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Agenda Item 25.6.3

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMS APPENDIX I-LISTING FOR THE OCEANIC WHITETIP  
SHARK: REPORTS FROM PARTIES**

*(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

Summary:

This document contains an analysis of the information submitted by Parties in response to [Notifications 2024/007](#) and [2025/015](#) regarding the Implementation of the Appendix I-Listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), as well as the questionnaire and the original Party responses

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMS APPENDIX I-LISTING FOR THE OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK: REPORTS FROM PARTIES

Updated June 2025

### Background

1. The Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) is facing an alarming conservation status, classified as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species due to severe population declines driven by overfishing and bycatch. The first-ever State of the World's Migratory Species Report taken note of by CMS COP14 highlights that 97% of all CMS-listed fish species are threatened with extinction. In recognition of these significant conservation challenges, the species was listed in Appendix I of CMS at COP13 in 2020, obligating Parties to strictly prohibit its taking in accordance with Article III (5), with limited exceptions.
2. The species is also listed under Appendix II of CITES, requiring international trade controls. Furthermore, several Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), including ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC, and IATTC, have adopted measures prohibiting the retention of the species on board.

### Mandate

3. At CMS COP14, Parties adopted Decisions 14.114 - 14.116 Implementation of the CMS Appendix I-Listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*):

#### **14.114 Directed to Parties**

*Parties are requested to provide to the CMS Secretariat information on their domestic and regional management measures for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark by the 56th Meeting of the Standing Committee, clarifying how they meet the objectives and obligations of the CMS Appendix I listing.*

#### **14.115 Directed to the Standing Committee**

*The Standing Committee is requested to review the compilation of information provided by the Secretariat in fulfilment of Decision 14.116, and to both report progress, and make recommendations for further action, to the Conference of the Parties at its 15th Meeting.*

#### **14.116 Directed to the Secretariat**

*The Secretariat is requested to:*

- a) *issue a notification to seek information from Parties in fulfilment of Decision 14.114; and*
  - b) *collate the information provided by the Parties in response to Decision 14.114, and to transmit this information by 31 May 2024 to allow submission to the Standing Committee for review at its 56th Meeting.*
4. On 18 April 2024, the Secretariat issued [Notification 2024/007](#): Implementation of the Appendix I-Listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), in which Parties were requested to fill in a questionnaire on their domestic and regional management measures. The questionnaire is provided in Annex 1 to this document.

5. Responses were received from 14 Parties, including the European Union. These were compiled by the Secretariat and provided in Annex 2 to document [UNEP/CMS/StC56/Doc.16](#).
6. On 7 April 2025, following a request from the 56th Meeting of the Standing Committee (StC56) in Bonn, the Secretariat issued [Notification 2025/015](#) to encourage additional Party responses on the implementation of the Appendix I listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark, due to limited replies to the initial Notification 2024/007.
7. A total of 21 Parties responded to date.

### Analysis

8. This updated analysis highlights the main findings of the survey and includes two tables that summarize Party responses for easier readability.

### **Summary of key outcomes of the survey**

9. Table 1 includes an overview of information by Parties regarding their status as Range States for *C. longimanus*, information on catches, utilisation, and exceptions made under CMS Article III (5) over the past five years.
10. Of the 133 Parties to the Convention, 21 Parties, including the European Union (EU), responded to Notification 2024/007 and the follow-up Notification 2025/015 and submitted information via the questionnaire. Of that three Parties responded by a continuous text, which was inserted manually by the Secretariat into the table.
11. Seventeen Parties reported to be a Range State to *C. longimanus*. From amongst these Range States, ten Parties reported catching *C. longimanus* within their jurisdiction or by their flag vessels over the past five years. The European Union (EU) reported that between 2018 and 2022, its member states caught and released 942 specimens alive and discarded 300 dead in the IOTC region. In the ICCAT region, the EU member states caught and discarded one tonne alive in both 2021 and 2022, one tonne dead in 2019, and none in 2018 and 2020.
12. Additionally, the EU informed that the EU-FRA purse seine fleet reported catching 0.12 tonnes. In the WCPFC area, the EU reported catches of 1.26 tonnes for all gear types from 2018 to 2022, with no catches retained. The fate of the specimens after release or discard is unknown.
13. Minor catches were reported by Australia, New Zealand, and Nigeria. Brazil, Kenya, Pakistan, and Senegal noted that catches occurred or likely occurred but did not provide specific catch levels. Australia further mentioned that they have provided education and identification resources to fisheries to ensure that all protected shark species, including those listed on CMS Appendix I, are not retained.
14. UK reported that in the Cayman Islands incidental recreational or artisanal Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing may occur. Mozambique recorded a total of 78 interactions with *C. longimanus*, noting that all individuals were safely released. While the Dominican Republic noted that no catches have been reported, sporadic bycatches happen with no commercialization. Seven Parties indicated that no catch reports were available.

15. Of the ten Parties reporting catch, six Parties (Brazil, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, and the United Kingdom (Overseas Territories)) reported utilisation or possible utilisation of whole animals or parts within the past five years. Kenya reported international commercial trade under CITES, exporting a total of 315 kg of dried fins to China. Brazil mentioned a limited market for meat and the possibility of illegal fin trade, noting that regular inspection operations are conducted to combat such illegal activities.
16. Nigeria reported trade and consumption. Pakistan reported a lack of detailed information but indicated that a few instances of bycatch and illegal consumption (shark meat as fried finger fish and skins as poultry feed) and trade might have occurred. Senegal informed that fins were exported to Asia and carcasses either consumed domestically or exported to other African countries. The UK reported scientific utilization in UK and for the Cayman Island incidental take by recreational/artisanal fishers cannot definitively be ruled out.
17. Brazil reported: *“Taking for scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, accommodating the needs of traditional subsistence users and shall be subject to authorization by the competent body, in accordance with current legislation.”*
18. It should be noted that prior to this survey the CMS Secretariat has not received any formal notification from any Party concerning exceptions taken with respect to the taking of Oceanic Whitetip Shark pursuant to Article III (7) of the Convention:  
*“The Parties shall as soon as possible inform the Secretariat of any exceptions made pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.”*

**Table 1:** Overview of information submitted by Parties in response to Notification 2024/007 regarding their status as Range States for the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) (OWT), including data on catches, utilisation, and exceptions made under CMS Article III (5) over the past five years. The data is aggregated and adapted from the original responses included in Annex 2 of this document.

<b>Party</b>	<b>Range State to OWT</b>	<b>OWT catches within past 5 years</b>	<b>Utilization of OWT within past 5 years</b>	<b>Exceptions from Art III (5) made</b>
Argentina	Unclear <sup>1</sup>	No	-	-
Australia	Yes	A small number (<5 individuals) were retained in the Coral Sea Fishery in 2021–22. Additional education and identification resources have been provided to this fishery to ensure that all protected shark species (including those listed on CMS Appendix I) are not retained.	No	No
Belgium	No	No	-	No
Brazil	Yes	Historically captured in pelagic longline fisheries; bycatch continues to occur; reporting requirements have changed and that affected he reported catch	Limited market for meat, possible illegal fin trade, regular inspection operations to repress trafficking	Yes <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Although the species has been cited in Argentina, it should be mentioned that there are few records of confirmed presence of this species in the Argentine Exclusive Economic Zone and in the Argentine Uruguayan Common Fishing Zone. At the moment, the presence of this species has been null in research campaigns carried out by INIDEP, landing samplings in Argentine ports and records of Fisheries Research Assistants (i.e. Observers on board).

<sup>2</sup>*“Taking for scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, accommodating the needs of traditional subsistence users and shall be subject to authorization by the competent body, in accordance with current legislation.”*

<b>Party</b>	<b>Range State to OWT</b>	<b>OWT catches within past 5 years</b>	<b>Utilization of OWT within past 5 years</b>	<b>Exceptions from Art III (5) made</b>
Dominican Republic	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No, but sporadic cases of bycatch, these catches are not commercialized and are managed according to established procedures for protected species. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>2</sup>	.. <sup>3</sup>
European Union	Yes	IOTC (total of individuals, all gears, for the period 2018-2022): 942 released alive; 300 discarded dead. No retained catches.  WCPFC: (in metric tonnes, all gears, for the period 2018-2022): 1.26 t. No retained catches. No information on the status of the shark when released/discarded.  ICCAT: Data published in SCRS reports are in rounded tons of discard (2022=1t live, 2021 =1t live, 2019 =1t dead, 2018/2020=NIL).  In addition, catch data reported: 0.12t by EU-FRA purse seine fleet.	No	No
Finland	No	No	No	No
Iran	Yes <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>
Iraq	No	No	No	No
Israel	Yes <sup>2</sup>	No <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Between 2018 and June 2021: Three export permits for commercial trade/exports in dried fins of total 315 kg (exported to China) One permit for 6 pieces of fins for education/training purposes (Re-exported to UAE).	No
Madagascar	Yes	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
Mozambique	Yes	78 in total, all safely released	No	No
New Zealand	Yes	Two observed incidental bycatches in the bottom longline Ling ( <i>Genypterus blacodes</i> ) fishery	No	No
Nigeria	Yes	One each in 2019 and 2020, two in 2023	Trade and consumption	-
Pakistan	Yes	No formal reports	Information not available, possible few incidents of bycatch and illegal consumption (shark meat as fried finger fish and skins as poultry feed) and trade.	No

<sup>3</sup> Manual insertion of the Secretariat of the official response as continuous text of the party

Party	Range State to OWT	OWT catches within past 5 years	Utilization of OWT within past 5 years	Exceptions from Art III (5) made
Panama	Yes <sup>4</sup>	Not intentionally caught; not retained in the past five years.	No	No <sup>5</sup>
Senegal	Yes	Yes, but data is not well known; follow up underway since May 2024	Fins are exported to Asia; carcasses are consumed in Senegal or exported to Africa	No
Togo	Yes	No	No	No
United Kingdom	Yes, in UK Overseas Territories.	No, but incidental recreational or artisanal IUU catch may occur	Only scientific utilization in UK, Cayman Island incidental take by recreational/artisanal fishers cannot definitively be ruled out	No
Uruguay	Yes	No	-	No

### Domestic legislation to prohibit taking and other domestic or regional measure to address taking

19. In table 2 information provided by Parties on their domestic legislation to prohibit taking and other domestic or regional measures to address taking of *C. longimanus* has been compiled.
20. Seventeen Parties reported having domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*. Among these, Argentina noted that it has relevant legislation in place even though it does not consider itself a Range State. Nigeria indicated that while national laws exist, enforcement remains weak. Australia noted that no *C. longimanus* can be exported from their fisheries. Nigeria reported that domestic legislation exists, but though of no enforcement in coastal communities, fisherman catch *C. longimanus* intentional. Togo prohibits the taking and in the event of accidental capture, the person must release the animals when they are still alive or declare them to the competent authorities when they are dead. Belgium reported an in 2025 newly enforced (EU) 2025/202 regulation in the IATTC Convention area. New Zealand reported that it prohibits the taking not only within national jurisdiction, but on any New Zealand flagged vessel.
21. Senegal reported that harvesting of *C. longimanus* is permitted but requires a CITES permit for export, as the species is listed in Appendix II of CITES.
22. Ten Parties reported having banned specifically retention on board, and in several cases also banned trans-shipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of *C. longimanus* after its capture. In many instances, these measures were implemented in accordance with obligations under various Regional Fishery Management Organisations (RFMOs), including ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC, and IATTC. Several Parties also reported domestic regulations in place to ensure compliance with CITES.

<sup>4</sup> Response from Panama: "Although this species does not inhabit the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Panama, vessels flying the Panamanian flag under the protection of RFMOs may carry out their activities in the area of the convention, coinciding with the area of distribution of this species."

<sup>5</sup> "The established prohibitions are described in the previous questions. in accordance with Art. III (5) in the last 5 years." See Table 2. On domestic legislation and other measures.

23. Several Parties reported technical and operational measures to reduce unintentional capture and/or to facilitate the safe release of *C. longimanus* after capture:
- Australia reported a ban on the use of wire traces to reduce shark retention. Additionally, all tuna longline vessels are required to carry line cutters and de-hookers to ensure safe release, improving post-capture survival.
  - Brazil prohibits the use of steel slings or any material other than monofilament nylon by longline vessels in the Environmental Protection Area of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago.
  - Panama has a mandatory use of an approved fishing log format for the reporting of catch data for the fishing fleet with longline fishing gear.
  - The EU implements WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure 2022-04, which prohibits the use of wire traces between 20°N and 20°S to minimise incidental catches.
24. Other actions to address the taking of *C. longimanus* include Kenya’s development of a recovery plan and training of law enforcement personnel in shark identification, Panama’s introduction of mandatory reporting and logbook protocols, and Brazil’s and Panama’s requirement that all shark fins remain attached to carcasses upon landing to enforce the ban on finning.
25. Finland, Iran and Iraq reported to have no domestic legislations to prohibit the taking of *C. longimanus*. Finland stated that it is not a Range State of *C. longimanus*.

