation.</p>	<p>Administration (marine environment) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (terrestrial environment). Guam's Dept of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources</p>
<p>Hong Kong (China)</p>	<p>Endangered</p>	<p>Appendix 1 of <u>Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Chapter 586). (2009)</u> includes <u>Cheloniidae</u> spp. (marine turtles, sea turtles).</p> <p><u>Fisheries Protection Ordinance (Chapter 171). (2000)</u> promotes the conservation of fish and other forms of aquatic life within the waters of Hong Kong and to regulate fishing practices and to prevent activities detrimental to the fishing industry.</p>	<p><u>Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Chapter 586). (2009)</u> regulate the import, introduction from the sea, export, re-export, and possession or control of endangered species of wild fauna and flora covered by CITES.</p>	<p><u>Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Chapter 586). (2009)</u> Penalties relating to import of specimen of Appendix I species commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 1 year.</p> <p>Higher penalties for offences relating to specimens of Appendix I: fine of \$5000000</p>	

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				and to imprisonment for 2 years. <u>Fisheries Protection Ordinance (Chapter 171). (2000)</u> penalties do not exceed \$200000 and imprisonment for 6 months. (Amended 68 of 1987 s. 5; 36 of 1998 s. 2)	
Indonesia		Under the Government regulation No 7/1999, Indonesia accords all 6 (six) species of turtles' protection status. Act No. 5 /1990 concerning conservation of living resources and their ecosystems provides prohibition for and sanction of direct harvest of protected species.	No harvest or trade of protected species, whether alive or dead or parts and derivatives, is allowed. Articles 38/1 and 40/1 of the Government Regulation No:60 2007 only allow for the trade, import, export and re-export of unprotected fish species and types of fish that can be traded in accordance with international law.	A maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and up to Rp 200.000.000 in fines.	The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Japan		The Basic Act on Ocean Policy (Act No:33 of 2007) ensures, among others, that the State shall take necessary measures on conservation and management of living aquatic resources (Article 17). The Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora protects all specimens of all species of sea turtles, including the hawksbill	Domestic trade of hawksbill turtles is prohibited under the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, barring permission by the Minister of the Environment, or with a registration of individuals etc. The transfer of parts of shells is also allowed, nevertheless	The Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora prescribes penalties of up to five years' imprisonment or a fine of up to five million yen, or both, for individuals, and up to 100 million yen for corporations in a case of illegal transfer of specimens.	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry of the Environment

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		<p>turtle, by prohibiting their domestic trade.</p>	<p>Specified International Species Business Operators must have their notice to the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry be accepted in advance (except dealing processed products thereof).</p>	<p>In the event of non-compliance of the Specified International Species Business Operators' obligations under the Act, the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may order the suspension of the whole or part of the business for a period not exceeding three months. Both Ministers may also request reports on the business and conduct on-site inspections. If a Specified International Business Operator violates the law, it is subject to penalties of up to six months imprisonment or a fine up to 500,000 yen.</p>	
<p>Kiribati</p>			<p>The Fisheries Regulations of 2019 prohibits the disturbing, taking, receiving or having the possession, purchasing or selling any turtle species eggs found in Kiribati, including the hawksbill turtle (Article 12/2). Interfering with turtle nests regardless of the species, harvesting turtles while on the beach or the selling, purchasing or exporting any turtle meat or shell is also prohibited (Article 12/2).</p>	<p>A fine of up \$10,000 and, in default, imprisonment of maximum 2 years, or both, is prescribed in Article 13/7.</p>	<p>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development</p>

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<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>		<p>The Wildlife and Aquatic Law of 2007 aims to protect and sustainably regenerate aquatic species by restricting anthropogenic pressure on decreasing species and the extinction of aquatic species. The Law classifies species into three categories, namely “prohibition category”, “management category” and “common or general category” wildlife and aquatic species. The degree of protection of aquatic species depends on which category the species falls under.</p> <p>The Order No:05/PM of 2018, on Strengthening Strictness of the Management and Inspection of Prohibited Wild Fauna and Flora, aims to strengthen the rules on the hunting, importing, transiting, exporting and trading of prohibited and protected species in the Wildlife and Aquatic Law of 2007 and CITES.