NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2024/134 Geneva, 4 December 2024

CONCERNING:

PANAMA

Consultation with range States on a proposal to transfer the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) from Appendix II to Appendix I

1. This Notification is being published at the request of the Government of Panama.

2. In accordance with Resolution Conf. 8.21 (Rev. CoP16) on *Consultation with range States on proposals to amend Appendices I and II*, the Government of Panama wishes to consult range States.

3. The government of Panama has submitted a proposal for consideration at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to transfer the oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) from Appendix II to Appendix I, based on the criteria adopted in Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, Criterion C.

4. Accordingly, the Government of Panama requests range States to provide any available information on the conservation status (distribution, population size, structure, and trends), and on legal domestic and international trade of specimens, parts, and derivatives, as well as information on illegal trade (seizures and confiscations)

5. All range States are invited to submit their responses to this Notification by **15 December 2024**, directly to the CITES Management Authority of Panama, by email to: cmedina@miambiente.gob.pa; cites_panama@miambiente.gob.pa.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Twentieth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF APPENDICES I AND II

A. Proposal

Transfer of *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Oceanic whitetip shark) from Appendix II to Appendix I in accordance with Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), Annex 1, paragraph C

Qualifying Criteria Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C: *A marked decline in the population size in the wild, which has been either: i) observed as ongoing or as having occurred in the past (but with a potential to resume); or ii) inferred or projected on the basis of any one of the following: – a decrease in area of habitat; – a decrease in quality of habitat; – levels or patterns of exploitation; – a high vulnerability to either intrinsic or extrinsic factors; or – a decreasing recruitment.*

B. Proponent

Panama

C. Supporting statement

The CITES Appendix II-listed oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) is 'Critically Endangered' globally according to the most recent assessment by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN, Rigby et al. 2019). This assessment, based on a time-series of relative abundance throughout its range, and a recent fisheries stock assessment in the Western Central Pacific Ocean show there has been a marked global population decline in the wild of greater than 80% in the last three generations, and indicate that the species is still declining, conclusively meeting the CITES Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C.

The main driver of these declines is overfishing, as this species is caught in pelagic longline, purse seine, and gillnet fishing operations that target tuna. Retention bans for oceanic whitetips have been established by all major tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (tRFMOs), and subsequently the species was listed on Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) I in 2020, and has been fully protected in more than 30 range States.

However, retention of incidentally caught oceanic whitetip sharks continues in some elements of those fisheries, with trade records submitted to CITES showing international trade of questionable legality and sustainability, and the ongoing high value of dried oceanic whitetip fins in East Asia driving substantial illegal international trade (Documents AC32. Inf 3 and SC77 67.1) which threaten the species with extinction.

Further action via a CITES Appendix I listing and associated implementation is clearly justified by the marked and ongoing global decline of this species, ongoing trade pressure, and the species high vulnerability to extrinsic factors given its highly-mobile nature, all of which prevent any sustainable trade in the near future.

1. Taxonomy

1.1 Class: Chondrichthyes

1.2 Order: Carcharhiniformes

1.3 Family: Carcharhinidae

1.4 Genus, species or subspecies, including author and year: *Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey 1861)

1.5 Scientific synonyms: *Pterolamiops longimanus* (Poey, 1861), *Carcharius obtusus* (Garman,1881), *Carcharius insularum* (Zinder, 1904), *Pterolamiops magnipinnis* (Smith, 1958), and *Pterolamiops budkeri* (Fourmanoir, 1961).

1.6 Common names:

English: Oceanic whitetip shark, whitetip, whitetip shark, white-tip shark, and whitetip whaler
French: Requin océanique
Spanish: Tiburón punta blanca oceánico, aletiblanco oceánico, cazón,galano
Afrikaans: Opesee-wittiphaai

Image 1: Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus)*

2. Overview

The oceanic whitetip is a circumtropical, highly migratory, epipelagic shark belonging to the Family Carcharhinidae (Compagno 1984, Ebert et al. 2013). Historical accounts indicate it was abundant and commonly encountered across the globe prior to the commencement of industrial pelagic fishing (Mather & Day 1954, Backus et al.1956, Strasburg 1958, Lineaweaver & Backus 1969, Bass 1973, Compagno 1984, Bonfil et al. 2008). Pelagic longlining, purse seining, and gillnetting for tuna that initiated in the 1950s resulted in substantial oceanic whitetip bycatch, which was mostly retained because the dried fins had value in Southeast Asia (Bonfil et al. 2008, Young & Carlson 2020). The species has very high catchability in these fisheries because of its bold and inquisitive nature (Rigby et al. 2019). It is likely that most caught oceanic whitetips were finned (i.e., their fins were removed, and carcasses dumped at sea), although this practice is now generally illegal and retention and commercialization of whole sharks is standard practice (Bonfil et al. 2008, Worm et al. 2024). Substantial declines in oceanic whitetip catch per unit effort (CPUE) have been recorded in all ocean basins and the most recent IUCN assessment (Rigby et al. 2019) estimates a global decline of > 80% and perhaps as high as 98%, with the species meeting the criteria for 'Critically Endangered' on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species under IUCN Criteria A2bd, and robustly satisfying the CITES Appendix I listing criteria (Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C). All tRFMOs have prohibited retention of oceanic whitetips by contracting parties, which generally applies to their industrial but not always their smaller artisanal fisheries (Young & Carlson 2020). Over 30 countries have fully protected this species (see Section 7.1), limiting Parties' ability to make the required Legal Acquisitions Findings (LAFs) for continued trade. The species is listed on Appendix I of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), covering migratory species that have been assessed as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range, and applicable to all 133 Parties to CMS. Parties to CMS that are a Range State to a migratory species listed in Appendix I are required to strictly protect them, including by prohibiting the taking of such species, with very restricted scope for exceptions. Low volumes of legal trade have been reported by a small number of CITES Parties under the requirements of the inclusion of the species on CITES Appendix II (Annex I), which entered into force in late 2014 (https://trade.cites.org/), but substantial illegal trade is occurring in dried oceanic whitetip fins (AC32. Inf 3.; Young & Carlson 2020; see Section 6.4). It is likely that full cessation of international trade for primarily commercial purposes is required to disincentivize oceanic whitetip retention and allow the populations of the species to recover (Young et al. 2017, Young & Carlson 2020).

3. Species characteristics

3.1 Distribution

The oceanic whitetip shark is distributed worldwide in epipelagic tropical and subtropical waters between 30º North latitude and 35º South latitude (Compagno 1984, Ebert et al. 2013). Its range includes the Western Atlantic Ocean from the U.S.A. to Brazil, the Eastern Atlantic from Portugal to the Gulf of Guinea and possibly the Mediterranean Sea. In the Indo-Pacific, this species is found from the Red Sea and the coast of East Africa to the Pacific coast of Central and South America. Oceanic whitetip sharks are found in the following FAO Areas: 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47, 51, 57, 61, 71, 77, 81 and 87 (Compagno 1984).