#### Conclusion

26. Information submitted by CMS Parties demonstrates that the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) continues to be caught and traded internationally despite the prohibition on taking under CMS Article III (5). While some Parties have established strong legislative and monitoring frameworks, others continue to face challenges such as weak enforcement, limited data collection, or, in one case, the absence of relevant legislation.
27. Several Range States reported ongoing or suspected incidental catches, and in some cases, domestic consumption or trade. Although some of these activities may result from bycatch, they nonetheless raise concerns about compliance with the prohibition on taking. There is significant variation among Parties in enforcement, data collection, and institutional capacity. Notably, no Party has formally notified the Secretariat of exceptions under Article III (7) prior to this survey, despite some reporting exceptions.
28. Some Parties have taken steps to mitigate bycatch and strengthen compliance, including gear restrictions (such as bans on wire leaders), mandatory release protocols, observer training, and species-specific conservation action plans.

**Table 2:** This table provides an overview of the information submitted by Parties in response to Notification 2024/007. It details existing domestic legislation and other regional measures for the conservation and management of *C. longimanus*. Non-Range States are highlighted in shaded grey. The table includes the original wording as submitted by the Party with only few editorial edits made by the Secretariat. Submissions from Argentina, Madagascar, Panama, Senegal, and Uruguay were translated into English using online machine translation. (**red:** legislation to prohibit taking does not exist, **grey:** non-Range State)

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
Argentina	<p>Although the scarce or non-existent presence of this species determines the lack of specific regulations, this shark is included in the Resolutions of the Federal Fisheries Council No. 8/21 and No. 19/22, which establishes that the <b>catches must be returned to the sea in the least traumatic way possible and that in case they arrive dead on deck, they must be transferred to a research institute or the biological information recorded by an observer on board.</b><sup>6</sup></p>	None
Australia	<p>Following the listing of this species on Appendix I of the CMS in 2020, the species was listed as a protected migratory species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). Listing as a protected migratory species under the EPBC Act <b>prohibits the retention or sale of any products derived from the listed species across all Australian fisheries.</b> These provisions also apply to Australian fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction (high seas).</p> <p>A negative non-detriment finding (NDF) for <i>C. longimanus</i> was completed in 2014 and remains in effect, meaning that <b>no <i>C. longimanus</i> can be exported from Australian fisheries.</b> There are no records in either Australian or UNEP-WCMC reports of export of <i>C. longimanus</i> since the listing of the species on CITES Appendix II in September 2014.</p> <p>As <i>C. longimanus</i> is listed as protected under the EPBC Act and a negative NDF has been in effect since 2014, <b>any attempts to retain, sell or export <i>C. longimanus</i> would be dealt with as a compliance and enforcement matter.</b></p>	<p>Almost all of the unintentional catch of <i>C. longimanus</i> by Australian vessels occurs in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) and the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF), which are managed by the Commonwealth government. Information on release/discards of <i>C. longimanus</i> is provided in Australia's annual reports to WCPFC (covering the ETBF) and IOTC (covering the WTBF).</p> <p>In Australian Commonwealth fisheries, there is also a <b>ban on the use of wire traces to decrease the likelihood of retaining shark. Australia requires all tuna longline vessels to carry line cutters and de-hookers to ensure the safe release</b> of protected shark species in the water, which may improve post capture survival.</p>

<sup>6</sup> Text translated with online machine translation.

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
	<p>Australia has been compliant with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) <b>prohibitions on the retention, trans-shipping and landing of <i>C. longimanus</i></b> since these prohibitions were implemented in 2013. Small amounts of <i>C. longimanus</i> (approx. 300kg) were reported as retained by Australian vessels in 2014 and 2015, which was dealt with as a compliance matter.</p>	
Belgium	<p>Since 2013, the Oceanic Whitetip shark has been listed in Appendix II of CITES. As Belgium is a member of the European Union, CITES is implemented through the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, a set of EU laws implemented uniformly in all EU countries to enforce the provisions of CITES. In these, the Oceanic Whitetip shark is given a place in Appendix B.</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>)</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/966 of 15 May 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to reflect the amendments adopted at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>)</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025 fixing for 2025 and 2026 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2024/257 as regards fishing opportunities for 2025 (<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>)</p> <p>Article 40 - Prohibition of fishing for oceanic whitetip sharks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It shall be prohibited to fish for <b>oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) in the IATTC Convention area and to retain on board, transship, land, store, offer for sale or sell any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks caught in that area.</b></li> <li>2. When accidentally caught, specimens of oceanic whitetip sharks shall not be harmed and shall be promptly released</li> </ol>	No

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
	<p>by fishing vessel operators.</p> <p>3. Fishing vessel operators shall record the number of releases with indication of status (dead or alive) and report that information to the Member State of which they are nationals. Member States shall transmit that information collected during 2024 to the Commission by 31 January 2025.</p>	
Brazil	<p>Brazilian list of Endangered Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates in force, the Ordinance n° 148 of June 7, 2022 and the Ordinance n° 445 of December 17, 2014, <b>which prohibits capture, transportation, storage, guarding, handling, processing and commercialization.</b> Brazilian Interministerial Normative Instruction No. 01, of March 12, 2013, <b>prohibits directed fishing, retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, transportation and marketing of oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), in Brazilian jurisdictional waters and on national territory.</b> Fishing vessels, professional fishing or sport fishing persons, as well as fisheries industries, performing in disagreement with protecting measures, established by this Norm, will be cancelled from the fishing register, authorizations, inscription, licence, permission or any cadastre of fishing activity. Brazilian Interministerial Normative Instruction MPA/MMA No. 10 June 10, 2011, does not allow the directed fishing of endangered species, such as whitetip shark and the individuals when caught incidentally, must be released alive or discarded in the fishing area or landed for research purposes when authorized in a specific regulation and their occurrence recorded on the Onboard Maps.</p>	<p>The following outlines the legislative framework prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I fish species, in addition to the technical and managerial measures implemented to reduce bycatch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fauna Protection Law n° 5.197/1967;</li> <li>• Environmental Criminal Law n° 9.605/1998;</li> <li>• Interministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA n° 14, 26 November 2012 - finning is prohibited (sharks and rays must be landed with naturally attached fins). Since the publication of this Interministerial Normative in 2012, shark finning has been prohibited in Brazil. The landing of sharks and rays is only allowed if all fins remain naturally attached to the body.</li> <li>• Executive Decree n° 9.080, 16 June 2017 – enacting the Convention on Migratory Species;</li> <li>• Ordinance MMA n° 1.314, 10 February 2025 - publishes the list of migratory species of wild animals listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention on Migratory Species - CMS and prohibits the taking of species listed in Appendix I. This ordinance is important for the implementation of the Convention and must be updated subsequent to every Conference of the Parties.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ordinance of ICMBio and Brazilian Navy No. 3, of 2018, which regulates fishing activities in the Environmental Protection Area of the São Archipelago Pedro and São Paulo, prohibits longline fishing vessels from using steel slings or any other material other than monofilament nylon. This measure was adopted to reduce shark capture in this area marine protected area.</li> <li>– Publication Ordinance ICMBio No. 1.558/2025 - publishes the second cycle of the National Action Plan for Conservation of Endangered Species of Marine Sharks, Rays and Skates (PAN</li> </ul>

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
		<p>Tubarões). In this document several conservation actions are listed in a pact with different sectors of society to mitigate the impacts on elasmobranch populations in Brazil. <i>C. longimanus</i> is one of the 65 focus species of this plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Interministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA nº 30/2025 - establishes specific measures for the fishing of blue sharks (<i>Prionace glauca</i>). Although it does not explicitly mention the oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), some of its provisions may indirectly contribute to the protection of this and other oceanic shark species. The ordinance prohibits the use of steel leaders on the tips of branch lines (or secondary lines), adjacent to the hooks, by fishing vessels authorized under the surface horizontal longline modality, from October 31 to January 1 of the following year. This measure helps reduce the incidental capture of species such as the oceanic whitetip shark, which are frequently caught using this type of gear.</li> </ul>
Dominican Republic	<p>International commitments The Dominican Republic has been a Party to the CITES Convention since 1987. At the 16th Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP16), the country supported the inclusion of <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> in Appendix II. As a result, <b>international trade in this species is prohibited</b>. This provision has been incorporated into existing national legislation.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>National legislation Since 2017, through Resolution No. 0023/2017 issued by the Dominican Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CODOPESCA), <b>the capture, retention and commercialisation of all shark species</b> in jurisdictional waters of the Dominican Republic has been prohibited indefinitely. This resolution represents a solid regulatory framework that supports the conservation objectives of vulnerable species such as <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>.<sup>2</sup></p>	No <sup>2</sup>
European Union	<p>Articles 27 (ICCAT) and 38 (IATTC) of Council Regulation (EU) 2024/257            Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 (ICCAT)            Articles 16 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 (IOTC)            Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2056 (WCPFC)</p>	WCPFC CMM 2022-04 <b>prohibits the use of wire trace between 20N and 20S to minimise incidental catches</b> of whitetip and silky sharks.

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
Finland	No	Not applicable
Iran	Information not available <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>
Iraq	No	None
Israel	All elasmobranch fishes (sharks, rays and chimaeras) have been officially designated as legally protected species everywhere in Israel since 2005 <sup>2</sup>	Information not available <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	<p>The Oceanic Whitetip Shark, <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> listed on Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is <b>strictly protected</b>. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) has imposed a retention ban for the species. The species is listed in App II of CITES. CITES would require that, trade in CITES-listed species does not contravene the measures of other Conventions, such as CMS or of the Regional Fishery Management Organisations (RFMOs), such as IOTC. In accordance with the Constitution of Kenya (Article 2), the provisions of international conventions and treaties that the country has ratified form part of the national laws of the country and therefore the provisions of CMS, CITES and IOTC apply for the case of <i>C. longimanus</i>. As a Party to both CITES and CMS, and a contracting Party to IOTC, <b>Kenya does not currently allow international commercial trade in this species. This is a measure taken since June 2021 to prohibit trade in the species.</b> The species is listed in Sixth Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 (nationally listed critically endangered, vulnerable, nearly threatened and protected species); <b>Development and implementation of recovery plan for the conservation and management of all species listed under the Schedule is a legal requirement.</b> The species is protected through the Marine Fisheries (Access and Development) Regulations, 2022 of the Fisheries Development and Management Act, 2016. We have an <b>ongoing process of developing National Plan of Action (NPOA)</b> for Sharks species and plans are underway to undertake within the framework of CITES Convention, a Non –Detriment Finding Studies for priority species of sharks including <i>C. longimanus</i>.</p>	<p><b>Training of law enforcement officers</b> (Customs and Wildlife officers) at Border points on identification of Sharks and their specimens.</p>

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
Madagascar	<p>In terms of measures, Madagascar has already <b>banned the export of this species, as well as its capture</b> according to the Decree n° 20510/2003 of the 01/12/2003 Establishing a «Standard Protocol» for fishing agreements, according to the 2021 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) report. In addition, article 18 of the Fishing Code <b>prohibits the capture, possession, consumption, sale and storage of endangered species - corals, marine mammals, marine birds, turtles and endangered aquatic species subject to conservation measures</b> - in accordance with the international conventions ratified by Madagascar.</p>	<p>Article 88 of the updated version of the Fishing Code stipulates <b>penalties for the capture, transport, possession, storage and marketing of endangered and protected species - corals, marine mammals, sea birds, marine and freshwater turtles, as well as aquatic organisms listed in the regulations are penalized by fines ranging from 30 million to 60 million ariary.</b></p>
Mozambique	<p>In Mozambique, the <b>taking</b> (capture, retention, transport, processing, and sale) of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) <b>is strictly prohibited</b> under national law, the Maritime Fisheries Regulation – REPMAR (Decree No. 89/2020, of 8 October). REPMAR is the main national regulation that governs maritime fisheries in Mozambique, and <i>C. longimanus</i> is included in Annex XIII, the list of protected marine species, for which all forms of capture and trade are prohibited.</p> <p>As per Article 146 of REPMAR <b>the prohibition includes capture, retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, transport, processing, and marketing. Violations are subject to penalties and fines</b> as outlined in the regulation and Mozambique’s Fisheries Law (Law No. 22/2013).</p> <p>Fisheries Law (Law No. 22/2013 of 1 November) establishes the foundation for sustainable use of fishery resources, including conservation of threatened species such as <i>C. longimanus</i>. It also empowers the government to prohibit the capture of these species and introduce management plans.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Law (Law No. 5/2017) offers a broad framework for protecting and conserving biological diversity, including marine fauna. It reinforces the legal value of species protection lists. It empowers the Ministry Responsible for the Fisheries Sector to take <b>protective and restorative actions</b>, such as the approval of further prohibited species in Annex XIII of REPMAR since 2020.</p>	<p>Mozambique is currently on its way to the approval of its <b>National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and Rays (2025-2029)</b>, which includes strategies for reducing bycatch, enhancing monitoring, strengthening enforcement, improving data collection, and <b>developing NDFs for key species such as C. longimanus</b>. The approval and official publishing of the NPOA will take place this year, representing a significant step forward.</p> <p>Other domestic measures to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i> include <b>no exemptions or quotas allowed for taking C. longimanus</b>. Mandatory logbooks are required for all licensed vessels to report their catch, including incidental catch of sharks, under national licensing conditions.</p> <p>Certain gear types and practices are regulated or prohibited to reduce bycatch of protected species, such as <b>a ban on drift nets and certain gillnets in specified zones</b>, which benefits <i>C. longimanus</i> as a pelagic species.</p> <p>Mozambique is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and complies, with key Resolutions, including Resolution 13/06, which prohibits the retention, transshipment, and landing of <i>C. longimanus</i>.</p> <p>Mozambique has incorporated CMS Appendix I and CITES Appendix II obligations into domestic law through the REPMAR and Biodiversity laws.</p>