</p>	<p>Article 71 of the Wildlife and Aquatic Law prohibits the catching hunting, stealing trading or possessing species in the prohibition category, in addition to importing, exporting, re-exporting, trans-shipping and transiting species unlawfully.</p> <p>The Penal Code (amended in 2017) prohibits the trading or possessing aquatic species in the prohibited category (Article 334). Importing, exporting, transiting or moving aquatic species unlawfully with regulations relating to CITES is prohibited (Article 335).</p>	<p>The penalty for an offence prescribed in Wildlife and Aquatic Law Article 71 is 3 months to 5 years of imprisonment (Article 72). In the event of damages over 200.000 Kip, individuals, organizations or enterprises in contravention of the law shall pay a fine double the amount of their damages (Article 72, Article 70). Recurring offences shall be fined three times the damages in the prohibition category and two times the damages in the management category (Article 72, Article 70).</p> <p>The penalty for an offence prescribed in Article 334 of the Penal Code is an imprisonment of 3 months to five years, with a fine of 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 Kip. The penalty for an offence prescribed in Article 335 of the Penal Code is an imprisonment of 3 months to five years, with a fine double damage value. If the offence is performed as part of an organized group or is recurring ,the offender shall be punished to imprisonment of 5 to 10 years, with a fine triple the damage value.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</p>

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Malaysia		<p>In Malaysia, turtles fall under the jurisdiction of Federal (<i>Fisheries Act 1985</i>) and related state turtle legislation for individual states waters and territories.</p> <p>Federally, there are no explicit provisions on ban, on possession and trade of hawksbill eggs, meat and shell. Egg collection is regulated via state legislation for conservation purposes.</p> <p>There are general provisions for killing disturbing, injuring hawksbill turtles (provisions vary among states) in both federal and state legislations.</p> <p>In Sabah, hawksbill turtles are listed as a totally protected species protected under the <i>Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997</i> for state waters. The nesting sites are protected as part of Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA) and under the <i>Parks Enactment 1984</i> for any other protected areas.</p>	<p>The ban of turtle egg consumption and sale only covers the whole state of Sabah.</p>		<p>The two government bodies that oversee the management and protection of turtles in Sabah are Sabah Parks (only in marine protected areas) and the Sabah Wildlife Department.</p>
Myanmar:	Completely protected	<p>Sea turtle conservation programme started in Myanmar in 1905 under the Burma Fisheries Act (III - 1905). Protection for turtle hatching areas and turtles was included; also, trespassing on those areas without official consent was prohibited. Since then, the government has enacted several laws to protect marine turtles. More recently,</p>	<p>Myanmar has enacted legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products.</p> <p>Articles 36 and 37 of the Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural</p>	<p>Violations against completely protected wild animals are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 50,000 or with both (Article 37/1).</p>	

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		<p>in 1990, Myanmar promulgated the Marine Fisheries Law (DoF), under which no person shall search for and collect any marine products without a license (Section 40). In Chapter 1, Section (2), Subsection (r) it is mentioned that "Marine Products mean fishes obtained from the sea, aquatic organisms, excrete, scales, bones, skins, plants, etc." The expression also includes marine turtles and eggs. In 1993, the Department of Fisheries declared Notification No. 2/93 for "Sea Turtle Conservation". The new protection of Wildlife, Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (replacing the old Myanmar Wildlife Protection Act of 1936) was enacted in 1994 (Forest Department).</p> <p>The Forest Department Notification No: 583/94 of 1994 lists the hawksbill turtle as completely protected wild animals within Myanmar.</p>	<p>Areas Law No:6 1994 prohibits the killing, hunting or wounding a normally protected wild animal or seasonally protected wild animal without permission, as well as the killing, hunting or wounding of a completely protected wild animal. Possessing, selling, transporting or transferring such wild animal or any part thereof without permission is also prohibited.</p>		
Nauru		<p>The Fisheries Act 1997 and the Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority Act 1997 call for the protection and conservation of fisheries within Nauru, which broadly include turtles under "living aquatic animals" and their eggs. Nevertheless, neither legislation has provisions on endangered species.</p> <p>The Environmental Management and Climate Change Act 2020 gives powers</p>			<p>Ministry for Fisheries, and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment</p>

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		to the Cabinet and the Secretary for the Department responsible for Environment and Climate Change the powers to make regulations relating to the conservation of endangered species.			