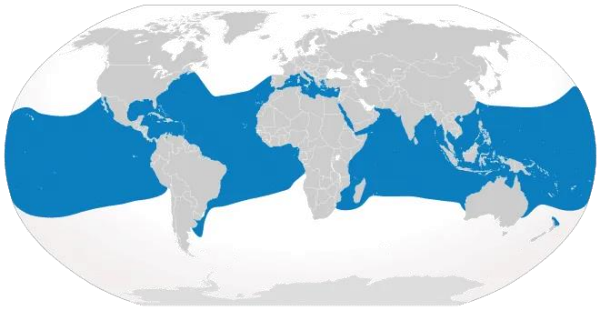

Figure 1: Map showing the known distribution of oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus* (blue).

3.2 Habitat

Oceanic whitetips are usually found offshore in the open ocean, on the outer continental shelf, or around oceanic islands in deep water (Compagno 1984, Ebert et al. 2013), and have been recorded to a depth of over 1,000 m (Howey-Jordan et al. 2013, Howey et al. 2016). The species is found in waters warmer than 20ºC (range 18-28°C), with an average of 15ºC (Compagno 1984).

3.3 Biological Characteristics

Oceanic whitetips are large (up to 325 cm total length) with a late age at first maturity (Southwest Atlantic: approximately 6–7 years for both sexes [Seki et al. 1998; Lessa et al. 1999]; North Pacific: approximately 8.5–8.8 years for females and 6.8–8.9 years for males [Joung et al. 2016]), small litter sizes (1-14, average 6), and long interbirth intervals (a typically biennial reproductive cycle with 10-12 month gestation period [Seki et al. 1998]). They exhibit placental viviparity and litter size is positively correlated with maternal size (Seki et al. 1998). The maximum intrinsic rate of population increase (r_{max}) is estimated to be 0.126 $year^{-1}$ in the Atlantic and 0.135 $year^{-1}$ in the Pacific, considered a low-intermediate productivity among sharks (Cortes 2016). They are highly migratory and don't use coastal nursery areas for parturition: newborn and very young sharks tend to be found in a subset of areas within the distribution of adults, usually closer to the equator (Bonfil et al. 2008). The biological characteristics of oceanic whitetips mean they are highly vulnerable to extrinsic factors, such as fisheries overexploitation.

3.4 Morphological characteristics

This shark is easily recognized by its large rounded first dorsal fin and very long and wide pectoral fins with characteristic irregular white markings on the tips. The head has a short and bluntly rounded nose and small circular eyes with nictitating membranes. The first dorsal fin is very wide with a rounded tip, originating just in front of the rear tips of the pectoral fins. The second dorsal fin originates over or slightly in front of the base of the anal fin. There is a ridge along the back between the first and second dorsal fins. The pectoral fins are very large and elongated, with rounded tips. The irregular white markings on the dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and caudal fins are sometimes accompanied by white mottling on the fins or black markings in young individuals. The body can be greyish bronze to brown. The underside is whitish, with a yellow tinge in some individuals. Whole sharks and unprocessed fins of this species are easily differentiated from all other species because of the rounded shape of the fins and their prominent white markings.

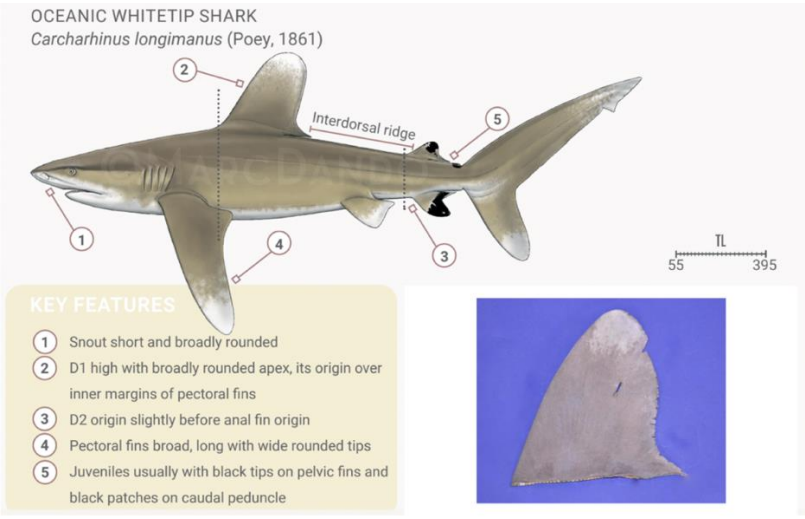

Figure 2: Morphological characteristics of *C. longimanus* (from Jabado & Abercrombie, 2022). Illustrations: © Marc Dando (Wild Nature Press). Bottom right: Dorsal fin showing distinctive rounded apex with mottled white markings (from Abercrombie et al. 2013).

3.5 Role of the species in its ecosystem

Very little is known about the ecological role and importance of any pelagic shark species, although they were once some of the most abundant upper-level predators in this habitat (Bonfil et al. 2008, Young & Carlson 2020). Oceanic whitetips prey on a wide range of species, including tunas, flying fish, mackerel, oarfish, mahi mahi, lancets, squid, and billfish (Compagno 1984, Madigan et al. 2015) and they forage at both epipelagic and mesopelagic depths (Howey-Jordan et al. 2013, Howey et al. 2016). They also scavenge carcasses of larger animals (e.g., whales, Compagno 1984), potentially facilitating sinking large animal carcasses to ocean depths. In both roles as top predators and scavengers, oceanic whitetips contribute to sequestration of atmospheric carbon into the ocean, but this process is probably now greatly diminished by the decline of this and other pelagic predators (Mariani et al. 2020).

4. Status and trends

The oceanic whitetip has most recently been assessed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2018. It is globally listed as 'Critically Endangered' under Criteria A2bd and is considered to have a declining population trend (Rigby et al. 2019).

The global population trend was estimated using a Bayesian state-space tool for trend analysis of abundance indices, building on the approach by Winker et al. (2018). Six data sources were used: (1) standardized catch-per-unit effort (CPUE) in the Northwest Atlantic (Young et al. 2017); (2) standardized CPUE in the Southwest Atlantic (Tolotti et al. 2013); (3) standardized CPUE in Hawaii (Brodziak et al. 2013); (4) stock assessment biomass in the Western Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) (Rice and Harley 2012); (5) updated standardized CPUE in the WCPO (Rice et al. 2015); and, (6) standardized CPUE from the Spanish longline fishery in the Indian Ocean (Ramos-Cartelle et al. 2012). Trends estimated within ocean basins were weighted according to the relative area of each ocean basin to estimate the global trend. The estimated median reduction over 3 generations (61.2 years) was 98–100%, with the highest probability of > 80% reduction (Rigby et al. 2010; https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/39374/2911619).