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
		<p>The Mozambican government has been working with its partners to improve species-level data collection since 2018 through a sharks and rays small-scale fishing landing sites survey and intends to move forward to include semi-industrial and industrial fishing soon under the observer's program. The country is also building capacity for genetic barcoding. Since 2023, it has had a <b>rapid genetic sequencer to detect illegal exports of sharks and rays to the species level</b>, especially for processed products.</p>
New Zealand	<p>Oceanic whitetip is <b>protected</b> in New Zealand under the Wildlife Act 1953 and the Fisheries Act 1996, meaning <b>it is an offence to take oceanic whitetip</b>. With respect to the high seas, <b>New Zealand-flagged vessels are prohibited from taking oceanic whitetip</b> under the Fisheries (Sharks—High Seas Protection) Regulations 2012.</p>	<p>New Zealand's National Plan of Action – Sharks 2013 (NPOA Sharks) sets out goals and objectives for the conservation and management of sharks to ensure long term viability, biodiversity and sustainable utilisation. New Zealand is an active participant in a number of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The WCPFC's Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks sets out specific requirements for Oceanic whitetip (CMM 2022-04).</p>
Nigeria	<p>They exist [legislation], but occasionally, they [<i>C. longimanus</i>] are captured by the fisherman using a net. [annotated by the Secretariat]</p>	<p>There are no enforcement or management measures, especially in the coastal communities. <b>It is not an unintentional catch, it is their target species if they come in contact with it.</b></p>
Pakistan	<p>The species is protected under the following laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance 1971;</li> <li>– Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980.</li> </ul> <p>There is no aimed fisheries for sharks in Pakistan, however shark species are mainly landed as bycatch in different fishing operations (Gillnet/trawling). Shark species are protected under the relevant federal and provincial fisheries and wildlife laws, which prohibit its catching, retention, marketing and trade. Detail is as under:</p> <p>i. Sharks are listed in First Schedule (Protected Animal) of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Prevention, Conservation and Management Act, 2020, which <b>prohibits its capturing, killing and trade</b>:  <a href="http://sindhlaws.gov.pk/setup/Publications/PUB-20-000055.pdf">http://sindhlaws.gov.pk/setup/Publications/PUB-20-000055.pdf</a></p>	<p><i>C. longimanus</i> is formally notified as Protected Species under respective provincial legislation as referred at Sr.#4. According to the laws its catching, retention, marketing, and trade is prohibited (copies enclosed).</p> <p>Recently the Marine Fisheries Department of Pakistan under the Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Rules 1990, has issued a notification regarding mitigation measures to ensure fishery management, reduce bycatch and conservation of marine biodiversity. The referred notification prohibits capturing of requiem shark (<i>Carcharhinidae</i> spp.) (Copy Enclosed-Annex-III)</p>

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
	<p>ii. As a policy matter CITES Management Authority does not allow export of CITES-listed shark species under the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012.</p> <p>iii. A notification issued on 18 May 2016 under the Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980, prohibits catching, marketing and sale of almost all shark species including the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (Copy Enclosed-Annex-I)</p> <p>iv. Aa notification issued on 8 September 2016 under the Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance 1970, prohibits catching, marketing and sale of almost all species including the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (Copy Enclosed-Annex-II)</p>	
Panama	<p>Panama maintains prohibitions related to the capture of sharks and also within the framework of the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to which it belongs, it welcomes through an Administrative Resolution the <b>prohibition of retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, or offer for sale of any part or the entire carcass of oceanic sharks in any fishery.</b></p> <p>However, for the <b>exclusive economic zone</b> there are few laws that exist for the shark resource.</p> <p>The following is a list of the general and specific legislation applicable to sharks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law No. 74 of 10 November 1998, Panama ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), which has prohibited the retention of species of the Sphyrnidae family, which are caught in association with its fisheries (with the exception of <i>S. tiburo</i>).</li> <li>- Executive Decree No. 49 of 20 July 1992, regulating the fishing of snapper, grouper and shark.</li> <li>- Law 9 of 16 March 2006 (G.O. 25506 of 20/03/06) which prohibits the practice of shark finning. The practice of cutting off fins and throwing bodies into the sea is prohibited, as well as the use of species of marine mammals and turtles as shark bait.</li> <li>- Executive Decree 9 of 21 April 2009 (G.O. 26270 of 28/04/09) declaring the whale shark as a species of special national</li> </ul>	<p>Panama has adopted and established measures to <b>reduce fishing mortality associated with fishing activity</b>, and to <b>prevent, discourage and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolution ADM/ARAP 013 of 9 February 2009 (G.O. 26370-B of 09/17/09) adopting the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Shark Fisheries in the Republic of Panama, with the aim of increasing the shark resource, through its protection and sustainable use.</li> <li>- ARAP Resolution No.022-2011 of 10 February 2011 "By means of which the requirements for the issuance of export certificates of Shark Fins are established."</li> <li>- Resolution ADM/ARAP 014 of 7 May 2018 (G.O. 26370-B of 09/17/09) Adopting the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Shark and Ray Fisheries in Panama, 2017.</li> <li>- Circular 079-2024 of 29 January 2024 communicating mandatory compliance with ICCAT recommendations on guidelines and measures for the conservation and management of sharks.</li> <li>- Circular 081-2023 of 8 April 2024, which communicates the mandatory use of the approved fishing log format for the reporting of catch data for the fishing fleet with longline fishing</li> </ul>

Party	Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i>	Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i>
	<p>protection in the jurisdictional waters of the Republic of Panama.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Resolution ADM/ARAP No. 049 of 5 October 2021 adopting ICCAT Recommendation Rec-10-07 on conservation of oceanic sharks caught in partnership with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention Area.</li> <li>– Resolution ADM/ARAP No. 053 of 5 October 2021, which adopts IATTC Resolution C-05-03 on the conservation of sharks caught in partnership with fisheries in the Tropical Pacific Ocean.</li> </ul>	<p>gear.</p> <p><b>ICCAT</b> (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) is the RFMO in charge of managing the Atlantic tuna fishery and maintains recommendation 10-07 which <b>prohibits the retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale or offering for sale of any part or the entire carcass of oceanic sharks in any fishery.</b></p> <p>On the other hand, in the Pacific, the <b>IATTC</b> is the International Commission responsible for the conservation and management of tunas and associated species in the eastern Pacific Ocean, which introduced resolution C-11-10, which entered into force in 2012, the conservation of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark caught in association with fishing in the Antigua Convention Area.</p> <p>Among the points described in this resolution are: Cooperating Members and non-Members (CPCs) shall <b>prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, sale, or offering for sale of the carcass of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks, in whole or in part, in fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention.</b> CPCs shall <b>require vessels flying their flag to promptly release, as far as possible, unharmed whitetip sharks when they approach the side of the vessel.</b> CPCs shall, inter alia, <b>record, through observer programmes, the number of discards and releases of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks with an indication of their status (live or dead) and report this to the IATTC.</b> This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.</p>
Senegal	Harvesting is permitted but regulated. As the species is listed in Appendix II of CITES, a CITES permit is required to export it.	The CITES permit requirement makes it possible to limit the removals.
Togo	Law N° 2016-026 of 11/10/2016 on the regulation of fishing and aquaculture in Togo, stipulates in Article 61 that: Throughout the continental and maritime waters of the Togolese State, it is	Article 62 of Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 containing the framework law on the environment stipulates that: Endemic, rare or endangered animal and plant species and their natural environments

<b>Party</b>	<b>Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i></b>	<b>Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i></b>
	<p>prohibited to <b>kill, injure or pursue mammals or other aquatic or amphibious animals protected under the legal and regulatory provisions in force</b>. In the event of accidental capture, the person must release the animals when they are still alive or declare them to the competent authorities when they are dead. The fishing, possession and marketing of all species of marine turtles and products derived therefrom is prohibited, as is the hunting, capture, possession and marketing of all species of marine birds and products derived therefrom.</p>	<p>are subject to enhanced protection. The <b>exploitation, marketing and export of these protected animal and plant species are regulated</b>. The use of protected animal and plant species for the purposes of scientific research is subject to prior authorisation from the Minister for the Environment; The Minister for the Environment, in collaboration with the parties concerned, draws up the list of protected animal and plant species and the procedures for protecting and preserving their habitats.</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>C. longimanus can't be retained, transshipped or landed in association with any fishery</b> in the ICCAT Convention Area under assimilated regulation 2017/2107 and article 22 of assimilated Regulation 2020/123.</li> <li>– Cayman Islands: the taking of <i>C.longimanus</i> (and all other shark species) is prohibited in their EEZ through their National Conservation Act, 2013.</li> <li>– St Helena: All shark retention is prohibited under all fishing licenses issues under the fisheries ordinance 2021. Environmental-Protection-Ordinance.pdf</li> <li>– Ascension: Wildlife Protection Ordinance - Wildlife-Protection-Ordinance.pdf - it is an offence to possess, "with the intention of taking, killing, trading, or molesting, any prohibited wildlife product". Oceanic whitetip is listed as a prohibited species on page 5.</li> <li>– Bermuda: Amended 2022 (Regulation 15) of the fisheries Regulation 2010 far2022299.pdf 'Any person who takes, injures, sells, purchases or is found in possession of any shark, whether alive or dead, or any part thereof commits an offence.'</li> <li>– British Virgin Islands: It is an offence to injure, sell, purchase, or be in possession of any shark, whether alive or dead. Page 1. Microsoft Word - SI No 28 of 2014 - Fisheries (Protected Species) Order, 2014</li> <li>– Turks and Caicos – Not yet implemented, working on amendments on their Fisheries Protection Ordinance to ban the</li> </ul>	<p>As the UK mainland is not a Range state for Oceanic Whitetip Shark, no other technical/management measures are in place for this species. The UK is a member to ICCAT and IOTC. In both of these RFMOs, a retention ban is in place for <i>C. longimanus</i>. 13/06 IOTC On a Scientific and Management Framework on the Conservation of Shark Species Caught in Association with IOTC Managed Fisheries. 10-07 Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Oceanic Whitetip Shark Caught in Association with Fisheries in the ICCAT Convention Area.</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, the Department of Environment has conservation enforcement officers that respond to reports of illegal take of sharks (including <i>C. longimanus</i>) and will prosecute such take under national law. There are no regional measures undertaken by the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands Department of Environment together with research partners conduct ongoing and sporadic shark and pelagic fish surveys which detect the continuing presence of <i>C. longimanus</i> in Cayman waters.</p>

<b>Party</b>	<b>Existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of <i>C. Longimanus</i></b>	<b>Other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of <i>C. longimanus</i></b>
	<p>retention of all shark species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tristan da Cunha – Fishery Limit Ordinance 1983 (amended 2021) - under the Marine Management Plan – They do not allow tuna or pelagic fisheries in their EEZ - <a href="http://tristandc.com/wildlife/TdC-MMP-web.pdf">tristandc.com/wildlife/TdC-MMP-web.pdf</a>. There is no specific legislation for OWT being caught recreationally. However, there isn't recorded presence, and they don't have any recreational shark fishing activity.</li> <li>- BIOT/Chagos - No take MPA in the EEZ since 2010. 2007 The Trade in Endangered Species (Control) Ordinance 2007. Fishing Licences – Section 7, subsection 10 calls for the release of all sharks in recreational fisheries.</li> </ul>	
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uruguay is a cooperating party of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna and complies with REC.2010-07</li> <li>- Fauna Protection Law 9481</li> <li>- Law 16466 Declares the protection of the environment against any type of predation, destruction or pollution of general and national interest</li> <li>- Fisheries Law 19175</li> </ul>	Uruguay joined the International Treaty for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) in January 2024, within the legal framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

## ANNEX 1

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CMS PARTIES ON DOMESTIC AND REGIONAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPENDIX I- LISTING OF THE OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)**

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Please submit the filled questionnaire no later than **19 May 2025** to: [cms.secretariat@cms.int](mailto:cms.secretariat@cms.int)

1. Party:
2. Focal Point (name):
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)? Please note that Range States pursuant to CMS Art. I 1 h) also include "State[s], flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species";<sup>7</sup>
4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*? Please be reminded that taking is defined in CMS Art. I 1 i) as "taking, hunting, fishing capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct".
5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*. This may also include technical and management measures to mitigate unintentional catch.
6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years. This may also include unintentional catch.
7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known. If such information was previously reported elsewhere, please provide references to these reports.
8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years. This may also involve domestic trade and consumption.
9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

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<sup>7</sup> CMS Art. I 1 h) "Range State" in relation to a particular migratory species means any State (and where appropriate any other Party referred to under subparagraph (k) of this paragraph) that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of that migratory species, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in taking that migratory species; CMS Art. I 1 k) "Party" means a State or any regional economic integration organisation constituted by sovereign States which has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international Agreements in matters covered by this Convention for which this Convention is in force.