New Caledonia (France)			It is forbidden to fish for, capture, remove, intentional perturbation, mutilation, destruction, butchering, transport, put for sale, sale, purchase, eat all marine turtle species, dead or alive, including their eggs, and any part of the animals. It is also forbidden to export marine turtles. In case of bycatch all efforts will be taken to free the animals alive and minimize injury. All bycatch has to be declared. Special permits can be issued for scientific studies and stock enhancement.		Ecology and Sustainable Development NC: Fisheries Department All provinces (New Caledonia Govt (NC), Northern Province, Southern Province, Island Province): Environmental Services
New Zealand	Listed as vagrant, with the qualifier Threatened Overseas	Hawksbill turtles are fully protected under the Wildlife Act 1953 and have been assessed as Migrant - Threatened Overseas according to the New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS). The Wildlife Act deals with the protection and control of wild animals and birds and the management of	Yes, through Wildlife Act.		Department of Conservation

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		game. Marine turtles are absolutely protected under the Act. No-one may kill or have in their possession any such turtle, unless they have a permit.			
Niue		The Niue National Strategic Plan 2016-2026 addresses the importance of protecting and conserving marine resources, and draws attention to the sustainable use and management of resources.	The Domestic Fishing Act 1995 stipulates that the Cabinet may “restrict the export of any species of fish and or their meat or body parts by regulation” (Article 11/1). To that end, the Domestic Fishing Regulations 1996 Article 3 prohibits the export of all turtle species, and Article 7 prohibits the taking, killing or bringing ashore all turtle species.	Exporting in contravention of Article 11/1 of the Domestic Fishing Act 1995 shall be liable to “a fine not exceeding 5 penalty units or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment” (Article 11/3).	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Palau	Endangered	In 2018, Palau enacted a ten-year moratorium on the harvest and sale of hawksbill turtles or their products in response to concerns that populations were declining. Previously, the harvest of hawksbill turtles was permitted in Palau under domestic fishing laws (24 PNCA 1201), with provisions for minimum size limits (27 inches CCL) and closed seasons from June 1 to August 31 and December 1 to January 31 (Secretariat of the Pacific Community and Bureau of Marine Resources Palau, 2007). Taking of eggs or female turtles while onshore is	Full protection until 2028	1,000 USD first offence, 2,000 second, 3,000 third and 20,000 thereafter	

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		prohibited at all times. Nesting females, eggs, and habitats are also protected within the Ngerukewid Islands Wildlife Preserve.			
