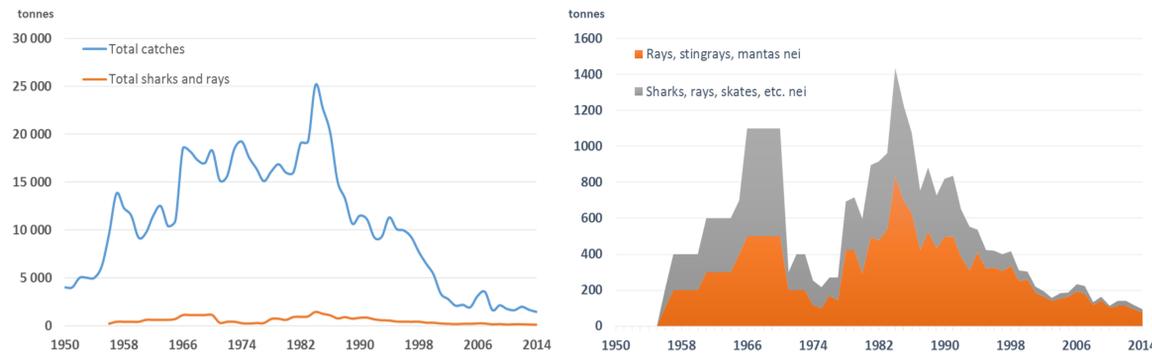




SINGAPORE



CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION



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

FISH TRADE AND COMMODITIES

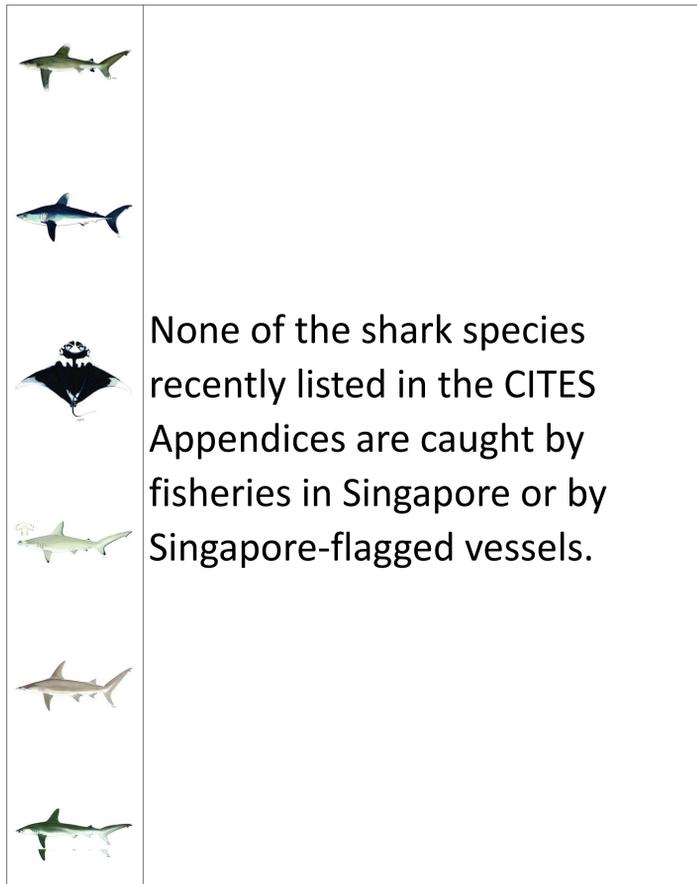
Commodity (average 2008-2013)	Re-export*		Import	
	Tonnes	USD'000	Tonnes	USD'000
Rays and skates (Rajidae), fresh or chilled	137	312	483	566
Rays and skates (Rajidae), frozen	1	4	37	101
Shark fins, dried, whether or not salted, etc.	941	24 394	1 013	29 708
Shark fins, prepared or preserved	133	3 343	320	11 844
Sharks nei, fresh or chilled	0	3	32	26
Sharks nei, frozen	2 807	27 304	3 085	26 828
Total shark commodities	4 020	55 360	4 969	69 075
Total all marine fisheries commodities	60 685	370 884	218 234	1 001 913

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

*Re-export [Pers.comment Ms Janice Yap (Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority)]



FISHERIES AND TRADE



None of the shark species recently listed in the CITES Appendices are caught by fisheries in Singapore or by Singapore-flagged vessels.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

SPECIES PROHIBITIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singapore has no management plan or management measures of relevance to the listed species.
REGULATIONS OF HARVESTING AND TRADE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fisheries Act, the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act and the Wholesome Meat and Fish Act constitute the legal framework for the regulation of harvesting and trade in marine fishery resources, including provisions of relevance for the regulation of trade in the listed species of sharks and manta rays.
PRODUCT FORM RESTRICTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore regulates the import of sharks and shark products through a licensing scheme. Only licensed fish dealers are allowed to import sharks and shark products. For the sharks species listed in CITES, only shipments with proper CITES permits are allowed to be imported or re-exported.

IMPLEMENTING THE APPENDIX II LISTINGS

Needs

- Registration system of licensed exporters (like sturgeon caviar) on CITES website for importing countries to check on legality of the exports;
- Proper labeling system enforced for processed products at the origin/exporting/processing country would help the customs and checkpoint officers at the importing country like Singapore;
- Training materials and workshops, contacts of experts, on the identification of the CITES-listed sharks and rays;
- On surveillance, it would be useful to have some guidelines on how sampling can be done and the methods of identification.