**COMPILATION OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PARTIES IN RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION [2024/007: Implementation of the Appendix I-Listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark \(Carcharhinus longimanus\)](#)<sup>8</sup>**

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<sup>8</sup> Responses from Parties are presented in the original language in which they were submitted to the Secretariat. For submissions in French or Spanish, a courtesy English translation has been provided using online machine translation.

# I. Argentina

## Questionnaire (Spanish original)

Envíe el cuestionario cumplimentado antes del 15 de mayo de 2024 a: [cms.secretariat@cms.int](mailto:cms.secretariat@cms.int)

1. Parte: **Argentina**
2. Punto focal (nombre): **Ministra Corina Lehmann, Directora de Asuntos Ambientales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto**
3. ¿Es su país un Estado del área de distribución del tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

Si bien la especie ha sido citada en Argentina, se debe mencionar que son escasos los registros de presencia confirmada de esta especie en la Zona Económica Exclusiva argentina y en la Zona Común de Pesca Argentino Uruguayo. Al momento, ha sido nula la presencia de esta especie en campañas de investigación realizadas por el INIDEP, muestreos de desembarque en puertos argentinos y registros de Asistentes de Investigación Pesquera (i.e. Observadores a bordo).

4. Por favor, proporcione información sobre la legislación nacional existente (incluida la legislación de la UE) que prohíbe la captura de *C. longimanus*.

Si bien la escasa o nula presencia de esta especie determina la falta de normativa específica, este tiburón está comprendido en la Resoluciones del Consejo Federal Pesquero N°8/21 y N°19/22, en la cuales se establece que las capturas deben ser devueltas al mar de la forma menos traumática posible y que en caso que llegan muertos a cubierta, deben ser trasladados a un instituto de investigación o bien registrada la información biológica por parte de un observador a bordo.

5. Sírvase proporcionar información sobre otras medidas nacionales y regionales adoptadas para abordar la captura de *C. longimanus*. **No existe normativa específica.**
6. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido capturado en sus zonas de jurisdicción o fuera de ellas por buques de su pabellón en los últimos 5 años.

A partir de la información obtenida en muestreos de desembarque y en buques pesqueros por parte de los Asistentes de Investigación Pesquera (i.o. observadores a bordo), los registros de captura o desembarque fueron nulos en el período mencionado.

7. Si la respuesta a (6) es "sí", facilite información sobre el nivel de capturas de los últimos 5 años, si se conoce.  
-
8. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido utilizado por su país en los últimos 5 años.  
-
9. Sírvase informar si su país ha hecho alguna excepción a la prohibición de captura de conformidad con el Art. III (5) en los últimos 5 años.

Questionnaire (English machine translation)

Send the completed questionnaire by May 15, 2024 to: [cms.secretariat@cms.int](mailto:cms.secretariat@cms.int)

1. Party: **Argentina**
2. Focal point (name): **Minister Corina Lehmann, Director of Environmental Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship**
3. Is your country a range state for the oceanic shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

Although the species has been cited in Argentina, it should be mentioned that there are few records of confirmed presence of this species in the Argentine Exclusive Economic Zone and in the Argentine Uruguayan Common Fishing Zone. At the moment, the presence of this species has been null in research campaigns carried out by INIDEP, landing samplings in Argentine ports and records of Fisheries Research Assistants (i.e. Observers on board).

4. Please provide information on existing national legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the capture of *C. longimanus*.

Although the scarce or non-existent presence of this species determines the lack of specific regulations, this shark is included in the Resolutions of the Federal Fisheries Council No. 8/21 and No. 19/22, which establishes that the catches must be returned to the sea in the least traumatic way possible and that in case they arrive dead on deck, they must be transferred to a research institute or the biological information recorded by an observer on board.

5. Please provide information on other national and regional measures taken to address the capture of *C. longimanus*.

**There are no specific regulations.**

6. Please report whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside by vessels flying your flag in the last 5 years.

Based on the information obtained in landing samplings and on fishing vessels by the Fisheries Research Assistants (i.e. observers on board), the capture or landing records were null in the aforementioned period.

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", please provide information on the level of catches for the last 5 years, if known.

-

8. Please inform if *C. longimanus* has been used by your country in the last 5 years.

-

9. Please provide information on whether your country has made any exceptions to the catch ban under Art. III (5) in the past 5 years.

-

## II. Australia

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Australia**
2. Focal Point (name): **Narelle Montgomery**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

Following the listing of this species on Appendix I of the CMS in 2020, the species was listed as a protected migratory species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Listing as a protected migratory species under the EPBC Act prohibits the retention or sale of any products derived from the listed species across all Australian fisheries. These provisions also apply to Australian fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction (high seas).

A negative non-detriment finding (NDF) for *C. longimanus* was completed in 2014 and remains in effect, meaning that no *C. longimanus* can be exported from Australian fisheries. There are no records in either Australian or UNEP-WCMC reports of export of *C. longimanus* since the listing of the species on CITES Appendix II in September 2014.

As *C. longimanus* is listed as protected under the EPBC Act and a negative NDF has been in effect since 2014, any attempts to retain, sell or export *C. longimanus* would be dealt with as a compliance and enforcement matter.

Australia has been compliant with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) prohibitions on the retention, trans-shipment and landing of *C. longimanus* since these prohibitions were implemented in 2013. Small amounts of *C. longimanus* (approx. 300kg) were reported as retained by Australian vessels in 2014 and 2015, which was dealt with as a compliance matter.

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

Almost all of the unintentional catch of *C. longimanus* by Australian vessels occurs in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) and the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF), which are managed by the Commonwealth government. Information on release/discards of *C. longimanus* is provided in Australia's annual reports to WCPFC (covering the ETBF) and IOTC (covering the WTBF).

In Australian Commonwealth fisheries, there is also a ban on the use of wire traces to decrease the likelihood of retaining shark. Australia requires all tuna longline vessels to carry line cutters and de-hookers to ensure the safe release of protected shark species in the water, which may improve post capture survival.

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Information on release/discards of *C. longimanus* is provided in Australia's annual reports to WCPFC (covering the ETBF) and IOTC (covering the WTBF).

A small number (<5 individuals) were retained in the Coral Sea Fishery in 2021–22. Additional education and identification resources have been provided to this fishery to ensure that all protected shark species (including those listed on CMS Appendix I) are not retained.

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

As above.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

No – *C. longimanus* is not permitted to be retained.

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

Nil.

### III. Belgium

#### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Belgium**
2. Focal Point (name): **Lucie Rivière**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?  
**No**
4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

Since 2013, the Oceanic Whitetip shark has been listed in Appendix II of CITES. As Belgium is a member of the European Union, CITES is implemented through the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, a set of EU laws implemented uniformly in all EU countries to enforce the provisions of CITES. In these, the Oceanic Whitetip shark is given a place in Appendix B.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein ([EUR-Lex](#))

Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/966 of 15 May 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to reflect the amendments adopted at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ([EUR-Lex](#))

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2025/202 of 30 January 2025 fixing for 2025 and 2026 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2024/257 as regards fishing opportunities for 2025 ([EUR-Lex](#))

Article 40 - Prohibition of fishing for oceanic whitetip sharks

- a. It shall be prohibited to fish for oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the IATTC Convention area and to retain on board, tranship, land, store, offer for sale or sell any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks caught in that area.
  - b. When accidentally caught, specimens of oceanic whitetip sharks shall not be harmed and shall be promptly released by fishing vessel operators.
  - c. Fishing vessel operators shall record the number of releases with indication of status (dead or alive) and report that information to the Member State of which they are nationals. Member States shall transmit that information collected during 2024 to the Commission by 31 January 2025.
5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**NA as the species does not occur in our waters.**

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Our fishing industry has not yet caught any Oceanic Whitetip shark.

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

-

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

NA

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

No

## IV. Brazil

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Brazil**
2. Focal Point (name): **Leandro Magalhaes Silva de Sousa**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?  
**Yes**
4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

Brazilian list of Endangered Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates in force, the Ordinance n° 148 of June 7, 2022 and the Ordinance n° 445 of December 17, 2014, which prohibits capture, transportation, storage, guarding, handling, processing and commercialization. Brazilian Interministerial Normative Instruction No. 01, of March 12, 2013, prohibits directed fishing, retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, transportation and marketing of oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), in Brazilian jurisdictional waters and on national territory. Fishing vessels, professional fishing or sport fishing persons, as well as fisheries industries, performing in disagreement with protecting measures, established by this Norm, will be cancelled from the fishing register, authorizations, inscription, licence, permission or any cadastre of fishing activity. Brazilian Interministerial Normative Instruction MPA/MMA No. 10 June 10, 2011, does not allow the directed fishing of endangered species, such as whitetip shark and the individuals when caught incidentally, must be released alive or discarded in the fishing area or landed for research purposes when authorized in a specific regulation and their occurrence recorded on the Onboard Maps.

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

The following outlines the legislative framework prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I fish species, in addition to the technical and managerial measures implemented to reduce bycatch:

- a. Fauna Protection Law n° 5.197/1967;
- b. Environmental Criminal Law n° 9.605/1998;
- c. Interministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA n° 14, 26 November 2012 - finning is prohibited (sharks and rays must be landed with naturally attached fins). Since the publication of this Interministerial Normative in 2012, shark finning has been prohibited in Brazil. The landing of sharks and rays is only allowed if all fins remain naturally attached to the body.
- d. Executive Decree n° 9.080, 16 June 2017 – enacting the Convention on Migratory Species;
- e. Ordinance MMA n° 1.314, 10 February 2025 - publishes the list of migratory species of wild animals listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention on Migratory Species - CMS and prohibits the taking of species listed in Appendix I. This ordinance is important for the implementation of the Convention and must be updated subsequent to every Conference of the Parties.
- f. Ordinance of ICMBio and Brazilian Navy No. 3, of 2018, which regulates fishing

activities in the Environmental Protection Area of the São Archipelago Pedro and São Paulo, prohibits longline fishing vessels from using steel slings or any other material other than monofilament nylon. This measure was adopted to reduce shark capture in this area marine protected area.

- g. Publication Ordinance ICMBio No. 1.558/2025 - publishes the second cycle of the National Action Plan for Conservation of Endangered Species of Marine Sharks, Rays and Skates (PAN Tubarões). In this document several conservation actions are listed in a pact with different sectors of society to mitigate the impacts on elasmobranch populations in Brazil. *C. longimanus* is one of the 65 focus species of this plan.
  - h. Interministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA nº 30/2025 - establishes specific measures for the fishing of blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*). Although it does not explicitly mention the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), some of its provisions may indirectly contribute to the protection of this and other oceanic shark species. The ordinance prohibits the use of steel leaders on the tips of branch lines (or secondary lines), adjacent to the hooks, by fishing vessels authorized under the surface horizontal longline modality, from October 31 to January 1 of the following year. This measure helps reduce the incidental capture of species such as the oceanic whitetip shark, which are frequently caught using this type of gear.
6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Yes

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

The Oceanic Whitetip Shark has historically been caught mainly in pelagic longline fisheries in Brazil, by industrial and some artisanal fleet. Although there is no updated data, and even with the reduction in catches due to population decline and regulations that prohibit fishing, it is known that capture as bycatch continues to occur. The reporting requirements for bycatch species have changed over time and differ by organization and have therefore affected the reported catch.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

Although there is a limited market for oceanic whitetip meat in some areas, mainly through artisanal fisheries, the main driver for the fishery (directed and bycatch) is the high value of the fins on the international market. There are regular inspection operations that seek to repress the trafficking of fins that do not comply with national legislation. Brazil has trained several inspection agents to prevent illegal trade in elasmobranch byproducts, including improving species identification.

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

In Brazil, the exception is the taking for scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, accommodating the needs of traditional subsistence users and shall be subject to authorization by the competent body, in accordance with current legislation.

## V. Dominican Republic

### Answer (Spanish original)

1. Parte: **República Dominicana**
2. Punto focal (nombre): **Pedro Julio Araujo**

### **Respuesta a la solicitud de información sobre medidas de conservación del tiburón punta blanca oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) República Dominicana**

#### **1. Introducción**

En atención a la Notificación núm. 2025/015 y a la Comunicación núm. VPEMDCTYMA de fecha 22 de abril de 2025, emitidas por la Secretaría de la Convención sobre la Conservación de Especies Migratorias de Animales Silvestres (CMS), se presenta este informe técnico en respuesta a la solicitud de información sobre las medidas nacionales implementadas por la República Dominicana para la conservación del tiburón puntas blancas oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), en el marco de su propuesta de inclusión en el Apéndice I de la CMS.