Papua New Guinea	Not protected	All protected fauna are the property of the State. Only leatherback turtles are protected in Papua New Guinea.	<p>Pursuant to the Fauna (Protection and Control) Act of 1966, the taking or killing of protected fauna is an offense (Article 8), where taking or killing refers to hunting, shooting, killing, poisoning, netting, snaring, spearing, pursuing, taking, disturbing or injuring.</p> <p>The buying, selling, offering or consigning for sale, possessing or controlling a protected animal is also considered an offense (Article 9/1).</p> <p>According to the Fisheries Management Act of 1998 (amended in 2015), the rights of customary owners of fisheries resources and fishing rights shall be fully recognized and respected in all transactions affecting the resource or the area in which the right operates (Section 26).</p>	<p>The penalty for an offence prescribed in Article 8 is a fine not exceeding K500.00- K1,000.00 for each protected fauna.</p> <p>The penalty for an offence prescribed in Article 9/1 is a fine not exceeding K500.00 for each protected animal.</p>	The Department of Environment and Conservation

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
			<p>The International Trade (Fauna and Flora) Act of 1979 restricts the trade of species listed in CITES, including the Hawksbill turtle.</p>		
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>Critically endangered</p>	<p>The <i>Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection of 2001</i> (Republic Act No. 9147) has helped further mobilize efforts to support biodiversity research and implement stronger enforcement interventions to save wildlife from various anthropogenic threats, especially the illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Republic Act 11038 known as the “Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System” enacted in 2018 provides the guidelines in protecting marine turtle habitats.</p>	<p>Use of explosives devices and noxious substances are banned.</p> <p>Republic Act 9147 or the “Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001” bans the harvest and trade of marine turtles, their eggs and byproducts.</p> <p>Article VIII from Fisheries Act (Act no. 4003) addresses Hawksbill turtle fisheries. Taking of Hawksbill turtles are only allowed providing a license or special permit. Shipment, exportation, fishing, taking, wounding, killing, possessing or trading are prohibited.</p> <p><u>Fisheries Administrative Order No. 29-1</u> following rules and regulations regarding the gathering of aquatic turtle eggs</p>	<p><u>REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8550 THE PHILIPPINE FISHERIES CODE OF 1998</u></p> <p>SEC. 97 on Fishing or Taking of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species. - It shall be unlawful to fish or take rare, threatened or endangered species as listed in the CITES and as determined by the Department.</p> <p>Violation of the provision of this section shall be punished by imprisonment of twelve (12) years to twenty (20) years and/or a fine of One hundred and twenty thousand pesos (P120,000.00) and forfeiture of the catch, and the cancellation of fishing permit.</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</p> <p>Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
			<p>particularly in the Turtle Island Group, Turtle Islands: The annual concession fee for gathering turtle eggs for all the seven (7) islands consisting of the Turtle Island shall not be less than P10,000.00 per annum.</p>		
<p>Pitcairn Islands (UK)</p>		<p>The Endangered Species Ordinance of 2004 provides for the protection of, among others, endangered species, and regulates the trade of such species.</p> <p>In September 2016, the Government of Pitcairn Islands designated the entire Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and territorial sea of Pitcairn Islands as a Marine Protected Area (MPA) under the Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Ordinance 2016. As such, 99.5% of the MPA constitutes a no take zone, where no extraction activities are allowed.</p>	<p>The export or import of any specimen of a species listed in CITES Appendix I, II or III is prohibited by Article 3/1 of the Endangered Species Ordinance.</p> <p>The Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Ordinance 2016 Section 8 prohibits fishing within the designated area, where fishing refers to “catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or other marine life” (Section 3).</p>	<p>Exporting or importing any specimen of a species as prescribed in Article 3/1, shall be liable:</p> <p>“(a) on summary conviction in the Magistrate's Court, to a fine not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 18 months; or (b) on conviction on information by the Supreme Court, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years “ (Article 3/6).</p> <p>A person engaging in activities in breach of Section of the Pitcairn Islands Marine Protected Area Ordinance 2016 shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 12 months or a fine of up to \$50,000, or both, in the event that the offender is a natural person. In the case of an offender other than a natural</p>	<p>Environmental, Conservation & Natural Resources Division</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
				person, the person shall be liable to a fine up to \$500,000.	
