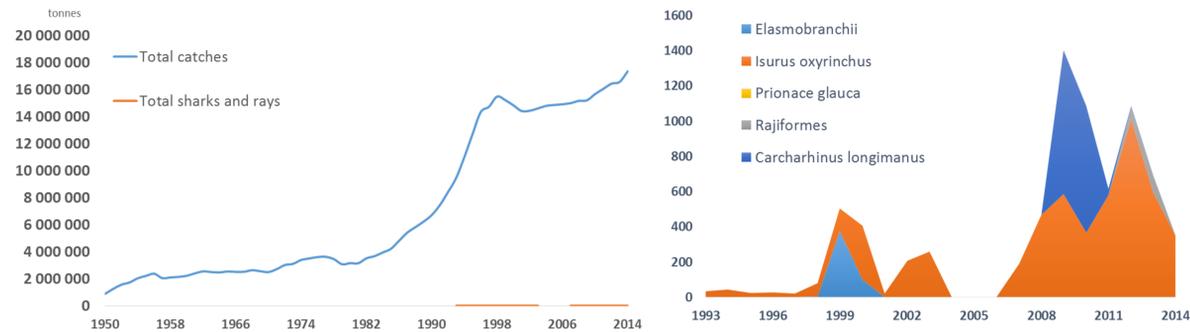




# CHINA



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global capture production (1950–2014)'

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2008–2013)	Export		Import	
Rays and skates (Rajidae), fresh or chilled	162	1 014	0	1
Rays and skates (Rajidae), frozen	24	95	362	345
Shark fins, dried, whether or not salted, etc.	288	8 114	532	3 021
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	90	2 279	8	194
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	0	0	2	3
Sharks nei, frozen	1 774	15 636	4 569	11 249
<b>Total shark commodities</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>27 138</b>	<b>5 472</b>	<b>14 812</b>
<b>Total all marine fisheries commodities</b>	<b>3 514 717</b>	<b>14 948 255</b>	<b>3 983 470</b>	<b>6 759 385</b>

Source: FAO Fishstat dataset 'Global commodities production and trade (1976–2013)'

## FISHERIES AND TRADE

*C. longimanus* *Sphyrna spp.* *Manta spp.*

FISHING AREAS	National waters	International waters
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial	Small-scale
TARGET	Target	
	By-catch	
	Ecotourism	
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market	
	Export	

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China is member of ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC, CCAMLR, IATTC, SPRFMO and NPFC. Therefore Chinese vessels obey the reservation and management measures for sharks of these organizations during their pelagic fisheries activities, such as regulations specific for Hammerhead sharks (<i>Sphyrna spp.</i>), Oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) and Thresher sharks (<i>Alopias spp.</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>TEMPORAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To preserve the fisheries resources, China had implemented the Summer Fishing Closure Season since 1995. According to the Fishery Law, several closed periods in specific areas of the Yellow Sea, Bohai Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea are defined in the Summer period. Specific closed periods are determined by the local fisheries departments for the use of set nets.</li> </ul>
<b>GEAR RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The Announcement of Implementing the Minimum Mesh Size System for Permitted Fishing Gear and Interim Fishing Gear" (Effected since 1st Jun.2014).</li> <li>"The Announcement of Forbidden on 13 Gears Includes Double Monolithic Polycystic Dredge Ship by MOA" (Effected since 1 January 2014).</li> </ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibition of finning and weight-to-body no more than 5% regulation.</li> </ul>
<b>PARTICIPATORY RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of fishery administration under the state council was in charge of the approval of fishing license with marine large trawls, purse Seine fishing activities and fishing activities in co-management water and international water. Other fishing licenses were approved by fishery authorities above the county level.</li> </ul>
<b>CAPACITY CONTROL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of the total number of vessels and total horse power.</li> </ul>



### IMPLEMENTING THE APPENDIX II LISTINGS

#### Progress made

- Strengthen Implementation Capacity Building;
- Verification of Inventory Before The Convention;
- Update legislation;
- Widely Advocated Conservation and Management Measures.

#### Current limitations

- Capture production of the shark listed in CITES is very difficult to be assessed;
- Several difficulties in the definition of the very complex supply chain of shark products due to the limited knowledge and expertise for the identification of shark products in international trade: e.g. meat, fins, cartilage, oil, skin, gill rakers, belts, wallets, derivatives for cosmetics/health care and mix of parts from different shark species especially dried fins;
- Lack of user-friendly and low-cost tools and technologies for identify meat, oil, cartilage or their products.

#### Needs

- Carry out stock assessments and marketing and trade assessments at regional level;
- Training courses and workshops on species identification and stock assessment;
- User-friendly and reliable identification tools for CITES-listed shark species and their products to enable timely procedures in the industry chain, especially intensive processed fins and dried gills usually traded internationally and locally in China;
- Encourage international collaboration among export, import and re-export countries and international exchange of information and experience.