Pacoureau et al. (2021) used many of the same data sources but different analyses and concluded oceanic whitetips have globally declined ~ 75% from 1990. Together this evidence of global severe marked population size decline in wild, which is ongoing, unquestionably meets the listing criteria (Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C), for the transfer of the species from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I.

4.1 Habitat trends

The habitat of oceanic whitetips is under threat from climate change, including ocean warming, acidification, and deoxygenation. The latter may compress the depth range of pelagic sharks, reducing foraging opportunities and increasing overlap with epipelagic fisheries (Vedor et al. 2021, Kim et al. 2023).

4.2 Population size

There is no global estimate of the total oceanic whitetip population (Rigby et al. 2019).

4.3 Population structure

Population genetic analyses using mitochondrial and nuclear DNA markers are limited by large geographical gaps in sampling, but a recent global study clearly differentiated oceanic whitetip populations in the Western Atlantic from those in the Indo-Pacific (Ruck et al. 2024). Another study showed that the Western Atlantic population was also differentiated from the Eastern Atlantic (Camargo et al. 2013), and there is preliminary evidence of weak structure between the Northwest and Southwest Atlantic (Ruck et al. 2024). More sampling, especially across the Indo-Pacific, and analyses of higher resolution genomic markers is likely to reveal more structure, as tagging and tracking studies show that oceanic whitetips are wide ranging, but individuals repeatedly return to the same locations within ocean basins (Howey-Jordan et al. 2013, Madison et al. 2015).

4.4 Population trends

The population structure of this species is not fully resolved but what is known separates them by ocean basin (Camargo et al. 2013, Ruck et al. 2024). Trends are therefore presented geographically by ocean basin (Section 4.5). When viewed holistically they indicate severe global population declines that are ongoing and which conclusively meet the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C.

4.5 Geographic trends

Declines of this species are generally estimated on an ocean basin scale given their wide movements (e.g., Kohler et al. 1998, Mejuto et al. 2005, Musyl et al. 2011, Filmalter et al. 2012, Howey Jordan et al. 2013) and because the data are drawn from pelagic fisheries operating at the ocean basin scale and reporting to tRFMOs. Trends are therefore reported

from the Eastern Pacific Ocean (managed by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission [IATTC]), Western Central Pacific Ocean (managed by the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission [WCPFC]), the Indian Ocean (managed by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission [IOTC]) and Atlantic Ocean (managed by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna [ICCAT]). The general trend in each basin appears to be large declines occurring from the 1950s to the present (Rigby et al. 2019, Young & Carlson 2020). A trend summary is presented in Figure 3.

4.5.1 Eastern Pacific Ocean

Oceanic whitetip sharks comprised ~ 9% of the estimated annual shark catch in the tropical purse seine fishery from 1993 to 2009 but catch rates declined significantly after 1994, representing an estimated 80–95% population decline (Hall and Roman 2013), therefore meeting the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1: Criteria C.

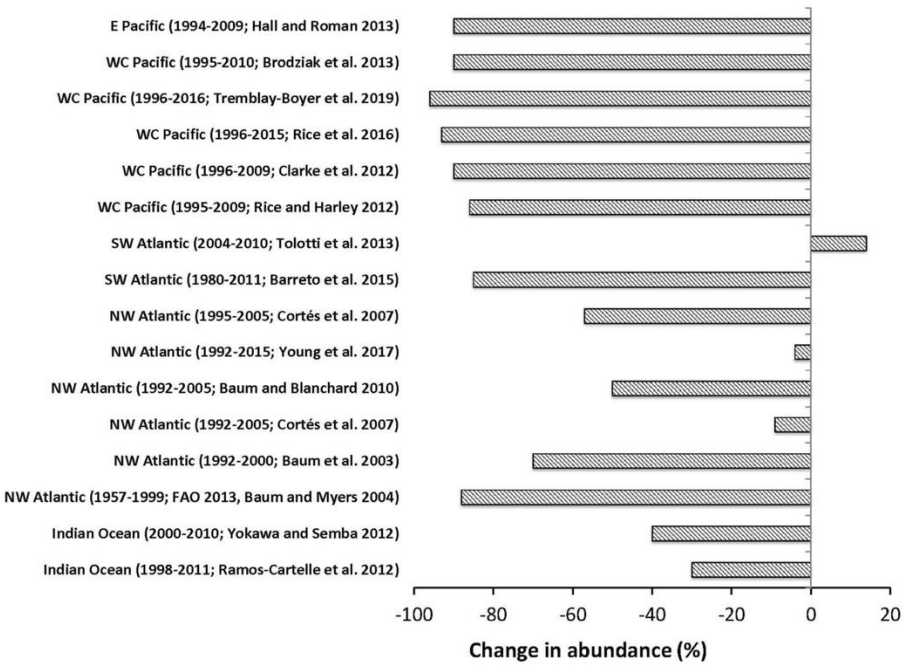

Figure 3: Ocean basin trends over time (from Young & Carlson 2020 and see references therein).

4.5.2 Western Central Pacific Ocean

The Western Central Pacific Ocean is the only region with an oceanic whitetip stock assessment. Oceanic whitetip CPUE in the Hawaii- based pelagic longline fishery declined by 90% from 1995 to 2010, which is especially concerning because they were already fished prior to 1995 (Brodziak et al. 2013). The two regional stock assessments that have been conducted show significant declines in the oceanic whitetip population (Rice and Harley 2012, Tremblay-Boyer et al. 2019). The most recent assessment concluded that the adult biomass is predicted to be below 5% of unfished levels and the population is at risk of extinction in the long-term if current fishing mortality is not reduced (Tremblay-Boyer et al. 2019), therefore meeting the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C. Declining median size was also detected, and adult females are now rarely encountered in equatorial latitudes (Clarke et al. 2011, D'Alberto et al. 2017). In contrast, oceanic whitetips were common and made up close to a third of the shark landings in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean during the 1950s (Strasburg 1958) and adult females were commonly caught along the equator (Bonfil et al. 2008).

4.5.3 Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the most data limited ocean basin for oceanic whitetips but their abundance has likely declined since the 1990s (IOTC 2015). Various fisheries report CPUE declines from 25 to 40% since the late 1990s (Ramos-Cartelle et al. 2012, Yokawa & Semba 2012). Analysis of CPUE trends from the Spanish longline fleet from 1998-2011 was challenging due to infrequent catches (Ramos-Cartelle et al. 2012) but over this 14-year period the annual rates of reduction was 5%, which would be consistent with a reduction of 92.9% over three generation lengths (Rigby et al. 2019). A decline of up to of 90% occurred between the 1980s and 2000s in The Maldives (Anderson & Waheed 1990, Anderson et al. 2011, FAO 2012). The French tuna purse seine fishery operating in the Western Indian Ocean noted a decline in Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) with oceanic whitetips present from 20% in the mid 1980s–1990s to below

10% from 2005 to 2014 (Tolotti et al. 2015). Jabado et al. (2017) inferred declines of > 80% in the last 3 generations for the Arabian Seas, therefore meeting the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C.