Republic of Korea	Marine Organisms Under Protection	<p><u>Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act:</u></p> <p>Article 19 sets plans to conserve, protect, reproduce and restore marine organisms under protection.</p> <p>Article 25 addresses the importance of the designation and management of MPAs.</p> <p>Article 46 addresses restoration of marine ecosystems where the major habitats or spawning areas of marine organisms under protection are destroyed or damaged, which endangers the existence of species.</p>	<p><u>Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act:</u></p> <p>Article 20 prohibits against capturing, collecting, transplanting, processing, distributing, storing or damaging marine organisms under protection; and installing explosives, nets or fishing gear, or use harmful substances or electric currents to capture these species.</p> <p>Article 42 restricts imports and exports, except holding a permission from MOF.</p> <p>Article 20 prohibits capturing, collecting, transplanting, processing, distributing, storing or damaging marine organisms under protection, and installing explosives, nets or fishing gear, or use harmful substances or electric current.</p>	<p>Punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 3 years or by a fine not exceeding 30 million won: Any person who captures, collects or damages marine organisms under protection, or who installs explosives, nets or fishing gear or uses harmful substances or electric currents, so as to capture or damage marine organisms under protection.</p> <p>Punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 2 years or by a fine not exceeding 20 million won: Any person who transplants, processes, distributes or stores marine organisms under protection; and to Any person who exports, imports, ships out or brings in marine organisms under protection without permission.</p> <p>Punished by imprisonment with labor for not more than 1 year or by a fine not exceeding 10 million won: Any person who obtains permission by fraud or other wrongful means.</p> <p>Article 63-2 (Aggravated</p>	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
				<p>Punishment of Capturing Marine Organisms under Protection).</p> <p>Aggravated punishment: Where anyone is punished by imprisonment with labor for committing a crime under subparagraph 2 of Article 61 or subparagraph 1 of Article 62 for the purpose of trade, he/she shall be imposed concurrently by penalty more than two folds and less than ten folds of the value which he/she has acquired or may acquire through such trade.</p>	
<p>Republic of the Marshall Islands</p>	<p>Endangered</p>	<p>The Endangered Species Act 1975 ensures the protection of endangered species of fish, shellfish and games within the territory of the Marshall Islands. A subsequent Regulation dating 1976 listed the hawksbill turtle as an endangered species.</p> <p>The Fisheries Act (amended in 2017) manages and controls living and non-living resources within the Fishery Waters of the Marshall Islands, with a part dedicated exclusively to limitations on taking turtles.</p> <p>The Jaluit and Namdrik atolls in the Marshall Islands are the breeding areas of the hawksbill turtle and the green</p>	<p>Section 306 of the Endangered Species Act 1975 prohibits the taking, engaging in commercial activity with, holding possession of, or exporting any threatened or endangered species. Section 309 further prohibits the import of endangered species. However, the taking of endangered species by way of traditional rights does not constitute a breach of prohibited activities (Section 307/4).</p>	<p>Under Section 312 of the Endangered Species Act 1975, a person guilty of an offence prescribed in the Act shall pay a fine of up to \$10,000 or be liable to a term of imprisonment of up to one year, or both.</p> <p>Offences committed against the provisions in Section 215 titled “Limitations on Taking Turtles” of the Fisheries Act, shall pay a fine of up to \$10,000 or be imprisoned up to six months, or both.</p>	<p>The Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		<p>turtle, and they are declared as wetlands of international importance.</p>	<p>Section 215 of the Fisheries Act prohibits taking or intentionally killing of the hawksbill turtle while on shore, as well as the taking of their eggs unless authorized. Paragraph two provides that “No hawksbill turtle shall be taken or killed except for subsistence fishing and where its shell is at least twenty-seven inches when measured over the top of the carapace shell lengthwise.” Paragraph 5 further prohibits buying, selling, displaying for sale, offering for sale or otherwise marketing any turtle or turtle product.</p>		
<p>Samoa</p>		<p>There are no Acts that deal exclusively with endangered species.</p>			<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p>