#### **2. Marco legal e institucional**

2.1. Compromisos internacionales La República Dominicana es Estado Parte de la Convención CITES desde el año 1987. En la 16ª Conferencia de las Partes de CITES (COP16), el país apoyó la inclusión de *Carcharhinus longimanus* en el Apéndice II. Como resultado, se prohíbe la comercialización internacional de esta especie. Esta disposición ha sido incorporada a la legislación nacional vigente.

2.2. Legislación nacional Desde 2017, mediante la Resolución No. 0023/2017 emitida por el Consejo Dominicano de Pesca y Acuicultura (CODOPESCA), se prohíbe de manera indefinida la captura, retención y comercialización de todas las especies de tiburones en aguas jurisdiccionales de la República Dominicana. Esta resolución representa un marco normativo sólido que respalda los objetivos de conservación de especies vulnerables como *Carcharhinus longimanus*.

#### **3. Situación de la especie en República Dominicana**

3.1. Pesca dirigida No se han identificado operaciones de pesca dirigidas al tiburón punta blanca oceánico en la República Dominicana.

3.2. Pesca incidental Organismos nacionales de fiscalización han documentado casos esporádicos de captura incidental de *Carcharhinus longimanus*. Sin embargo, en cumplimiento con la normativa vigente, estas capturas no son comercializadas y son manejadas conforme a los procedimientos establecidos para especies protegidas.

#### **4. Relevancia para la CMS**

Como Estado del área de distribución de *Carcharhinus longimanus*, la República Dominicana reconoce la importancia de la inclusión de esta especie en el Apéndice I de la CMS. Las

medidas nacionales adoptadas están alineadas con los objetivos de conservación de la Convención y evidencian el compromiso del país con la protección de especies migratorias amenazadas.

## 5. Conclusión

La República Dominicana ha establecido un marco legal y de gestión que contribuye significativamente a la conservación del tiburón puntas blancas oceánico. A través de la implementación de una prohibición general sobre la captura de tiburones, el control del comercio conforme a CITES y la vigilancia de la pesca incidental, el país cumple con los principios fundamentales que respaldan la inclusión de esta especie en el Apéndice I de la CMS. Se reitera la disposición del país para colaborar con futuras iniciativas de conservación regional y con el fortalecimiento de mecanismos multilaterales de protección de especies marinas migratorias.

### Answer (English machine translation)

1. Party: **Dominican Republic**
2. Focal Point (name): **Pedro Julio Araujo**

## **Response to the request for information on conservation measures for the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) Dominican Republic**

### **1. Introduction**

Pursuant to Notification No. 2025/015 and Communication No. VPEMDCTYMA dated April 2025, issued by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), this technical report is submitted in response to the request for information. VPEMDCTYMA dated 22 April 2025, issued by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), this technical report is submitted in response to the request for information on the national measures implemented by the Dominican Republic for the conservation of the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), in the framework of its proposal for inclusion in Appendix I of CMS.

### **Legal and institutional framework**

2.1. International commitments The Dominican Republic has been a Party to the CITES Convention since 1987. At the 16th Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP16), the country supported the inclusion of *Carcharhinus longimanus* in Appendix II. As a result, international trade in this species is prohibited. This provision has been incorporated into existing national legislation.

2.2. National legislation Since 2017, through Resolution No. 0023/2017 issued by the Dominican Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CODOPESCA), the capture, retention and commercialisation of all shark species in jurisdictional waters of the Dominican Republic has been prohibited indefinitely. This resolution represents a solid regulatory framework that supports the conservation objectives of vulnerable species such as *Carcharhinus longimanus*.

### **3. Status of the species in the Dominican Republic**

3.1. Directed fisheries No directed fishing operations for oceanic whitetip sharks have been identified in the Dominican Republic.

3.2. Bycatch National enforcement agencies have documented sporadic cases of bycatch of *Carcharhinus longimanus*. However, in compliance with current regulations, these catches are not commercialised and are managed according to established procedures for protected species.

### **4. Relevance to CMS**

As a Range State of *Carcharhinus longimanus*, the Dominican Republic recognises the importance of the listing of this species in CMS Appendix I. The national measures adopted are aligned with the CMS Appendix I listing. The national measures adopted are aligned with the conservation objectives of the Convention and demonstrate the country's commitment to the protection of threatened migratory species.

### **5. Conclusion**

The Dominican Republic has established a legal and management framework that contributes significantly to the conservation of oceanic whitetip sharks. Through the implementation of a general prohibition on shark catch, control of trade under CITES and monitoring of bycatch, the country complies with the fundamental principles underpinning the listing of this species on CMS Appendix I. The country's willingness to collaborate with future regional conservation initiatives and with regional conservation initiatives is reiterated. The country's willingness to collaborate with future regional conservation initiatives and with the strengthening of multilateral mechanisms for the protection of migratory marine species is reiterated.

## VII. European Union

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **European Union**
2. Focal Point (name): **Ms. Isabelle Garzon**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

**Articles 27 (ICCAT) and 38 (IATTC) of Council Regulation (EU) 2024/257<sup>9</sup>**

**Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 (ICCAT)**

**Articles 16 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 (IOTC)**

**Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2056 (WCPFC)**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**WCPFC CMM 2022-04 prohibits the use of wire trace between 20N and 20S to minimise incidental catches of whitetip and silky sharks.**

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

**Yes**

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

**IOTC (total of individuals, all gears, for the period 2018-2022): 942 released alive; 300 discarded dead. No retained catches.**

**WCPC (in metric tonnes, all gears, for the period 2018-2022): 1.26 t. No retained catches. No information on the status of the shark when released/discarded.**

**ICCAT: Data published in SCRS reports are in rounded tons of discard (2022=1t live, 2021 =1t live, 2019 =1t dead, 2018/2020=NIL).**

**In addition, catch data reported: 0.12t by EU-FRA purse seine fleet.**

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

**-**

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

**No**

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<sup>9</sup> Council Regulation (EU) 2024/257 of 10 January 2024 fixing for 2024, 2025 and 2026 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/194 (OJ L, 2024/257, 11.1.2024)

## VIII. Finland

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Finland**
2. Focal Point (name): **Esko Hyvärinen**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Finland is not a range state.**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

**Not applicable, as Finland is not a range state and Finnish vessels are not involved in fishing of sharks. European Commission is expected to provide information on EU legislation.**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**See answer above.**

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

**No catches.**

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

**No utilization.**

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

**No exceptions, not applicable.**

## IX. Iran

### Answer

Party: **Iran**

Focal point (name): **Dr. Ahmad Mahdavi**

There is a Possibility of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the Persian Gulf: While the shark's global habitat includes tropical and warm temperate seas, and thus the Persian Gulf *\*could\** support them based on temperature, current research lacks specific confirmation of their presence there. They are primarily pelagic, favoring open ocean environments, and documented sightings in the Persian Gulf are rare. However, given the Persian Gulf's semi-enclosed nature and varying conditions, occasional sightings, particularly in deeper offshore areas, are plausible. Further surveys and targeted research on shark populations in the Persian Gulf are crucial to determine the presence and status of the Oceanic Whitetip and, more broadly, to understand marine biodiversity in the region.

## XI. Iraq

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Iraq**
2. Focal Point (name): **Arif Shamkhi Jaber**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?  
  
**No, it has not yet been recorded in Iraqi territorial waters, according to the information I obtained.**
4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?  
  
**The environmental legislative laws that we have do not refer to *C. longimanus* because it is not on the list of species that migrate to Iraq.**
5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.  
  
**There is no white shark fishing in Iraq**
6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.  
  
**Oceanic Whitetip Shark was not caught in Iraqi territorial waters**
7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.  
  
**Nope**
8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.  
  
**No, Iraq does not consume *C. longimanus* or any other sharks**
9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.  
  
**No, there is not. There is no white shark fishing in Iraq .**

## XII. Israel

### Answer

Party: **Israel**

Focal Point (name): **Dr. Simon Nemtsov**

#### **Response from Israel to Notification 2025/15 of 7 April 2025**

Israel hereby presents its official response to Notification 2025/15, on "FURTHER REQUEST TO PARTIES FOR INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPENDIX I-LISTING FOR THE OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)"

Israel has territorial water in both the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

All elasmobranch fishes (sharks, rays and chimaeras) have been officially designated as legally protected species everywhere in Israel since 2005. Over the 20-year period since they were declared as protected, there has been an increase in public acceptance of the fishing ban, and there have been fewer and fewer cases of illegal taking of any elasmobranchs.

The oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) is rare in Israeli waters.

- There are no records of its occurrence in Israel's Mediterranean Sea.
- In the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Eilat (also known as the Gulf of Aqaba), the species is known to occur in the southern part of the Gulf (in Egypt and Saudi Arabia) but it is very rare in the Israeli waters in the northern Gulf, with only two recorded observations over the past ten years (one of which was a young juvenile).

In conclusion, Israeli territorial waters serve in essence as shark sanctuaries in both the Mediterranean and Red Seas. Although the species in question is very rare in Israeli waters, we conclude that we are implementing the Appendix-I listing successfully and encourage all range states to do likewise.

## XIII. Kenya

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Kenya**
2. Focal Point (name): **Prof. Charles Musyoki**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

The Oceanic Whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus* listed on Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is strictly protected. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) has imposed a retention ban for the species.

The species is listed in App II of CITES. CITES would require that, trade in CITES-listed species does not contravene the measures of other Conventions, such as CMS or of the Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs), such as IOTC. In accordance with the Constitution of Kenya (Article 2), the provisions of international conventions and treaties that the country has ratified form part of the national laws of the country and therefore the provisions of CMS, CITES and IOTC apply for the case of *C. longimanus*

As a Party to both CITES and CMS, and a contracting Party to IOTC, Kenya does not currently allow international commercial trade in this species. This is a measure taken since June 2021 to prohibit trade in the species.

The species is listed in Sixth Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 (nationally listed critically endangered, vulnerable, nearly threatened and protected species); Development and implementation of recovery plan for the conservation and management of all species listed under the Schedule is a legal requirement.

The species is protected through the Marine Fisheries (Access and Development) Regulations, 2022 of the Fisheries Development and Management Act, 2016. We have an ongoing process of developing National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Sharks species and plans are underway to undertake within the framework of CITES Convention, a Non-Detriment Finding Studies for priority species of sharks including *c. longimanus*.

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

Training of law enforcement officers (Customs and Wildlife officers) at Border points on identification of Sharks and their specimens.

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Yes

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

For the last five years between 2018 to present, Kenya has issued (until June 2021) three (3) Export permits for commercial trade/exports in dried fins of total 315kgs and one (1) permit for 6 pieces of fins for education/training purpose. The commercial exports were to China while the 6 pieces of fins were Re-exported to UAE.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

See Response No.7

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

No Exceptions made

## XIV. Madagascar

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **MADAGASCAR**
2. Focal Point (name): **RABENANDRIANINA Rivosoa**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**YES, Madagascar is a Range state of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark.**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

**In terms of measures, Madagascar has already banned the export of this species, as well as its capture according to the Decree n° 20510/2003 of the 01/12/2003 Establishing a «Standard Protocol» for fishing agreements, according to the 2021 Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) report. In addition, article 18 of the Fishing Code prohibits the capture, possession, consumption, sale and storage of endangered species - corals, marine mammals, marine birds, turtles and endangered aquatic species subject to conservation measures - in accordance with the international conventions ratified by Madagascar.**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**Article 88 of the updated version of the Fishing Code stipulates penalties for the capture, transport, possession, storage and marketing of endangered and protected species - corals, marine mammals, sea birds, marine and freshwater turtles, as well as aquatic organisms listed in the regulations are penalized by fines ranging from 30 million to 60 million ariary.**

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

**Information not available**

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

**Nothing to report**

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

**Information not available**

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

**Information not available**

## XV. Mozambique

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Mozambique**
2. Focal Point (name): **Anselmo César Gaspar**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes, Mozambique is a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) according to the records of this species mentioned in the literature for occurring in Mozambique waters within the Western Indian Ocean (Pierce et al., 2008<sup>10</sup>, Heemstra et al., 2022<sup>11</sup>).**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

**In Mozambique, the taking (capture, retention, transport, processing, and sale) of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) is strictly prohibited under national law, the Maritime Fisheries Regulation – REPMAR (Decree No. 89/2020, of 8 October). REPMAR is the main national regulation that governs maritime fisheries in Mozambique, and *C. longimanus* is included in Annex XIII, the list of protected marine species, for which all forms of capture and trade are prohibited.**

**As per Article 146 of REPMAR the prohibition includes capture, retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, transport, processing, and marketing. Violations are subject to penalties and fines as outlined in the regulation and Mozambique's Fisheries Law (Law No. 22/2013).**

**Fisheries Law (Law No. 22/2013 of 1 November) establishes the foundation for sustainable use of fishery resources, including conservation of threatened species such as *C. longimanus*. It also empowers the government to prohibit the capture of these species and introduce management plans.**

**The Biodiversity Law (Law No. 5/2017) offers a broad framework for protecting and conserving biological diversity, including marine fauna. It reinforces the legal value of species protection lists. It empowers the Ministry Responsible for the Fisheries Sector to take protective and restorative actions, such as the approval of further prohibited species in Annex XIII of REPMAR since 2020.**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**This may also include technical and management measures to mitigate unintentional catch.**

**Mozambique is currently on its way to the approval of its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and Rays (2025-2029), which includes**

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<sup>10</sup> Pierce, S. J., Trerup, M., Williams, C., Tilley, A., Marshall, A. D., Raba, N. (2008) Shark fishing in Mozambique: A preliminary assessment of artisanal fisheries. *Eyes on the Horizon*, Maputo.