4.5.4 Atlantic Ocean

Observer data from the U.S. Northwest Atlantic Pelagic Longline Fishery from 1992 to 2015 indicated a large decline from the 1990s to the 2000s, and a relatively stable trend or ~ 4% decline per year since then (Young et al. 2017). Further back, a 99.9% decrease in abundance in oceanic whitetips in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico from the mid-1950s to late 1990s was estimated using logbook (1950s) and observer (1990s) data from pelagic tuna longline fisheries (Baum & Myers 2004). The magnitude of this decline has been questioned because of differences in fishing gear and depth between these fishing operations (Burgess et al. 2005). Reanalysis of these data accounting for some of these biases suggest a decline of ~ 88% over this period (FAO 2012), therefore meeting the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C.

There are fewer data from the South Atlantic but in general fishing pressure on sharks in considered to be higher and fisheries governance weaker there than in the North Atlantic (Pacoureau et al. 2023). Analyses of fisheries data from 1980 to 2011 in the Southwest Atlantic indicate an 85% decline in oceanic whitetips (Barreto et al. 2015 but see Young et al. 2017). The Government of Brazil estimated that the oceanic whitetip population potentially declined by up to 79% (ICMBio 2014), therefore meeting the Appendix I listing criteria under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) Annex 1, paragraph C. Tolotti et al. (2013) showed a slight increase in CPUE over a short period (2004-2010) in this region, but this may reflect changes in fishing practices.

In the Eastern Atlantic, Domingo et al. (2007) recorded a CPUE in the Gulf of Guinea that was an order of magnitude lower than what was recorded by Castro & Mejuto (1995) in this same area in 1993.

5. Threats

The primary threat to oceanic whitetip sharks is overfishing by industrial and artisanal fisheries (Burns et al. 2023), which is largely driven by the value of their dried fins in international trade (wholesale price of $45-85 USD kg^{-1} in 1997-2003, Clarke 2004). This species is no longer a target of industrial fisheries and is required to be released if taken as bycatch, but the value of fins and ease of storage (i.e., without refrigeration or preservatives) encourages illegal retention and international trade (see Section 6.4).

6. Utilization and trade

Overview

International trade of oceanic whitetip sharks has occurred for decades, with the most trade information existing for their fins, which are used in the Southeast Asian delicacy shark fin soup (Clarke et al. 2006). Fin importers from the world's largest dried seafood hub, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (hereafter referred to as Hong Kong SAR), use the trade name 'Liu Jiu' for oceanic whitetip fins. Liu Jiu represented approximately 1.8% of the Hong Kong SAR shark fin market from 1999 to 2001 and equated to ~700,000 oceanic whitetip sharks (range: 200,000–1,200,000 individuals), with a median biomass of around 21,000 metric tons (range 9,000–48,000 mt), traded annually (Clarke et al. 2006). As summarized throughout this section a significant level of illegal and unsustainable trade in the species continues to this day.

6.1 National utilization

Artisanal catch of oceanic whitetips occurs in several countries and their meat is used or sold for local consumption (Dermawan et al. 2013, Martinez-Ortiz et al. 2015, Arauz 2017, Ruiz-Abierno et al. 2021). Oceanic whitetips are generally a small fraction of overall domestic fisheries capture production given their rarity.

6.2 Legal trade

As documented in AC32 Doc. 14.2, ongoing trade in low levels of oceanic whitetip shark fins have been reported to CITES since the Cop16 Appendix II listing entered into force. After nearly 10 years of being included on Appendix II, Yemen, Oman, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Indonesia, India and Colombia have been by far the greatest traders in the species reporting to CITES; however, concerns remain on the true legality or sustainability of that trade given the species conservation status (see Section 4.4) and legal acquisition given that these countries are Parties to CMS or Contracting Parties to tRMFOs that prohibit this species retention when caught (see Section 7.2).

Indeed, these issues were highlighted when the oceanic whitetip shark was subject to Review of Significant Trade action post CITES CoP19, with zero commercial export quotas committed to or imposed for all CITES Parties included in the Review of Significant Trade process for the species (AC33 Doc 14.3 - Colombia, Kenya, Senegal, Oman and Yemen),

strongly demonstrating that ongoing sustainable trade is not possible, and further supporting the justification for its transfer to Appendix I.

AC32 Doc. 14.2 Annex 1

Taxon	Term	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	IUCN status	Contextual information	Exporters	RS	% trade by source
Carcharhiniformes: Carcharhinidae												
Carcharhinus falciformis	bodies	kg	22998.5	69461	460390.5	180	4094	VU (↓) (2015)	Listed at CoP17; CITES suspension (DJ(2011-present),DM(2018),GD(2016-present),GN(2013-present),GW(2016-2018),LR(2016-present),MR(2004-2019),SB(2019),SO(2004-present),ST(2016-2017,2022-present))	CR(71.8%), LK(9.7%), SV(5.2%), ID(4.9%), MX(2.1%), OM(1.9%), GT(1.7%), EC(1.5%), YE(0.4%), PE(0.3%), NI(0.2%), HS(0.2%), KE(0.2%), KR*(0.1%)	110	W(34%); X(0.1%); -(65.8%)
	fins		3	2740	65043	346.4	16616					
		kg	42501.9	45807.4	203374.1	145026.3	185651.5					
	live		0	0	0	0	18					
		kg	0	1350	0	0	0					
	meat	kg	0	8520	465546.5	377000	657000.3					
	skins		0	497	133	0	5000					
		kg	792.3	11184	213716.9	181123.6	77792.8					
Carcharhinus longimanus	fins		8	10	500	0	0	CR (↓) (2018)	Listed at CoP16	YE*(51.9%), OM(30.5%), LK(5.4%), SC(3.5%), CO(3.4%), IN(2.4%), SN*(1.5%), KE*(1.1%), ID*(0.1%)	40	W(100%)
		kg	671.3	1170	1887.6	4317	17370.9					

Figure 4: Ongoing trade in Oceanic whitetip sharks reported to CITES post Appendix II listing (lower portion of the table) – from AC32 Doc. 14.2 Annex 1

Additionally, there is direct and indirect evidence of ongoing and robust illegal trade in oceanic whitetip fins. An effectively implemented Appendix I listing would eliminate international trade for primarily commercial purposes of this critically endangered species and thus remove the key driver underpinning the species' decline: the retention of this species for its fins for the export market. Appendix I listing would also better align with the international and national legal protections afforded to this species that virtually all range states are obligated to follow (see Section 7).