<p>Singapore</p>		<p>Cheloniidae spp. and <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> are protected under Wildlife Act 1965 and Wildlife (Protected Wildlife Species) Rules 2020.</p> <p>The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act contains provisions to control the trade of CITES-listed animals.</p>	<p>The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act prohibits the import, export, re-export or introduction from the sea any CITES-listed species, as well as possessing or selling such species (Section 4/1, Section 4/2).</p>	<p>The Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act prescribes a fine not exceeding \$50,000 for each scheduled species (but not to exceed in the aggregate \$500,000) or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or both, for any person in breach of Section</p>	<p>National Parks Board</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		<p>The Fisheries Act provides for the protection and conservation of fisheries within Singapore. Nevertheless, the Act does not contain provisions on endangered species.</p>		<p>4/1, and 4/2.</p>	
<p>Solomon Islands</p>		<p>The Fisheries Regulations in 1993 banned the sale, purchase and export of any turtle product, which saw the legal trade in hawksbill turtle shell cease. The regulations under the 2015 Fisheries Management Act provide the current policy framework for turtle conservation in Solomon Islands. Under the existing legislation, only the leatherback turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) is fully protected. Other marine turtle species can be harvested for subsistence purposes. However, the sale of any turtle product (meat, eggs or shell) is banned, as is the harvesting of turtle eggs or a nesting turtle (Fisheries Management Prohibited Activities Regulations, 2018).</p>	<p>Taking, landing, selling, dealing in, transporting, receiving, buying, possessing or trading any turtle that has been wholly or partly processed, declared as protected or endangered is prohibited (Section 31/2).</p>	<p>Fisheries Management Act 2015 prescribes a fine not exceeding 500,000 penalty units or to imprisonment of up to 6 months, or both (Section 31/3).</p> <p>Pursuant to Fisheries Management (Prohibited Activities) Regulations 2018, fishing or any retaining, being in possession of, selling, buying or exporting any nesting turtle has a penalty of 40,000 penalty units or 4 months imprisonment, or both. Selling, buying or exporting any turtle has a penalty of 40,000 penalty units or 4 months imprisonment, or both. Destroying any turtle nest or eggs, turtle with a tag attached, or tag attached to a turtle has a penalty of 40,000 penalty units or 4 months imprisonment, or both.</p>	<p>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
Taiwan (China)		<p>Fisheries Act (2018) is enacted to conserve and rationally utilize aquatic resources and sets regulations for conservation and management of aquatic organisms (Chapter 5).</p>	<p>Fisheries Act (2018) Article 44 states that the competent authority may promulgate regulations on the following matters:</p> <p>(1) Restriction or prohibition of the catching, harvesting, or processing of aquatic organisms.</p> <p>(2) Restriction or prohibition of the sale or possession of aquatic organisms or the products made therefrom.</p>	<p>Fisheries Act (2018) Violation to Article 44(1) and (2) shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding three years, short-term imprisonment, or in lieu thereof or in addition thereto a fine of not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand New Taiwan Dollars.</p>	<p>Council of Agriculture</p>
Thailand		<p>Chapter 5 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E.2558 (2015) set measures for conservation and management of aquatic animal resources and ecosystem in a sustainable manner based on a precautionary approach.</p> <p>Section 56 states: “No person shall catch aquatic animals in an aquatic species sanctuary...”</p> <p>Section 58 states that no person shall engage in activities that are harmful to aquatic animals.</p> <p>Section 63 prohibits building any kind of structure that may block the passage of aquatic animals or preempting the natural growth of aquatic animals.</p> <p>Section 66 “No person shall catch</p>	<p>Section 61 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E.2558 (2015) states “No person shall have in possession aquatic animals or aquatic animal products for commercial purposes knowing that these aquatic animals or aquatic animal products are acquired through wrongdoings...”</p> <p>Section 65 prohibits the importation, exportation, bringing in transit, culturing or possession of any kind of aquatic animal.