<sup>11</sup> Heemstra, P. C., Heemstra, E., Ebert, D. A., Holleman, W., & Randall, J. E. (Eds.). (2022). *Coastal fishes of the Western Indian Ocean* (Vol. 1). South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity.

strategies for reducing bycatch, enhancing monitoring, strengthening enforcement, improving data collection, and developing NDFs for key species such as *C. longimanus*. The approval and official publishing of the NPOA will take place this year, representing a significant step forward.

Other domestic measures to address the taking of *C. longimanus* include no exemptions or quotas allowed for taking *C. longimanus*. Mandatory logbooks are required for all licensed vessels to report their catch, including incidental catch of sharks, under national licensing conditions.

Certain gear types and practices are regulated or prohibited to reduce bycatch of protected species, such as a ban on drift nets and certain gillnets in specified zones, which benefits *C. longimanus* as a pelagic species.

Mozambique is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and complies, with key Resolutions, including Resolution 13/06, which prohibits the retention, transshipment, and landing of *C. longimanus*.

Mozambique has incorporated CMS Appendix I and CITES Appendix II obligations into domestic law through the REPMAR and Biodiversity laws.

The Mozambican government has been working with its partners to improve species-level data collection since 2018 through a sharks and rays small-scale fishing landing sites survey and intends to move forward to include semi-industrial and industrial fishing soon under the observer's program. The country is also building capacity for genetic barcoding. Since 2023, it has had a rapid genetic sequencer to detect illegal exports of sharks and rays to the species level, especially for processed products.

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Yes,

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

Mozambique has been recording the incidentals catches and live releases of the oceanic whitetip through scientific observer scheme. In 2021 four interactions with Oceanic whitetip shark were observed during the implementation of the national observer program which raised to total level of 78 interactions for entire fleet and all sharks are safe released. Fishing masters are continuously encouraged to record and report on this species of shark during the pre-fishing briefing and this provision is included in the Terms and Conditions for Tuna License.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

In the last five years, there are no records or reports in Mozambique of *C. longimanus* being utilised. There are no records of this species being involved in domestic trade, consumption, or other forms of utilization during this period. *C. longimanus* is totally prohibited since 2020.

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

No exemptions or quotas were allowed for taking *C. longimanus* within the last five years, through the implementation of the IOTC Resolution 13/06 in the country as well as the REPMAR national legislation approved in 2020.

## XVI. New Zealand

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **New Zealand**
2. Focal Point (name): **Alex Macdonald**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

Oceanic whitetip is protected in New Zealand under the Wildlife Act 1953 and the Fisheries Act 1996, meaning it is an offence to take oceanic whitetip. With respect to the high seas, New Zealand-flagged vessels are prohibited from taking oceanic whitetip under the Fisheries (Sharks—High Seas Protection) Regulations 2012.

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

New Zealand's National Plan of Action – Sharks 2013 (NPOA Sharks) sets out goals and objectives for the conservation and management of sharks to ensure long term viability, biodiversity and sustainable utilisation.

New Zealand is an active participant in a number of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The WCPFC's Conservation and Management Measure for Sharks sets out specific requirements for Oceanic whitetip ([CMM 2022-04](#)).

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

**Yes.**

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

Within the last 5 calendar years there were two observed incidental bycatch of Oceanic Whitetip Shark in the bottom longline Ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) fishery, in New Zealand waters.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

**No**

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

**No**

## XVII. Nigeria

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Nigeria**
2. Focal Point (**Okunuga Mathew Olufemi**):
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes- Lagos, Ondo, and Niger Delta Nigeria, are the major location you can see them.**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

**They are in existence, but occasionally, they are captured by the fisherman using a net.**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**There are no enforcement or management measures, especially in the coastal communities, it is not an unintentional catch, it is their target species if come in contact with it.**

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

**The coastal boat is without any official registration. Find in the temperature range of 28 °C to 31 °C**

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

**once in two years since 2017, it was 2019, another was close to 2020, two were caught in 2023, one in Ondo, and the second was caught in April, in the Niger delta.**

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

**The sell and eat**

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

## XVIII. Pakistan

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **Pakistan.**
2. Focal Point (name): **Mr. Muhammad Samar Hussain Khan.**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

Yes, Pakistan is a range state of *Carcharhinus longimanus*.

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

The species is protected under the following laws:

- Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance 1971;
- Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980.

There is no aimed fisheries for sharks in Pakistan, however shark species are mainly landed as bycatch in different fishing operations (Gillnet/trawling). Shark species are protected under the relevant federal and provincial fisheries and wildlife laws, which prohibit its catching, retention, marketing and trade. Detail is as under:

i. Sharks are listed in First Schedule (Protected Animal) of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Prevention, Conservation and Management Act, 2020, which prohibits its capturing, killing and trade:

<http://sindhlaws.gov.pk/setup/Publications/PUB-20-000055.pdf>

ii. As a policy matter CITES Management Authority does not allow export of CITES-listed shark species under the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012.

iii. A notification issued on 18 May 2016 under the Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980, prohibits catching, marketing and sale of almost all shark species including the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (Copy Enclosed-Annex-I)

iv. A notification issued on 8 September, 2016 under the Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance 1970, prohibits catching, marketing and sale of almost all species including the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (Copy Enclosed-Annex-II)

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

*C. longimanus* is formally Notified as Protected Species under respective provincial legislation as referred at Sr.#4. According to the laws its catching, retention, marketing, and trade is prohibited (copies enclosed).

Recently the Marine Fisheries Department of Pakistan under the Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Rules 1990, has issued a notification regarding mitigation measures to ensure fishery management, reduce bycatch and conservation of marine biodiversity. The referred notification prohibits capturing of requiem shark (*Carcharhinidae* spp.) (Copy Enclosed-Annex-III)

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

Yes, but no formal reports have been submitted by the Provincial Fisheries Authorities during the last 5 years.

7. If the answer to (6) is “yes”, then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

The species is very rare in territorial waters of Pakistan and its landing is low (as bycatch), however reliable data on its landing is not available to estimate the level of catch.

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

In Pakistan, no data is available on utilization and trade of *C. longimanus*; however, there may be very few incidences of by-catch and illegal consumption/trade. Shark meat is consumed locally as fried finger fish whereas skin is used in poultry feed. Reliable data is missing on its landing and domestic trade.

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

No exceptions have been requested on part of Pakistan within the last 5 years.

Annexes to the questionnaire:

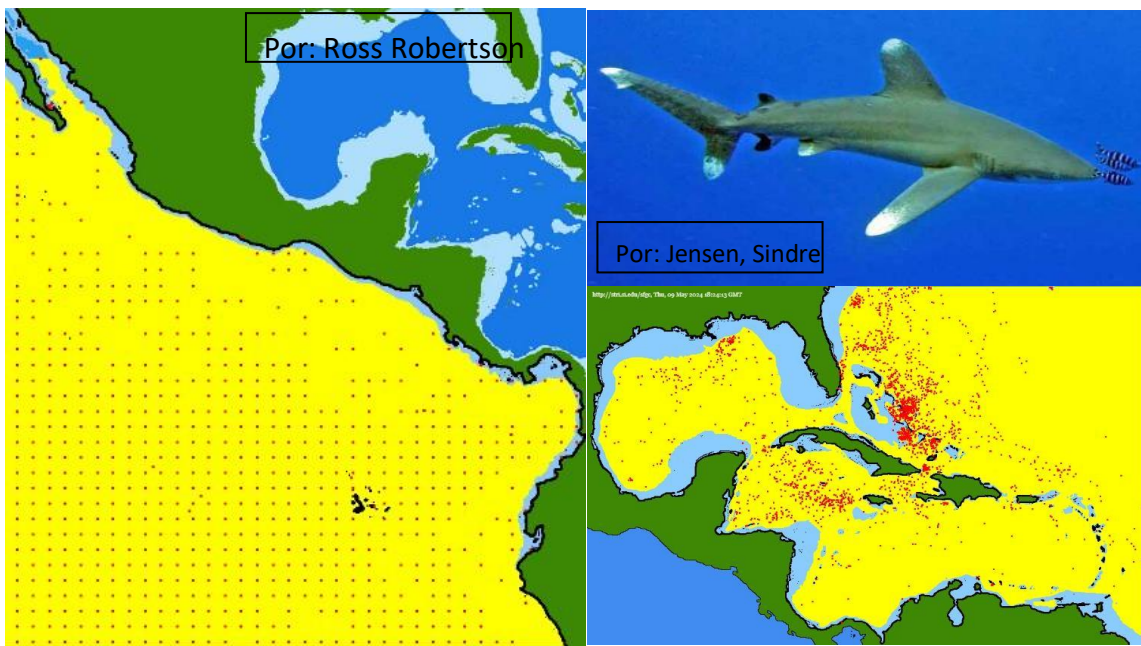
- Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance 1971 (UNEP/CMS/StC56/Inf.16.a)
- Sindh Fisheries Ordinance, 1980 (UNEP/CMS/StC56/Inf.16.b)

## XIX. Panama

### Questionnaire (Spanish original, copied from a PDF)

3. ¿Es su país un estado del área de distribución del tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

R// Sí. Aunque esta especie no habita en la zona económica exclusiva de la República de Panamá, los buques que portan el pabellón panameño bajo el amparo de las OROP pueden realizar sus actividades en la zona del convenio, coincidiendo con el área de distribución de esta especie. La figura muestra la distribución de Ross Robertson especialista de peces en la página web sobre peces Costeros del Pacífico Oriental y el Gran Caribe, Sistema de Información en línea del Smithsonian Instituto de Investigaciones Tropicales.



4. Por favor, proporcione información sobre la legislación nacional existente que prohíbe la captura de *C. longimanus*.

R// Panamá mantiene prohibiciones relacionadas a la captura de tiburón y además en marco de los Organismos Regionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero a la que pertenece, acoge a través de Resolución Administrativa la prohibida de retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, u ofrecimiento de venta de cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de los tiburones oceánicos en cualquier pesquería, sin embargo para la zona económica exclusiva son pocas las legislaciones que existen para el recurso tiburón.

A continuación se lista la legislación general de tiburones y específica aplicables a esta especie:

- Ley N° 74, de 10 de noviembre de 1998, Panamá ratificó la Convención para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), la cual ha prohibido la retención de especies de la familia Sphyrnidae, que son capturados en asociación con sus pesquerías (con la excepción de *S. tiburo*).
- Decreto Ejecutivo N°49 de 20 de julio de 1992, se regula la pesca de pargo, mero y tiburón.
- Ley 9 de 16 de marzo de 2006 (G.O. 25506 de 20/03/06) que prohíbe la práctica del aleteo de tiburones. La práctica de cortar las aletas y botar los cuerpos al mar queda

prohibida, así como el uso de especies de mamíferos marinos y tortugas como carnada de tiburones.

- Decreto Ejecutivo 9 de 21 de abril de 2009 (G.O. 26270 de 28/04/09) en donde se declara al tiburón ballena como especie de especial protección nacional en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021 que adopta la Recomendación ICCAT Rec-10-07 sobre conservaciones de tiburones oceánicos capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del convenio de ICCAT.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 053 del 5 de octubre de 2021 que adopta la Resolución CIAT C-05-03 sobre conservaciones de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en el Océano Pacífico Tropical.