6.3 Parts and derivatives in trade

The primary parts and derivatives of oceanic whitetip in trade are meat, whole sharks, dressed carcasses (carcasses with head, tail, and fins removed), and dried fins (wet frozen, dried unprocessed, and processed; Young & Carlson 2020). All products other than meat and processed fins can be identified in seconds using visually obvious morphological characters (see Figure 1 and associated references). Meat and processed fins can be identified using laboratory-based DNA barcoding techniques (Cardeñosa et al. 2022) and PCR tests that can applied in port settings (e.g., Cardeñosa et al. 2018).

6.4 Illegal trade

Direct evidence of recent illegal trade of oceanic whitetips has come from product seizures made in Hong Kong SAR and the U.S.A. (https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-AC32-Inf-03.pdf) along with Ecuador (Bonaccorso et al. 2021). Most of these involve dried unprocessed fins visually identified by border control personnel and seized because the consignment was not accompanied by CITES export permits from the originating Party. From September 2014 to 2021, 5,231.2 kg of oceanic whitetip fins were confiscated by the Hong Kong Agriculture Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) upon entry into Hong Kong SAR through one of 23 inspection points. The country of origin included Colombia, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, India, Kenya, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Somalia, Morrocco, and Guyana. Since 2016, 4 seizures of oceanic whitetip fins being transshipped through U.S. ports have been made, with the countries of origin including Mexico and Panama, and China and Indonesia as the destinations. The case in Ecuador involved 188 whole oceanic whitetips found onboard the Fu Yuan Yu Leng 999, a Chinese flagged industrial fishing vessel, in 2017 (Bonaccorso et al. 2021). The vessel owners and crew were successfully prosecuted under Ecuadorian law that prohibits the unauthorized possession and transport of protected species and trespassing into the Galápagos Marine Reserve without authorization.

Indirect evidence of substantial illegal trade of oceanic whitetip shark fins stems from a recent fin market survey in Hong Kong SAR (2014-2021). A low level of international trade has been reported to CITES since the Appendix II listing entered into force: from 2014-2021, 31.5 metric tonnes of oceanic whitetip fins were imported by China (97% Hong Kong SAR, 3% Taiwan Province of China) from only 4 exporters (Yemen, Oman, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, Colombia; https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-AC32-Inf-03.pdf). From 2014-2021 Hong Kong SAR imported 22,483

metric tonnes of dried shark fins (Stan Shea, Bloom Association, Hong Kong pers comm), which means that legally imported oceanic whitetips were only ~ 0.014% of the total imports (i.e. 30.6 t/22,483t).

Over this same period, random monthly sampling and DNA-based identification of fin-trimmings in the Hong Kong SAR retail market -- which are a byproduct of fin processing thought to represent recent (< 1 year) imports -- found that oceanic whitetips were relatively common (Cardeñosa et al. 2022). The fin trimmings provide an index of species presence over time, with the species contribution to trimmings considered to be proportional to the number and volume of fins of that species that are imported within the last year (Fields et al. 2017, Cardeñosa et al. 2022). Updating from Cardeñosa et al. 2022, oceanic whitetips averaged 0.71% (range 0.22-1.37%) of all trimmings sampled per year and were detected in from 2.5-10% of monthly sampling events, with a stable trend over time (Figure 4). This is incongruent with the very small legal volumes that were reported (i.e., ~ 0.014% of total fin imports by weight) and is evidence of substantial illegal trade into Hong Kong SAR. Oceanic whitetip fins are highly distinctive and easily sorted by traders into a specific trade category (Liu Jiu), thus likely fueling enough clandestine illegal trade to maintain a robust presence of this species in the Hong Kong SAR fin market since 2014.

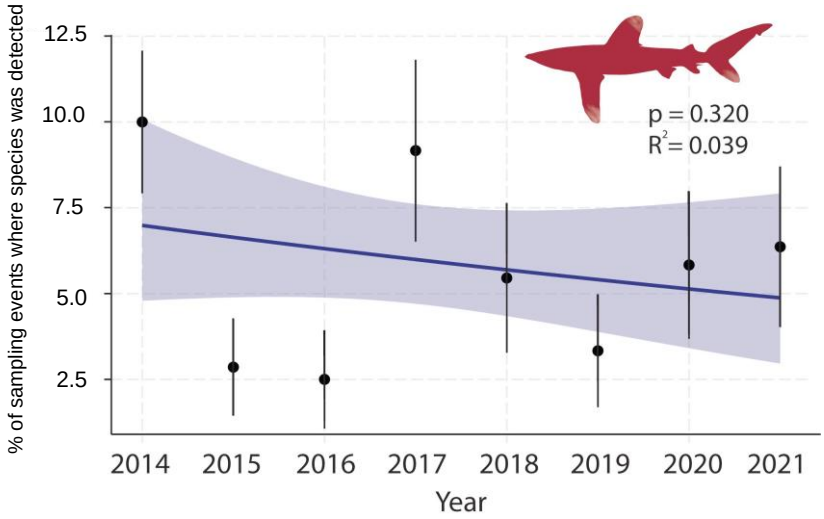

Figure 5: The annual incidence (i.e., percentage of sampling events where *C. longimanus* was detected) in the Hong Kong SAR retail dried seafood market from 2014-2021. Incidence is the percentage of retail vendor visits per month in which this species was detected at least once (out of 40 randomly selected fin trimmings from two bags of trimmings purchased from each vendor, 10 vendors per month; see Cardeñosa et al. 2022 for more detailed methods). The raw mean (+/- S.E.) for each year is shown, along with the predicted probability of incidence by year (line with blue shading representing 95% C.I.). Year had no significant effect on predicted incidence (i.e. incidence was stable over time).

6.5 Actual or potential trade impacts

It is clear that the international trade in shark fins continues to be the ultimate driver of unsustainable fishing that has caused the decline of this species (Young & Carlson 2020). Retention bans across all major tRFMOs, via the species CMS Appendix I listing and in many national jurisdictions should encourage live release of oceanic whitetips, which are often alive when caught and survive when released (Musyl et al. 2011, Hutchinson & Bigelow 2019, Sabarros et al. 2023).

However, as documented in section 6.2 legal trade has continued despite concerns highlighted in the RST process on the sustainability and legality of that trade, as documented in the Standing Committee document SC77 67.1: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/SC/77/agenda/E-SC77-67-01.pdf

Document SC77 67.1 also contains an analysis that indicates that, from the studies documented in section 6.4, as many as 36,216 individual oceanic whitetip sharks were traded illegally through Hong Kong SAR during the three years from 2015-2017, compared with only ~11,815 individuals accounted for in the CITES trade database over this period.

This level of legal and illegal trade in a Critically Endangered species that has been subject to declines of >80% in the last three generations and is still declining, is clearly of great concern and fully justifies the transfer of the species to CITES Appendix I, to reduce trade pressure to the lowest level possible.