</p>	<p>The provisions of Chapter 11 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, B.E.2558 (2015) aim to provide criminal sanctions which are adequate in severity:</p> <p>Section 138 “Any person violating section 56 or section 70 shall be subject to a fine of between five thousand baht and fifty thousand baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply”.</p> <p>Section 140. Any person violating section 58 shall be subject to a fine of between three hundred thousand baht</p>	<p>Department of Fisheries</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		<p>aquatic mammals, rare aquatic animals or aquatic animals near extinction”.</p> <p>Section 70 “No person shall engage in a fishing operation during a season of aquatic animals’ ovulation and egg-spawning, larvae rearing or during any other period of time designated for the protection of aquatic animals”.</p>		<p>and five hundred thousand baht.</p> <p>Section 143. Any person violating section 62 or section 63 shall be subject to a fine of between ten thousand baht and one million baht and shall dismantle any such structure or fitting or restore the fishing ground back to its normal state, or pay the compensation expenses...”</p>	
Timor Leste		<p>A <u>Joint Ministerial Order No: 18/MAP/MCIA/II/2017</u> establishing the List of Protected Aquatic Species listed in its Annex I all sea turtles, thereby the hawksbill turtle, as protected species.</p>	<p>Article 3 of the Joint Ministerial Order prohibits the collection and capture of hawksbill turtles. Article 4 further prohibits harvesting eggs.</p> <p>The Penal Code further prohibits the hunting, fishing, trading or trafficking of, in whole or in part, endangered species or species at risk of extinction (Article 218).</p>	<p>A person in breach of Articles 3 and 4, shall be liable for the suspension of their fishing permit for a period of one to 6 months (Article 161 of the Decree Law No:6/2004 of 21 April 2004). In the event of a second offence within 12 months, the offender shall have their fishing permit revoked, without eligibility to obtain a new permit for up to 24 months.</p> <p>A person guilty of an offence prescribed in Article 218 of the Penal Code shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment of up to 5 years.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
Tokelau		There are no national protections for hawksbill turtles in Tokelau. Rules and regulations are determined separately for each atoll and village of Tokelau.			
Tonga		The Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008, which implements the Fisheries Management Act 2002, has a dedicated “Species Conservation and Management” part where Article 24 prescribes rules for the protection of turtles. While leatherback turtles, female turtles of any species and eggs of any turtle species enjoy full legal protection, male turtles are not fully protected during open season in Tonga.	Article 24 of the Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008 prohibits the disturbing, taking, having in possession, selling or purchasing any turtle eggs, as well as interfering with, destroying or disturbing turtle nests. Moreover, using a spear or spear gun to capture, kill or take any species of turtles is prohibited. Fishing, capturing, possessing, destroying female turtles is prohibited year round, however male turtles may be fished, captured, possessed, sold or purchased in the open season so long as they meet the size specifications.	Any person who fishes or engages in a related activity in relation to protected or endangered species, subspecies, class or type of fish, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 (Fisheries Management Act 2002, Section 19/5) Knowingly landing, displaying for sale, selling, receiving, dealing in, transporting or possessing protected or endangered species, or having reasonable cause to believe so, shall be convicted to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 (Section 19/7).	Ministry of Fisheries
Tuvalu		The Marine Resources Act 2006, aiming to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, enables the Minister to declare any stock or species of fish, including turtles and their eggs, as	If declared as a protected species, the Marine Resources Act 2006 prohibits fishing for, landing, displaying for sale, dealing in, transporting, receiving,	Any person guilty of an offence prescribed in Section 11/2 shall be fined \$50,000 plus the fair market value of the subject fish in the market for which it is reasonably supposed to be	Ministry of Fisheries and Trade