5. Sírvase proporcionar información sobre otras medidas nacionales y regionales adoptadas para abordar la captura de *C. longimanus*. *Técnicas y de gestión captura no intencional*

R// Panamá ha adoptado y establecido medidas para reducir la mortalidad por pesca asociada a la actividad pesquera, y prevenir desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal no declarada y no reglamentada (INDNR):

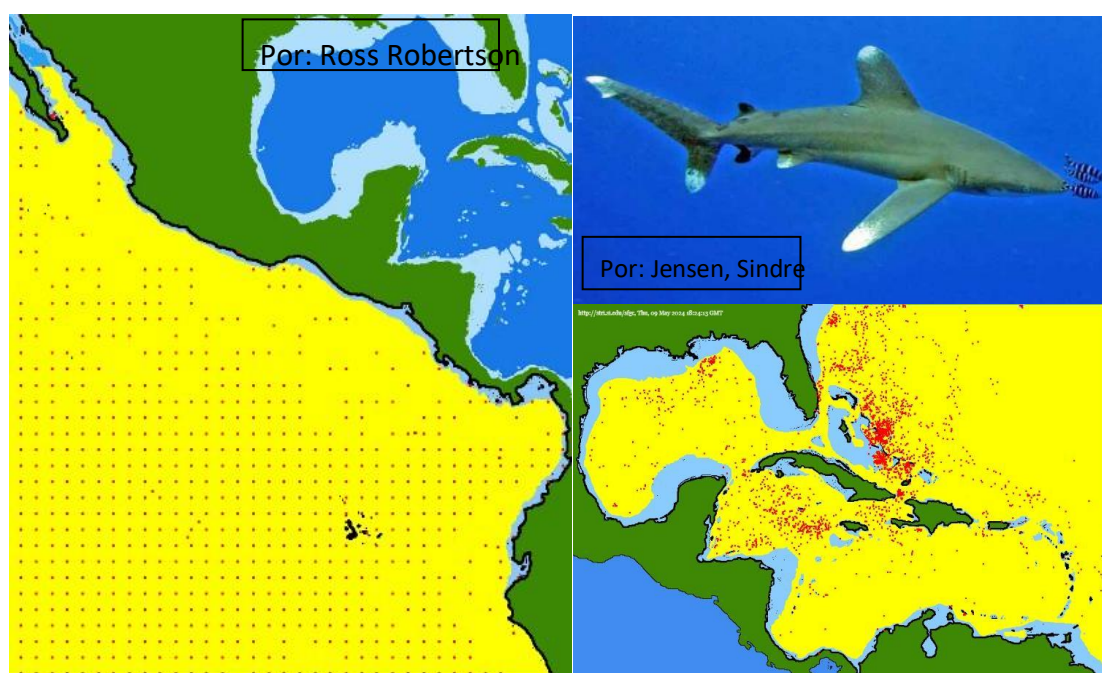
- Resolución ADM/ARAP 013 de 9 de febrero de 2009 (G.O. 26370-B de 17/09/09) que adopta el Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Ordenación en las Pesquerías de Tiburones en la República de Panamá, con el objeto de aumentar el recurso tiburón, mediante su protección y aprovechamiento sostenible.
- Resolución ARAP No.022-2011 de 10 de febrero de 2011 "Por medio del cual se establecen los requisitos para la expedición de certificados de exportación de Aletas de Tiburón."
- Resolución ADM/ARAP 014 de 7 de mayo de 2018 (G.O. 26370-B de 17/09/09) Por la cual se adopta el Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Ordenamiento de las Pesquerías de Tiburones y Rayas en Panamá, 2017.
- Circular 079-2024 del 29 de enero 2024 que comunica el cumplimiento obligatorio de las recomendaciones de la CICCA sobre directrices y medidas para conservación y ordenamiento de los tiburones.
- Circular 081-2023 del 8 de abril 2024, que comunica el uso obligatorio del formato homologado de bitácora de pesca para el reporte de datos de captura para la flota pesquera con arte de pesca de palangre.
- La CICCA (Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico) es la OROP encargado de la gestión de la pesca del Atún y especies asociadas en el Atlántico y mantiene la recomendación 10-07 en donde se prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de los tiburones oceánicos en cualquier pesquería.
- Por otra parte, en el Pacífico la **CIAT** es la comisión internacional responsable de la conservación y ordenación de atunes y especies asociadas en el Océano Pacífico oriental presenta la resolución C-11-10 que entró en vigor en 2012 la conservación del tiburón oceánico punta blanca capturado en asociación con la pesca en el área de la convención de Antigua. Entre los puntos que se describen en esta resolución están:
  - Los Miembros y no Miembros Cooperantes (CPC) prohibirán la retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, venta, u ofrecimiento de venta del cadáver de tiburones oceánicos punta blanca, en parte o entero, en las pesquerías abarcadas por la Convención de Antigua.

- Las CPC requerirán de los buques que enarbolan su pabellón liberar con prontitud ilesos, en la medida de lo posible, tiburones punta blanca cuando sean aproximados al costado del buque.
  - Las CPC registrarán entre otros, mediante los programas de observadores, el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos punta blanca con indicación de su estatus (vivo o muerto) y lo notificarán a la CIAT.
  - La presente Resolución entrará en vigor el 1 de enero de 2012.
6. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido capturado en sus zonas de jurisdicción o fuera de ellas por buques de su pabellón en los últimos cinco años.  
R// Por ser pesquerías multiespecífica, puede que se capture esta especie de forma incidental, sin embargo, de acuerdo a la medida donde prohibirán la retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, venta, u ofrecimiento de venta del cadáver de tiburones oceánicos punta blanca, en parte o entero, en las pesquerías abarcadas por la Convención de Antigua., Panamá en los últimos cinco años no ha captura de manera intencional o retenido esta especie.
7. Si la respuesta a (6) es si, facilite información sobre el nivel de capturas de los últimos cinco años, si se conoce.  
R// Panamá no cuenta con captura intencional de *C. longimanus*. La información sobre interacción de las actividades pesqueras de esta especie de los buques de pabellón panameño, así como sus liberaciones y condiciones son entregadas y gestionadas por los Organismos Regionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero a los que pertenecemos.
8. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido utilizado por su país en los últimos cinco años.  
R// El recurso *C. longimanus* no ha sido utilizado por Panamá en los últimos cinco años.
9. Sírvase informar si su país ha hecho alguna excepción a la prohibición de captura de conformidad con el art. III (5) en los últimos 5 años.  
R// Las prohibiciones establecidas se encuentran descritas en las preguntas anteriores. de conformidad con el art. III (5) en los últimos 5 años.

Questionnaire (English machine translation)

3. Is your country a range state for the oceanic shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

A// Yes. Although this species does not inhabit the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Panama, vessels flying the Panamanian flag under the protection of RFMOs may carry out their activities in the area of the convention, coinciding with the area of distribution of this species. The figure shows the distribution of Ross Robertson fish specialist on the Eastern Pacific and Wider Caribbean Coastal Fishes webpage, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute's online information system.



4. Please provide information on existing national legislation prohibiting the capture of *C. longimanus*.

A// Panama maintains prohibitions related to the capture of sharks and also within the framework of the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to which it belongs, it welcomes through an Administrative Resolution the prohibition of retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, or offer of sale of any part or the entire carcass of oceanic sharks in any fishery. However, for the exclusive economic zone there are few laws that exist for the shark resource.

The following is a list of the general and specific shark legislation applicable to this species:

- Law No. 74 of 10 November 1998, Panama ratified the Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), which has prohibited the retention of species of the Sphyrnidae family, which are caught in association with its fisheries (with the exception of *S. tiburo*).
- Executive Decree No. 49 of 20 July 1992 regulates fishing for snapper, grouper and shark.
- Law 9 of March 16, 2006 (G.O. 25506 of 20/03/06) prohibiting the practice of shark finning. The practice of cutting off fins and throwing bodies into the sea is prohibited, as well as the use of species of marine mammals and turtles as shark bait.

- Executive Decree 9 of April 21, 2009 (G.O. 26270 of 28/04/09) declaring the whale shark as a species of special national protection in the jurisdictional waters of the Republic of Panama.
  - Resolution ADM/ARAP No. 049 of October 5, 2021 adopting ICCAT Recommendation Rec-10-07 on conservation of oceanic sharks caught in partnership with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention Area.
  - Resolution ADM/ARAP No. 053 of October 5, 2021, which adopts IATTC Resolution C-05-03 on conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries in the Tropical Pacific Ocean.
5. Please provide information on other national and regional measures taken to address the capture of *C. longimanus*. *Unintentional Capture Techniques and Management*
- A// Panama has adopted and established measures to reduce fishing mortality associated with fishing activity, and to prevent, discourage and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing:
- Resolution ADM/ARAP 013 of February 9, 2009 (G.O. 26370-B of 09/17/09) which adopts the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Shark Fisheries in the Republic of Panama, with the aim of increasing the shark resource, through its protection and sustainable use.
  - ARAP Resolution No.022-2011 of February 10, 2011 "Establishing the requirements for the issuance of shark fin export certificates."
  - Resolution ADM/ARAP 014 of May 7, 2018 (G.O. 26370-B of 09/17/09) Adopting the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Shark and Ray Fisheries in Panama, 2017.
  - Circular 079-2024 of January 29, 2024 that communicates mandatory compliance with the ICCAT recommendations on guidelines and measures for the conservation and management of sharks.
  - Circular 081-2023 of April 8, 2024, which communicates the mandatory use of the approved fishing log format for the reporting of catch data for the fishing fleet with longline fishing gear.
  - The ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) is the RFMO in charge of managing the Atlantic tuna fishery and maintains recommendation 10-07 which prohibits the retention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale or offering for sale of any part or the entire carcass of oceanic sharks in any fishery.
  - On the other hand, in the Pacific, the IATTC is the international commission responsible for the conservation and management of tunas and associated species in the eastern Pacific Ocean, which introduced resolution C-11-10, which entered into force in 2012, the conservation of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark caught in association with fishing in the Antigua Convention area. Among the points outlined in this resolution are:
    - Cooperating Members and non-Members (CPCs) shall prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, sale, or offering for sale of the carcass of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks, in whole or in part, in fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention.
    - CPCs shall require vessels flying their flag to promptly release, as far as possible, unharmed whitetip sharks when they approach the side of the vessel.
    - CPCs shall, inter alia, record, through observer programmes, the number of discards and releases of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks with an indication of their status (live or dead) and report this to the IATTC.
    - This Resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2012.

6. Please report whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside by vessels flying your flag in the last five years.  
R// Because they are multi-species fisheries, this species may be caught incidentally, however in accordance with the measure that will prohibit the retention on board, transshipment, unloading, storage, sale, or offer for sale of the carcass of Oceanic Whitetip Sharks, in part or whole, in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention. Panama has not intentionally caught or retained this species in the last five years.
7. If the answer to (6) is yes, please provide information on the level of catches for the last five years, if known.  
A// Panama does not have intentional capture of *C. longimanus*. The information on the interaction of fishing activities for this species of Panamanian-flagged vessels, as well as their releases and conditions, are delivered and managed by the Regional Fisheries Management Bodies to which we belong.
8. Please report whether *C. longimanus* has been used by your country in the last five years.  
A// The resource *C. longimanus* has not been used by Panama in the last five years.
9. Please provide information on whether your country has made any exceptions to the catch ban under Article III (5) in the last 5 years.  
A// The established prohibitions are described in the previous questions. pursuant to Art. III (5) in the last 5 years.

## XX. Senegal

### Questionnaire (French original)

1. Partie: **Sénégal**
2. Point focal (nom) : **Ndeye Sene Thiam et Djibril DIOUCK (CS)**
3. Votre pays est-il un Etat de l'aire de répartition du requin océanique (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) ?

**OUI**

4. Veuillez fournir des informations sur la législation nationale existante (y compris la législation de l'UE) qui interdit le prélèvement de *C. longimanus*.

**Le prélèvement est permis mais réglementé. L'espèce étant inscrite à l'annexe II de la CITES, il est exigé un permis CITES pour l'exporter.**

5. Veuillez fournir des informations sur les autres mesures nationales et régionales prises pour lutter contre le prélèvement de *C. longimanus*.

**L'exigence du permis CITES permet de limiter les prélèvements.**

6. Veuillez indiquer si *C. longimanus* a été capturé dans vos zones de juridiction ou en dehors de ces zones par les navires battant votre pavillon au cours des cinq dernières années.

***C. longimanus* est capturée dans les eaux maritimes sénégalaises**

7. Si la réponse à (6) est « oui », veuillez fournir des informations sur le niveau de capture pour les 5 dernières années, si elles sont connues.

**Données pas bien connues. Un suivi est en cours depuis mai 2024.**

8. Veuillez indiquer si *C. longimanus* a été utilisé par votre pays au cours des cinq dernières années.

**L'exportation vers l'Asie ne concernant que les ailerons, les carcasses de *C. longimanus* sont consommées au Sénégal ou exportées en Afrique.**

9. Veuillez indiquer si des exceptions à l'interdiction de prélèvement conformément à l'Art. III (5) de la CMS ont été faites par votre pays au cours des 5 dernières années.

**Non, pas d'exceptions**

### Questionnaire (English machine translation)

1. Party: **Senegal**
2. Focal point (name): **Ndeye Sene Thiam and Djibril DIOUCK (CS)**
3. Is your country a range state of the oceanic shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**YES**

4. Please provide information on existing national legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the collection of *C. longimanus*.

Sampling is permitted but regulated. As the species is listed in Appendix II of CITES, a CITES permit is required to export it.

5. Please provide information on other national and regional measures taken to control the removal of *C. longimanus*.

The CITES permit requirement makes it possible to limit the removals.

6. Please indicate whether *C. longimanus* has been captured in or outside your areas of jurisdiction by vessels flying your flag in the last five years.

*C. longimanus* is caught in Senegalese maritime waters

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", please provide information on the catch level for the last 5 years, if known.