7. Legal instruments

Oceanic whitetips are fully protected in 30 national or territorial jurisdictions and the European Union (EU), either specifically or as part of general prohibition on the targeting and commercialization of sharks. Moreover, retention of oceanic whitetips is prohibited by all tRMFOs that have jurisdiction across its global range (Young & Carlson 2020), which means every tRFMO contracting party is obligated to ensure that fisheries governed under these agreements comply with this prohibition.

7.1 National

Australia: September 2014, Negative Non-Detriment Finding (NDF) - no harvest permitted, any harvest of this species would be considered detrimental to its survival. In 2017 the NDF was revisited, and it was concluded that no new information was available. The NDF process will only be conducted again when new data become available.

The Bahamas: 2011, Prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. S.I. No.64 of 2011.

Belize: 22 July 2011, Belize flagged fishing vessels operating on the high seas shall prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip shark in any fishery. Owners/operators/masters shall ensure that catches of oceanic whitetip sharks are promptly released unharmed, to the extent practicable when brought alongside their vessel. Conservation of oceanic whitetip sharks. Issued in accordance with Part II 3 (1)(f) and Part VII 19(1)(2) of the Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2003 - FVC-009-2011.

British Virgin Islands: S.I. No. 64 of 2011 prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across the entire Exclusive Economic Zone.

Cabo Verde: April 2016, Prohibition throughout Cape Verde's EEZ of fishing, detention on board, transshipment, landing, storage, sale or supply of part or all of the remains of oceanic whitetip sharks.

Cayman Islands: Sharks are protected under the National Conservation Act (2013, in force since 2015) because of their socio-economic and ecological benefits to the islands. In the Cayman Islands, it is illegal to “take” any shark within coastal or offshore waters.

Colombia: Decree 281 of 18 March 2021 issued by the Ministry of Environment of Colombia (“Environmental Plan for the protection and conservation of sharks, marine rays, and chimaeras of Colombia”) transferred management of Chondrichthyans by changing them from a fishery resource to a hydrobiological resource, thereby prohibiting commercial use of those species and transferring its management to the government’s environmental sector. Use of bycatch is permitted for local consumption and subsistence is permitted.

Cook Islands: The Cook Islands declared their waters a shark sanctuary (no targeted catch and commercialization of sharks) on December 12, 2012. The shark sanctuary is established by regulations under the Marine Resources Act (2005).

Dominican Republic: July 2017, Prohibits the catch and trade of all species of sharks, as well as their products and derivatives, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. Resolution No. 0023/2017.

Egypt: 2005, Shark fishing is prohibited throughout Egyptian Red Sea territorial waters to 12 miles from the shore, as is the commercial sale of sharks throughout the country.

EU: No retention, transshipment or landing of oceanic whitetips allowed in any fishery.

Federated States of Micronesia: No. 18-134, C.D.1, C.D.2; C.B. 19-86 (2015) prohibits shark fishing throughout the EEZ.

French Polynesia: Order No. 396 of 28 April 2006 lists sharks as protected species in category B and amending the environmental code of French Polynesia.

Honduras: 2010, Prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. Agreement No. 002– 2010. Subsequent modification allows for the possession and commercialization of sharks taken as bycatch.

India: 6 February 2015, Notification No. 110 (RE-2013)2009-2014, Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. SI. No. 31A, which prohibits of the export of shark fins of any species.

Republic of Indonesia: 30 November 2014, Indonesia’s Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries prohibited the export of oceanic whitetips from Indonesia, which has been repeatedly extended under Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulations: No. 59/PERMEN-KP/2014; No. 34/PERMEN-KP/2015; No. 48/PERMEN- KP/2016, and No. 5/PERMEN-KP/2018, and

Israel: 1980, All elasmobranchs are protected in Israeli waters (all shark fishing and finning illegal).

Kiribati: The Shark Sanctuary Regulations 2015 made under the Fisheries Act No. 6 of 2010 prohibit killing, retention, possession, and commercialization of all sharks.

Kuwait: 2008, Shark fishing is prohibited for all species except graceful shark and grey sharpnose shark.

Malaysia: 17 July 2019 Oceanic whitetip sharks gain country-wide protection under the Federal Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999, Fisheries Act 1985. As per the regulation, no person shall fish for, disturb, harass, catch, kill, take, possess, sell, buy, export or transport any of the specified protected species except with written permission from Malaysia's Director-General of Fisheries.

The Maldives: March 2010, Prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. (1) NO: FA_D2/29/2009/212.

Marshall Islands: Bill No. 100ND1 (2011) prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone.

New Caledonia: No. 2013-1007/GNC prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone.

New Zealand: Fully protected throughout NZ waters under the Wildlife Act 1978 (Wildlife Oceanic Whitetip Shark Order 2012) since 3 January 2013.

Palau: 14 October 2009, Prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. Senate Bill No. 8-105.

Philippines: All shark and ray species listed on CITES Appendix II are automatically subject to national prohibitions under The Philippines Fisheries Code RA10654, Sec 102.

Samoa: 1 March 2018, Prohibits commercial fishing and the trade, possession, and export products of all shark species, across entire Exclusive Economic Zone. Prime Ministerial Declaration.

South Africa: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery - species is prohibited.

Sri Lanka: No person engaged in fishing operations in high seas shall transship, land, store, sell or offer for sale any oceanic whitetip shark. Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act 1996, No. 2 of 1996. 2016-02-17(Section 61(1)(t).).

United Arab Emirates: September 2014, fully protected in United Arab Emirates' waters. March 2019, The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCAE) issued Ministerial Resolution No. 43 of 2019, prohibiting the import and re-export of shark fins whether fresh, frozen, dried, salted, smoked, canned, or in any other form.

United States of America: The oceanic whitetip is designated as ''Threatened'' under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), requiring the species to be the subject of a recovery plan. As of January 3, 2024, NOAA Fisheries announced a final rule to prohibit commercial and recreational retention of oceanic whitetip sharks in all U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea by adding this species to the highly migratory species prohibited shark species group.

7.2 International

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC); (2011) Resolution C-11-10 on the conservation of oceanic whitetip sharks caught in association with fisheries in the Antigua Convention Area prohibits retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in the fisheries covered by the Antigua Convention. It is required that all oceanic whitetip sharks are released unharmed if possible (Res. C-11-10; entered into force 1st January 2012).

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC); (2012) Conservation Management Measure (CMM) 2011-04 prohibits vessels flying their flag and vessels under charter arrangements to the CMM from retaining onboard, transshipping, storing on a fishing vessel, or landing any oceanic whitetip shark, in whole or in part, in the fisheries covered by the Convention. WCPFC also adopted a CMM 2014-05 (effective July 2015) that requires each national fleet to choose either banning wire leaders or banning the use of shark lines (CMM 2011-04; entered into force 1st January 2013).