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		<p>protected (Section 11/1).</p> <p>The Conservation Areas Act provides a degree of protection to turtles in Section 14.</p>	<p>possessing or buying or selling (Section 11/2).</p> <p>The Conservation Areas Act prohibits the hunting, killing or capturing of any turtle in conservation areas designated in the Act (Section 14/2).</p>	<p>destined, and to imprisonment for 6 months (Section 11/2).</p> <p>Any person in contravention of the Conservation Areas Act Section 14/2 shall be liable for a fine of \$5,000 or to imprisonment for 28 months (Section 14/4).</p>	
Vanuatu		<p>Take of sea turtles has been prohibited in Vanuatu since 2005 (Fisheries Act No. 55 of 2005). In 2009, an amendment to the 2005 prohibition was passed, which closed earlier loopholes and prohibited the killing of any sea turtle species. Provisions of the law allow for traditional harvests through application to the Department of Fisheries (Rice et al. 2018). The Vanuatu Fisheries Department has recently begun training community members to monitor fisheries violations at the village level, including for turtle related offenses (Hickey 2020 in Work et al. 2020).</p> <p>The Fisheries Act No:10 of 2014 provides provision for the management, development and regulation of fisheries. To that end, it enables the Minister to make regulations prescribing measures for the protection of, among others, turtles (Section 147/2,x). The Fisheries Act also establishes a Vanuatu Observer Programme which</p>	<p>The Fisheries Regulations Order 2009 prohibits the taking, killing, possessing, exporting, selling, or purchasing the hawksbill turtle (Section 59/1,a,il), including its shell (Section 59/1,b) and eggs (Section 59/1,f). It is also prohibited to disturb a turtle nest (Section 59/1,c). Harming, capturing, killing, consuming selling, purchasing, exporting or destroying any turtle species (hatchlings, juveniles or adults) by use of any weapon is also prohibited (Section 59/1,g).</p>	<p>A person in contravention of Section 59 of the Fisheries Regulations Order 2009 is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of up to VT 200,000 in case of a natural person, or VT 1,000,000 in case of a legal person (Section 75).</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		<p>records, collects and reports information on, especially, protected or vulnerable species including turtles for scientific, management and compliance purposes (Section 113).</p> <p>Fisheries Regulations Order 2009 further provides detailed provisions on the conservation and protection of marine turtles.</p> <p>The International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Act [Cap. 210] and the International Trade (Flora and Fauna) Regulations (Order No. 2 of 1991) implement CITES within Vanuatu.</p>			
Viet Nam	<p>Listed in the Vietnamese Red Data Book (2007)</p> <p>Listed in the Decree No: 160/2013/ND-CP (2013) as <i>Endangered, Precious and Rare Species Prioritized in Protection</i></p>	<p>The Vietnamese government prohibited the domestic use of marine turtles in 2002 (Decree 48/2002/ND-CP). In 2004, the Vietnamese Ministry of Fisheries launched the Marine Turtle Conservation Action Plan for Viet Nam to 2010 and a revised plan for 2016 to 2025.</p> <p>Additionally, a circular from the Ministry of Fisheries dating 30 March 2006 which supplements a Government Decree dating 4 May 2005, as well as a Government Decree dating 2014 further prohibit the catching and commercial exploitation of marine turtles and their products in Viet Nam.</p>	<p>The Biodiversity Law prohibits the “hunting, fishing, exploiting bodily parts of, illegally killing, consuming, transporting, purchasing and selling species on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection; illegally advertising, marketing and consuming products originated from species on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection.” (Article 7)</p>	<p>Compensation for damages (Biodiversity Law, Article 75)</p> <p>The CITES Vietnamese 2018-2020 Implementation Report states that “For all violations of CITES Appendices I and II (ivory, rhino horn, lizard, marine turtle...), Vietnam put on trial with the highest sentence of 12 years in imprisonment and VND 660 million.” (Indicator 1.7.3f)</p> <p>To that end, Annex 1 of the 2018-2020 Implementation Report listed 5 offences for Hawksbill Turtle crime, with penalties ranging from 2 years to 10 years’ imprisonment and</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</p>

Country	National Protection Status	Law protecting species	Legal protection from killing, egg harvesting and trade	Penalties	Responsible Authority
		The Biodiversity Law (20/2008/QH12) of 2008 and the Fisheries Law (18/2017/QH14) of 2017 provide for additional protection of aquatic species, including the Hawksbill Turtle.	Article 244 of the 2015 Vietnamese Criminal Code (amended in 2017) prescribes up to 15 years' imprisonment for offences against regulations on protection of endangered and rare species.	fine.	
Wallis and Futuna (France)					