Data not well known. A follow-up has been underway since May 2024.

8. Please indicate whether *C. longimanus* has been used by your country in the last five years.

Since only the fins are exported to Asia, the carcasses of *C. longimanus* are consumed in Senegal or exported to Africa.

9. Please indicate whether any exceptions to the prohibition on taking in accordance with Art. III (5) of the CMS have been made by your country in the last 5 years.

No, no exceptions

## XXI. Togo

### Questionnaire (French original)

1. Partie: Togo
2. Point focal (nom): **Direction des productions halieutiques (DPH)**
- 3.
4. Votre pays est-il un Etat de l'aire de répartition du requin océanique (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Oui, le Togo fait partie de l'aire de répartition naturelle du requin océanique**

5. Veuillez fournir des informations sur la législation nationale existante (y compris la législation de l'UE) qui interdit le prélèvement de *C. longimanus*.

La loi N° 2016-026 du 11/10/2016 portant réglementation de pêche et de l'aquaculture au Togo, stipule en son article 61 que : Sur l'étendue des eaux continentales et maritimes de l'Etat togolais, il est interdit de tuer, blesser ou poursuivre des mammifères ou autre animaux aquatiques ou amphibiens protégés selon les dispositions légales et réglementaires en vigueur. En cas de capture accidentelle, la personne doit relâcher les animaux lorsqu'ils sont toujours vivants, ou bien les déclarer aux autorités compétentes lorsqu'ils sont morts. Sont notamment prohibées, la pêche, la détention et la commercialisation de toutes les espèces de tortues marines et produits dérivés ; ainsi que la chasse, la capture, la détention et la commercialisation de toutes les espèces d'oiseaux marines et produits dérivés.

6. Veuillez fournir des informations sur les autres mesures nationales et régionales prises pour lutter contre le prélèvement de *C. longimanus*.

La loi N° 2008-005 du 30 mai 2008 portant loi-cadre sur l'environnement, stipule en son article 62 que : Les espèces animales et végétales endémiques, rares ou menacées d'extinction ainsi que leurs milieux naturels font l'objet d'une protection renforcée. L'exploitation, la commercialisation et l'exportation de ces espèces animales et végétales protégées sont réglementées. L'utilisation des espèces animales et végétales protégées pour les besoins de la recherche scientifique est soumise à autorisation préalable du ministre chargé de l'environnement ; Le ministre chargé de l'environnement, en collaboration avec les acteurs concernés, arrête la liste des espèces animales et végétales protégées ainsi que les modalités de protection et de préservation de leurs habitats.

7. Veuillez indiquer si *C. longimanus* a été capturé dans vos zones de juridiction ou en dehors de ces zones par les navires battant votre pavillon au cours des cinq dernières années.

**Non**

8. Si la réponse à (6) est « oui », veuillez fournir des informations sur le niveau de capture pour les 5 dernières années, si elles sont connues.
9. Veuillez indiquer si *C. longimanus* a été utilisé par votre pays au cours des cinq dernières années.

Non

10. Veuillez indiquer si des exceptions à l'interdiction de prélèvement conformément à l'Art. III (5) de la CMS ont été faites par votre pays au cours des 5 dernières années.

Non

Questionnaire (English machine translation)

1. Party: **Togo**
2. Focal point (name): **Direction des productions halieutiques (DPH)**
3. Is your country a range state for the oceanic shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?  
**Yes, Togo is part of the natural range of the oceanic shark.**
4. Please provide information on existing national legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**Law N° 2016-026 of 11/10/2016 on the regulation of fishing and aquaculture in Togo, stipulates in Article 61 that: Throughout the continental and maritime waters of the Togolese State, it is prohibited to kill, injure or pursue mammals or other aquatic or amphibious animals protected under the legal and regulatory provisions in force. In the event of accidental capture, the person must release the animals when they are still alive, or declare them to the competent authorities when they are dead. The fishing, possession and marketing of all species of marine turtles and products derived therefrom is prohibited, as is the hunting, capture, possession and marketing of all species of marine birds and products derived therefrom.**

5. Please provide information on other national and regional measures taken to combat the taking of *C. longimanus*.

**Article 62 of Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 containing the framework law on the environment stipulates that: Endemic, rare or endangered animal and plant species and their natural environments are subject to enhanced protection. The exploitation, marketing and export of these protected animal and plant species are regulated. The use of protected animal and plant species for the purposes of scientific research is subject to prior authorisation from the Minister for the Environment; The Minister for the Environment, in collaboration with the parties concerned, draws up the list of protected animal and plant species and the procedures for protecting and preserving their habitats.**

6. Please indicate whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside these areas by vessels flying your flag in the last five years.

No

7. If the answer to (6) is 'yes', please provide information on the level of catches for the last 5 years, if known.
8. Please indicate whether *C. longimanus* has been used by your country in the last five years.

No

9. Please indicate whether any exceptions to the prohibition on taking in accordance with Art. III (5) of CMS have been made by your country in the last 5 years.

No

## XXIII. United Kingdom

### Questionnaire

1. Party: **United Kingdom**
2. Focal Point (name): **Kate Goforth (Policy Advisor for Marine Species Conservation, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)**
3. Is your country a Range State of the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**Yes. The United Kingdom mainland is not a range state however *C. longimanus* does occur in some of the UK Overseas Territories. For example, Anguilla; Bermuda; British Indian Ocean Territory (Chagos Archipelago); British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Montserrat; Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha; Turks and Caicos Islands.**

4. Please provide information on existing domestic legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the taking of *C. longimanus*?

***C. longimanus* can't be retained, transhipped or landed in association with any fishery in the ICCAT Convention Area under assimilated regulation [2017/2107](#) and article 22 of assimilated Regulation 2020/123.**

**Cayman Islands: the taking of *C. longimanus* (and all other shark species) is prohibited in their EEZ through their [National Conservation Act, 2013](#).**

**St Helena: All shark retention is prohibited under all fishing licences issues under the fisheries ordinance 2021. [Environmental-Protection-Ordinance.pdf](#)**

**Ascension: Wildlife Protection Ordinance - [Wildlife-Protection-Ordinance.pdf](#) - it is an offence to possess, "with the intention of taking, killing, trading, or molesting, any prohibited wildlife product". Oceanic whitetip is listed as a prohibited species on page**

**Bermuda: Amended 2022 (Regulation 15) of the fisheries Regulation 2010 [far2022299.pdf](#) 'Any person who takes, injures, sells, purchases or is found in possession of any shark, whether alive or dead, or any part thereof commits an offence.'**

**British Virgin Islands: It is an offence to injure, sell, purchase, or be in possession of any shark, whether alive or dead. Page 1. [Microsoft Word - SI No 28 of 2014 - Fisheries \(Protected Species\) Order, 2014](#)**

**Turks and Caicos – Not yet implemented, working on amendments on their Fisheries Protection Ordinance to ban the retention of all shark species**

**Tristan da Cunha – Fishery Limit Ordinance 1983 (amended 2021) - under the Marine Management Plan – They do not allow tuna or pelagic fisheries in their EEZ - [tristandc.com/wildlife/TdC-MMP-web.pdf](#). There is no specific legislation for OWT being caught recreationally. However, there isn't recorded presence, and they don't have any recreational shark fishing activity.**

**BIOT/Chagos - No take MPA in the EEZ since 2010. 2007 The Trade in Endangered Species (Control) Ordinance 2007. Fishing Licences – Section 7, subsection 10 calls for the release of all sharks in recreational fisheries.**

5. Please provide information on other domestic and regional measures undertaken to address the taking of *C. longimanus*.

As the UK mainland is not a Range state for Oceanic Whitetip Shark, no other technical/management measures are in place for this species. The UK is a member to ICCAT and IOTC. In both of these RFMOs, a retention ban is in place for *C. longimanus*. 13/06 IOTC On a Scientific and Management Framework on the Conservation of Shark Species Caught in Association with IOTC Managed Fisheries. 10-07 Recommendation by ICCAT on the Conservation of Oceanic Whitetip Shark Caught in Association with Fisheries in the ICCAT Convention Area.

In the Cayman Islands, the Department of Environment has conservation enforcement officers that respond to reports of illegal take of sharks (including *C. longimanus*) and will prosecute such take under national law. There are no regional measures undertaken by the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands Department of Environment together with research partners conduct ongoing and sporadic shark and pelagic fish surveys which detect the continuing presence of *C. longimanus* in Cayman waters.

6. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside such areas by your flag vessels within the last 5 years.

The UK mainland is not a Range state for Oceanic Whitetip Shark and hence it has not been reported in national landings data between 2020-2024 or in pre 2020 data supplied by ICES and the FAO. In regard to UK flagged vessels operating outside of UK waters- no catch has been reported in landing data from 2019-2024. There have been no UK flagged vessels fishing in IOTC waters since 2021 and we currently have no UK vessels fishing in any tropical/subtropical waters.

In regard to our OTs- no FAO landings data for *C. longimanus* has been reported in the last 5 years. Specifically in the Cayman Island there is no commercial fishery (by Cayman flagged vessels within Cayman waters) from which to monitor data. However, there has been no reports of catch for *C. longimanus* in the last 5 years. Incidental recreational or artisanal IUU catch may occur. Incidental sightings of *C. longimanus* by boaters and anglers in Cayman waters indicate that this species is primarily encountered offshore but annual sightings are relatively low. From 2005- May 2025, *C. longimanus* comprised 2.64% of sightings (n=56) of which 2 sharks were reported as dead (2.78% of total shark deaths). One of the two dead shark was reported to have died due to entanglement in abandoned fishing gear, the other was found dead (and gutted) in the water next to a public boat ramp. Both deaths occurred in 2018, there have been no reported deaths of *C. longimanus* in the last 5 years.

There are no Cayman flagged vessels fishing in waters beyond territorial jurisdiction so no high seas fisheries to monitor.

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", then please provide information on the level of catch for the last 5 years, if known.

Not applicable

8. Please inform whether *C. longimanus* has been utilized by your country within the last 5 years.

Not applicable. No utilisation in the UK mainland. CITES Trade Database states an import in 2021 of *C. longimanus* from Indonesia for scientific purposes.

In the Cayman Islands utilisation of incidental take by recreational/artisanal fishers cannot

definitively be ruled out.

9. Please inform if any exceptions to the prohibition of taking pursuant to CMS Art. III (5) were made by your country within the last 5 years.

No exceptions made.

## XXV. Uruguay

### Questionnaire (Spanish original)

1. Parte: **Uruguay**
2. Punto focal: **Carmen Leizagoyen**
3. ¿Es su país un Estado del área de distribución del tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**SI**

4. Por favor, proporcione información sobre la legislación nacional existente (incluida la legislación de la UE) que prohíbe la captura de *C. longimanus*.

**Uruguay es parte cooperante de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atun Atlantico y cumple con REC.2010-07**

**Ley de Protección de Fauna 9481**

**Ley 16466 Declara de interés general y nacional la protección del medio ambiente contra cualquier tipo de depredación, destrucción o contaminación**

**Ley de Pesca 19175**

5. Sírvase proporcionar información sobre otras medidas nacionales y regionales adoptadas para abordar la captura de *C. longimanus*.

**Uruguay se incorporó en enero de 2024 al Tratado internacional para la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad marina en zonas situadas fuera de la jurisdicción nacional (BBNJ), en el marco jurídico de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar**

6. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido capturado en sus zonas de jurisdicción o fuera de ellas por buques de su pabellón en los últimos 5 años.

**NO**

7. Si la respuesta a (6) es "sí", facilite información sobre el nivel de capturas de los últimos 5 años, si se conoce.

**NO**

8. Por favor, informe si *C. longimanus* ha sido utilizado por su país en los últimos 5 años.

**NO**

9. Sírvase informar si su país ha hecho alguna excepción a la prohibición de captura de conformidad con el Art. III (5) en los últimos 5 años.

**NO**

Questionnaire (English machine translation)

1. Party: **Uruguay**
2. Focal point: **Carmen Leizagoyen**
3. Is your country a range state for the oceanic shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)?

**YES**

4. Please provide information on existing national legislation (including EU legislation) that prohibits the capture of *C. longimanus*.

**Uruguay is a cooperating party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas and complies with REC.2010-07**

**Wildlife Protection Act 9481**

**Law 16466 Declares the protection of the environment against any type of depredation, destruction or pollution to be of general and national interest**

**Fisheries Act 19175**

5. Please provide information on other national and regional measures taken to address the capture of *C. longimanus*.

**Uruguay joined the International Treaty for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) in January 2024, within the legal framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**

6. Please report whether *C. longimanus* has been caught in your areas of jurisdiction or outside by vessels flying your flag in the last 5 years.

**NO**

7. If the answer to (6) is "yes", please provide information on the level of catches for the last 5 years, if known.

**NO**

8. Please inform if *C. longimanus* has been used by your country in the last 5 years.

**NO**

9. Please provide information on whether your country has made any exceptions to the catch ban under Art. III (5) in the past 5 years.

**NO**