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT); (2010) Recommendation 10-07 specifically prohibits the retention, transshipping, landing, storing, selling, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks in any fishery (ICCAT Rec-10-07; entered into force 14th June 2011).

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC); (2013) Resolution 13/06 on a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries, it is prohibited as an interim pilot measure to retain onboard, transship, land or store any part of whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks with exceptions for artisanal fisheries fishing in their EEZ for local consumption and for collection of biological samples (IOTC-2015-SC18[E]). Oceanic whitetips shall, when possible, be promptly released unharmed.

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT); Adopted the Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs. This resulted in the oceanic whitetip being afforded the same prohibitions as in the other tRFMOs.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS); In 2020, the oceanic whitetip shark was listed in CMS Appendix I and was subject to further decisions in 2024 (CMS Decisions 14.114 – 14.116 Implementation of the CMS Appendix I Listing for the Oceanic Whitetip Shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*)). CMS Parties that are a Range State to a migratory species listed in CMS Appendix I are required to endeavour to strictly protect them by: prohibiting the taking of such species, with very restricted scope for exceptions; conserving and where appropriate restoring their habitats; preventing, removing or mitigating obstacles to their migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them.

Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW); In 2023, Parties to the SPAW Protocol (under the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region) agreed to up-list the oceanic whitetip shark from Annex III, declaring that it should be managed, to Annex II that dictates the species should be strictly protected.

8. Species management

8.1 Management measures

The oceanic whitetip shark is protected in 30 national or territorial jurisdictions and the European Union, either specifically or as part of general prohibition on the targeting and commercialization of sharks (Section 7.). Additionally, the species is prohibited by all tRMFOs that have jurisdiction across its global range but lacks sufficient enforcement. An Appendix I listing will help this wide range of countries implement and enforce their domestic protections and international obligations for oceanic whitetip sharks by adding extra monitoring for illegal trade in this species, via the CITES process.

8.2 Population monitoring

Oceanic whitetip populations are monitored through fisheries dependent catch logs and observer programs associated with national and tRFMO reporting, which provide information on catch per unit effort (relative abundance) and in some cases size structure (reviewed in Young & Carlson 2020). Data collected by the WCPFC have been used in stock assessments (e.g., Rice & Harley 2012, Tremblay-Boyer et al. 2019). There are currently no fisheries independent time-series of oceanic whitetip abundance, but some are in development, facilitated by the ability to identify individual sharks from their fin markings (Shawky & De Maddalena, 2024).

8.3 Control measures

N/A

8.4 Captive breeding and artificial propagation

N/A

8.5 Habitat conservation

Their habitat requirements (open ocean) cannot be replicated except by very large, well-financed public aquaria. Habitat destruction is not considered a major threat to oceanic whitetips but may increasingly become so due to the impacts of climate change on warming ocean temperatures.

9. Information on similar species

Oceanic whitetip sharks are the only truly oceanic shark in the Family Carcharhinidae and there are no species with a similar morphology and ecological niche. Oceanic whitetip shark fins, because of their shape and coloring, are easily

visually identifiable from other species of sharks (Figure 2.) – with a range of visual ID tools available to assist Governments in visually identifying traded fins of the species: https://citessharks.org/visual-identification-tools. Rapid DNA testing to distinguish between Oceanic whitetip shark meat from other species already exists and is in use by Governments around the world. Governments have used these tools in their implementation of the Appendix II listing, therefore transferring the species to Appendix I would require no new tools to be developed.

10. Consultations

See Annex II

11. Additional remarks

N/A

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Annexes (not for translation):

Annex I. Range states for *Carcharhinus longimanus – to be completed post range state consultation*

CITES Party	Range State	Support Indicated (Yes/No/Undecided/No objection)	Summary of Information Provided
Angola	**Y**		
Antigua and Barbuda	**Y**		
Argentina	**Y**		
Australia	**Y**		
Bahamas			

Bahrain			
Bangladesh	**Y**		
Barbados			
Belize			
Benin	**Y**		
Brazil	**Y**		
Brunei			
Cabo Verde	**Y**		
Cambodia			
Cameroon	**Y**		
Canada			
Chile	**Y**		
People's Republic of China			
Colombia			
Comoros			
Congo (Brazzaville)	**Y**		
Cook Islands	**Y**		
Costa Rica	**Y**		
Cuba	**Y**		
Côte d'Ivoire	**Y**		
DPR Korea			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	**Y**		
Djibouti	**Y**		
Dominica			
Dominican Republic	**Y**		
Ecuador	**Y**		
Egypt	**Y**		
El Salvador			
Equatorial Guinea	**Y**		
Eritrea	**Y**		
Fiji	**Y**		
France	**Y**		
Gabon	**Y**		
Gambia	**Y**		
Ghana	**Y**		
Grenada			
Guatemala			
Guinea	**Y**		
Guinea-Bissau	**Y**		
Guyana			
Honduras	**Y**		
India	**Y**		
Indonesia			
Iraq	**Y**		
Iran	**Y**		
Israel	**Y**		
Jamaica			
Japan			

Jordan	**Y**		
Kenya	**Y**		
Kiribati			
Kuwait			
Liberia	**Y**		
Madagascar	**Y**		
Malaysia			
Maldives	**Y**		
Marshall Islands			
Mauritania	**Y**		
Mauritius	**Y**		
Mexico			
Federated States of Micronesia			
Morocco	**Y**		
Mozambique	**Y**		
Myanmar			
Namibia			
Netherlands	**Y**		
New Zealand	**Y**		
Nicaragua			
Nigeria			
Oman			
Pakistan	**Y**		
Palau	**Y**		
Panama	**Y**		
Papua New Guinea			
Peru	**Y**		
Philippines	**Y**		
Portugal	**Y**		
Qatar			
Republic of Korea			
Saint Kitts and Nevis			
Saint Lucia			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
Samoa	**Y**		
Saudi Arabia	**Y**		
Senegal	**Y**		
Seychelles	**Y**		
Sierra Leone			
Singapore			
Solomon Islands			
Somalia	**Y**		
South Africa	**Y**		
Sudan			
Sri Lanka	**Y**		
Suriname			
Thailand			
Togo	**Y**		
Tonga			

Trinidad and Tobago	**Y**		
United Arab Emirates	**Y**		
United Kingdom	**Y**		
Spain	**Y**		
United Republic of Tanzania	**Y**		
United States of America	**N**		
Uruguay	**Y**		
Vanuatu			
Venezuela			
Viet Nam			
Yemen	**Y**		

Annex II. CITES Trade Database summary of *C. longimanus* from 2014-2022 (accessed 25th August 2024)

