The Regional Expert Meeting on Commercia]ly-exploited Aquatic Species

16-17 May 2016
at Windsor Suites Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Cambodia view on the proposed proposal
Overview

• Roles and tasks of designated CITES Management Authorities
CAMBODIA’S CITES Authorities

Ministry of MAFF

CITES MA

CITES Scientific Authorities

FA
Terrestrial Wildlife and Plant Resources

FiA
Aquatic Resources

GDNCP (MoE)
Wildlife and Plant Within 23PAs
Roles of the Management Authority

• The Management Authority has **two** of the most basic roles:

  – granting permits and certificates under the terms of the Convention

  – communicating with the CITES Secretariat and other Parties
Tasks of the Management Authority

Representing the Party

Education and Information

Co-ordination with other government departments

Communication with traders, NGOs and the public

Co-ordination with the National Central Bureau of Interpol

Issuance of permits and certificates

Preparation of proposals for the Conference of the Parties

Preparation and circulation of official information on CITES

Training

Enforcement

Co-ordination with the CITES Secretariat

Preparation of Annual and Biennial Reports

Communication with the Scientific Authority
Tasks of the Management Authority

- The Management Authority also prepares and circulates official information on CITES to:
  - Customs
  - Other Border Authorities
  - Police
  - Authorities in charge of internal control
  - Health authorities
  - Other ministries
Responsibilities of the Management Authority with respect to the Scientific Authority

• The Management Authority MUST consult with the Scientific Authority before issuing an export permit for specimens of species in Appendices I & II)

• The Management Authority must make sure that it keeps the Scientific Authority informed about all relevant CITES issues

• “NOTING that issuance of permits by a Management Authority without appropriate Scientific Authority findings constitutes a lack of compliance with the provisions of the Convention and seriously undermines species conservation
Roles of the Scientific Authority

• The Scientific Authority has an important role that is **essential** for the effective implementation of CITES, namely to **advise** the Management Authority whether export of specimens would be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild

• The Scientific Authority also advises the Management Authority on other scientific matters
Legal Procedure of Protection of Endangered Aquatic Species

- Law on Fisheries
- Sub-decree on Identification of Endangered Fisheries Resources (Decree No.123 dated 12 August 2009
  - Endangered species: 58 species 29 marine and 29 inland water species
  - 3 group divided
    - Critical endangered species
    - Endangered species
    - Vulnerable species
- Declaration of Protection Measure on Endangered Fisheries Resources
  - The decree order to conduct appropriate study, conserve, strongly convince participation in protection, disseminate, farming and penalty.
## Do all species proposed for CITES list Existed in the Cambodian Water?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Existed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Alopias superciliosus</em> (bigeye thresher shark)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>Mobula tarapacana</em> (sicklefin devil ray) and <em>Mobula japanica</em> (spinetail devil ray)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Carcharhinus falciformis</em> (Silky shark)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Holacanthus clarionensis</em> (Clarion Angelfish)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>Potamotrygon motoro</em> (Ocellate River Stingray)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>Pterapogon kauderni</em> (Banggai Cardinalfish)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Family Nautilidae</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mobula japanica (spinetail devil ray)

- This species was abundant in the past 20 years in the coastal area of Cambodia.
- The size was up to 80kg.
- By 2005 the catch declined about 75% and now become very rare.
- Last two years the total catch is approximately 10 metric tons per year and now become a critically endangered species.
- By catch only using long line hook and trawler.
Stingray hook line

Mobula japanica
(Müller & Henle, 1841)
Spinetail mobula
Conclusion

• This species is very rare and become critical endangered species

• No direct gear catch this species, only by catch using stingray long line and trawler

• Most poor fishermen use such gears to catch the common stingray species and other species

• All *Mobula japanica* caught accidentally are in death condition
Recommendation of management

• Need more time and expert to monitor the stock and catch

• We prefer the national measure rather than international measure

• Cambodia will include this species in the list of Endangered species in 3 years

• Cambodia shall support the common position of ASEAN member country