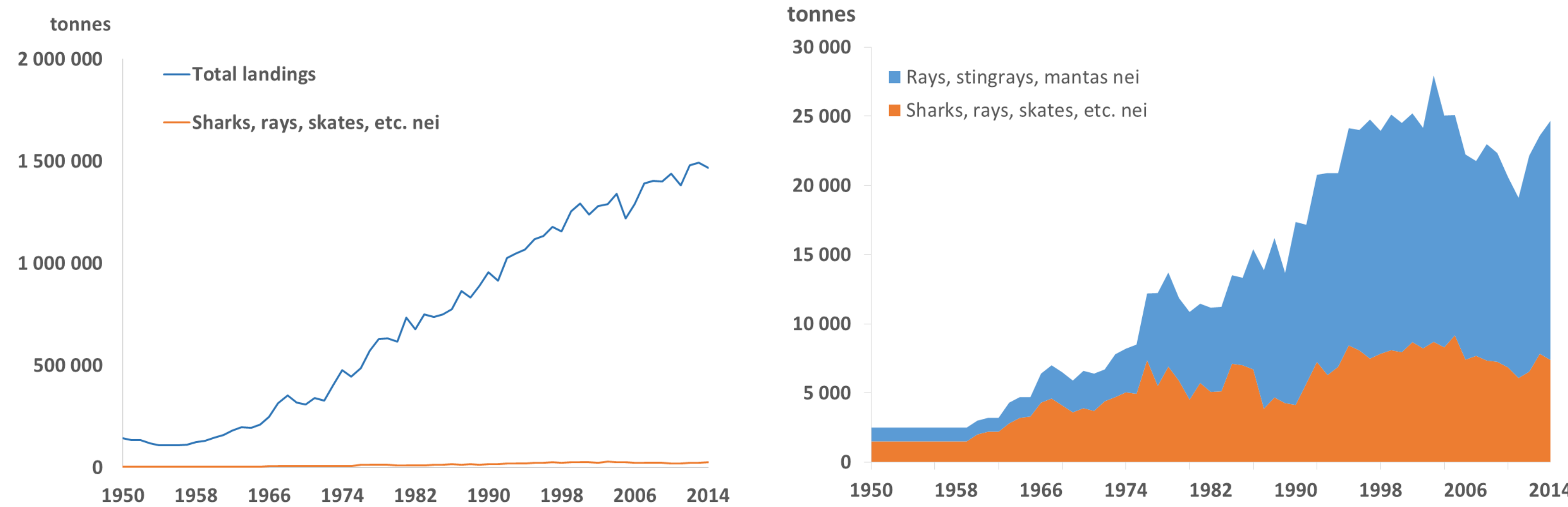




# MALAYSIA



## CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



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

## FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

Commodity (average 2008–2013)	Export		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Rays and skates (Rajidae), fresh or chilled	13	13	100	273
Rays and skates (Rajidae), frozen	2	3	67	152
Shark fins, dried, whether or not salted, etc.	15	155	35	222
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	395	1 860	5 074	8 775
Shark fins, salted and in brine but not dried or smoked	2	40	16	219
Sharks nei, frozen	18	52	51	197
<b>Total shark commodities</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>2 122</b>	<b>5 343</b>	<b>9 837</b>
<b>Total all marine fisheries commodities</b>	<b>273181</b>	<b>802995</b>	<b>411225</b>	<b>868055</b>

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



## FISHERIES AND TRADE

		<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	<i>S. mokarran</i>
FISHING AREAS	National waters		
	International waters		
TYPE OF FISHERIES	Industrial		
	Small-scale		
	Recreational		
TARGET	Target		
	By-catch		
COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE	Domestic market		
	Export		

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES

<b>SPECIES PROHIBITIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaysian government imposed zero quota export on the newly listed sharks and rays effective 14 September 2014.</li> <li>Whale shark and all sawfishes were protected under two Acts namely Fisheries Act 1985; Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999, and International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686).</li> </ul>
<b>SPATIAL RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of breeding and nursery grounds of sharks and rays with big-size anti-trawling artificial reefs (120 new AR sites implemented between 2006 – 2014).</li> <li>Fishing activities not allowed within Marine Parks and Marine Protected Areas (the country has over 50 MPAS, most of them of small size &lt; 100 km<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>Zoning system for fishing fleets established with a view to protect nursery areas and avoid conflict among fishers. Traditional fishing zone (Zone A) was extended from 5 nm to 8 nm from coastline effectively in 2014.</li> </ul>
<b>GEAR RESTRICTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibited use of explosive, poison or pollutant, the use of electric shock, pair trawling and push nets. The locally known 'pukat pari', a drift net with a mesh size of more than 25.4 cm (10 inches), which was once used to catch large sized sharks and rays has been banned since 1990.</li> <li>Commercial gears such as trawlers and purse seine were prohibited to operate within 8 nm from coastline.</li> </ul>
<b>PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finning is prohibited according to Section 8(b) Fisheries Act of 1985. Measure enforced in 2014 (fin-attached regulation).</li> <li>International trade were control under International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686). At present, Malaysia never allowed exportation of any CITES listed sharks, manta rays and sawfishes originated from Malaysia. Zero quotas were applied for export and import.</li> <li>Malaysian government, on May 2014, ban the serving of shark fin soup at all official events.</li> </ul>

## IMPLEMENTING THE APPENDIX II LISTINGS

### Progress made

- Since 2014, managers and enforcement officers have attended trainings with regards to the identification of sharks and rays in China, Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia;
- In 2015, Malaysia enhanced the monitoring of shark landing data at species level extending the program introduced in 2013 in the State of Perak to other sites: State of Sabah (4 sites), Sarawak (1 site) and Perak (2 sites);
- Statistic staff of Department of Fisheries Malaysia have attended trainings on sharks and rays data collection : 3 programs since 2014 conducted by SEAFDEC in Terengganu;
- Enforcement personnel are currently utilizing the new field identification guide for sharks (by PEW) and rays (by Manta Trust) at entry/exit points.

### Current limitations

- Low quality landing data and insufficient biological and ecological information;
- Insufficient socio-economic information and low quality data of fishers and traders;
- Insufficient coordinated networking among managers and enforcement officers;
- Insufficient number of customs officers to enforce law at port of entries;
- Insufficient expertise to identify products and derivative in international trade, in particular in situations where fins and other derivatives are transported in large volume or as mixed shipments without the labelling of individual species.

### Needs

- Collect basic biological, ecological and socio-economic information on relevant shark fisheries and trade;
- Increase number of enforcement staff and train customs officers and all other actors in the supply chain in the use of shark identification tools;
- Promote the use of existing regional wildlife enforcement network in relation to CITES-listed marine species;
- Effective consultation involving stakeholders in research, management and education;
- Financial and technical support by CITES Secretariat/other agencies on data collection and training in collaboration with Regional Fisheries Body such as SEAFDEC.