Year	App	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Importer reported quantity	Exporter reported quantity	Term	Unit	Purpose	Source
2014	II	ET	AE	YE		3	fins		T	W
2014	II	SG	LK		451	451	fins	kg	T	W
2014	II	US	KY			100	specimens		S	W
2015	II	HK	SG	LK	745.6	1153	fins	kg	T	W
2015	II	HK	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2015	II	OM	AE	YE		3	fins		E	W
2015	II	PH	US	FJ		4	fins		E	W
2015	II	SG	LK		872	872	fins	kg	T	W
2015	II	US	BB		2		specimens	ml	S	W
2015	II	US	BB			4	specimens		S	W
2015	II	US	HK	FJ	4		fins		E	W
2015	II	XX	EC			9	fins		T	W
2016	II	DO	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2016	II	FJ	US	FJ		8	fins		Q	W
2016	II	HK	IN			1431	fins	kg	T	W
2016	II	HK	SG	XX	1200	1200	fins	kg	T	O
2016	II	LK	MV	LK	4		fins		E	W
2016	II	LK	ZA	LK	4	4	fins		E	W
2016	II	MV	LK			4	fins		E	W
2016	II	MV	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2016	II	PE	CR		4		fins		E	W
2016	II	SN	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2016	II	SN	US	XX	1	1	fins		L	I
2016	II	US	DO	US	4		fins		Q	W
2016	II	US	FJ		4		fins		Q	W
2016	II	US	LK	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2016	II	US	SN	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2016	II	US	SN	US		4	fins		S	W

2016	II	US	ZA	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2016	II	ZA	LK		4	4	fins		E	W
2016	II	ZA	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	AU	US	PG		30	specimens		S	W
2017	II	CV	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	FJ	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	FJ	US		4		fins		Q	W
2017	II	HK	IN			660	fins	kg	T	W
2017	II	HK	SC		11.3	11.3	fins	kg	T	W
2017	II	HK	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	MR	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	PH	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2017	II	SV	CR			4	specimens	g	S	W
2017	II	US	BS		50		specimens	g	S	I
2017	II	US	BS		150		specimens	ml	S	I
2017	II	US	FJ		4		fins		S	W
2017	II	US	HK	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2017	II	US	MR	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2017	II	US	PH	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2017	II	US	SN	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2018	II	AE	OM		6		fins		E	W
2018	II	BD	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	BJ	SN	XX		1	fins		S	W
2018	II	CI	GN	BJ	1		fins		S	W
2018	II	CN	OM			200	fins	kg	T	W
2018	II	CN	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	W
2018	II	CN	US	XX	4		fins		Q	O
2018	II	FJ	XX		4		fins		Q	W
2018	II	GB	EC			50	specimens		S	W
2018	II	GN	CI	BJ		1	fins		S	W
2018	II	HK	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	HK	YE			970	fins	kg	T	W
2018	II	LK	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	OM	US	XX	1	1	fins		L	I
2018	II	PH	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	TW	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	US	BD	FJ	4		fins		Q	O
2018	II	US	CN	XX		4	fins		Q	O
2018	II	US	FJ		4		fins		Q	O
2018	II	US	FJ			4	fins		Q	W
2018	II	US	HK	FJ	4		fins		Q	W
2018	II	US	HK	FJ	4		fins		S	O
2018	II	US	LK	FJ	4		fins		Q	O
2018	II	US	TW	FJ	4		fins		E	O
2018	II	US	ZA	FJ	4		fins		Q	O
2018	II	ZA	US	FJ		4	fins		Q	O
2019	II	AE	KE	KE		6	fins		E	W
2019	II	AE	KE	OM	6		fins		E	W

2019	II	AE	MV	OM	6		fins		E	W
2019	II	CI	SN	HS		1	fins	kg	E	I
2019	II	CN	OM			483	fins	kg	T	W
2019	II	CN	SN	HS		1288	fins	kg	T	X
2019	II	HK	OM		1737.6	1400	fins	kg	T	W
2019	II	HK	OM			500	fins		T	W
2019	II	HK	SN		150		fins	kg	T	W
2019	II	KE	AE	OM		6	fins		E	W
2019	II	MV	AE	OM		6	fins		E	W
2019	II	SN	CI			1	fins	kg	E	I
2019	II	TO	AE	OM		6	fins		E	W
2019	II	US	MX		25		fins	kg	T	I
2019	II	US	VN	FJ	4		fins	No. of specimens	Q	O
2019	II	VN	US	FJ		4	fins	No. of specimens	Q	W
2019	II	VN	US		4		fins		Q	O
2020	II	AE	HK	OM	6		fins	No. of specimens	E	W
2020	II	AE	TO	OM	6		fins	No. of specimens	E	W
2020	II	AU	FR	MG		1	bones	No. of specimens	T	O
2020	II	AU	FR			1	bones	No. of specimens	T	O
2020	II	AU	SB		0.2		bones	kg	P	W
2020	II	CN	SN	HS		957	fins	kg	T	X
2020	II	HK	AE	OM	6	6	fins	No. of specimens	E	W
2020	II	HK	LK		1138.1	1500	fins	kg	T	W
2020	II	HK	OM		600	370	fins	kg	T	W
2020	II	HK	SC			72	fins	kg	T	W
2020	II	HK	YE			1500	fins	kg	T	W
2020	II	MA	AE	OM		6	fins	No. of specimens	E	W
2020	II	TW	SC			875	fins	kg	T	W
2020	II	US	CU			142	specimens		S	W
2021	II	CN	KE			315	fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	CN	SN	HS		674.4	fins	kg	T	X
2021	II	FR	CH	XX	1	1	teeth	No. of specimens	T	O
2021	II	GB	ID			0.05	fins	kg	S	W
2021	II	GH	BJ			18	specimens		T	W
2021	II	GH	SN	HS		18	specimens	kg	S	X
2021	II	HK	CO		931		fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	ID	XX	378.9		fins	kg	T	O
2021	II	HK	ID		754.1		fins	kg	T	O
2021	II	HK	ID		32.6		fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	ID			1862	fins		T	O

2021	II	HK	KE	XX	35.94		fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	OM		4601.1	5220	fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	SG	LK		149.3	fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	SG	XX		100	fins	kg	T	O
2021	II	HK	SN		270		fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	HK	YE		2899.3	11835.85	fins	kg	T	W
2021	II	US	EC		14		fins	kg	T	I
2021	II	US	VE		11		swim bladders	kg	T	I
2022	II	CN	SG	YE		54.3	fins	kg	T	W
2022	II	CN	SN	HS		1758.2	fin (dried)	kg	T	X
2022	II	HK	AE	YE	130		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	ID		206		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	OM		3333.45		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	OM			5409	fins	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	SC		123		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	SN		700		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	HK	YE		1525.6		fin (dried)	kg	T	W
2022	II	SG	PG		9.59	28.76	fins	kg	T	W
2022	II	US	CU		100		fins	cm2	S	W