



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
& ENVIRONMENT

SHARKS IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

2016

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Sharks in the United Arab Emirates

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Introduction

Since its establishment, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has witnessed comprehensive development and progress including the development of the living aquatic resources sector and the protection of biodiversity in the country. The leadership of the UAE has paid special attention to them by implementing numerous measures, controls, and regulations aiming at protecting living aquatic resources and regulating over-fishing. The UAE's efforts are embodied in strengthening its effective participation in supporting international initiatives aiming to protect the environment and ensuring its sustainability. The country has devised development plans and projects, and placed a number of controls and measures that are necessary to organize fishing especially of sharks, in line with international conventions and the UAE's laws and ministerial decrees promulgated for the protection of sharks and rays.

Protection of the marine environment in the UAE

The UAE's community cares deeply about the marine environment as it plays an essential role in ensuring the balance of the environment and in maintaining the ecological stability and inter-balance between species. The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCAEE) has the mandate to protect the marine environment and to ensure the sustainability of living aquatic resources. In addition to the country's commitment to protect biodiversity, the UAE has developed several strategies and programs to protect various endangered marine species – particularly the UAE's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

The UAE is renowned for its coasts overlooking the Arabian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and has a group of islands and diverse ecosystems, which include coral reefs, seagrasses, mangrove forests, coastal salt flats, and muddy, sandy and rocky shorelines. The UAE waters provide suitable habitats for globally endangered marine species like sharks, turtles and dugongs. Marine protected areas (MPAs) in the UAE, play a major role in protecting and preserving endangered marine species. The current number of MPAs in the UAE is 15.

Sharks in the UAE

Sharks are one of the most ancient creatures, and have existed for more than 400 million years. Sharks are cartilaginous fish and play a key role in regulating and preserving the marine ecological balance. The majority of sharks are considered vulnerable to extinction as they grow and mature slowly and breed at low rates, which contribute to their depletion. Globally, there are around 550 species of sharks. In the Arabian Gulf alone, there are more than 30 species of sharks. Annex no. (1) illustrates shark species in the Arabian Gulf.



- Protecting sharks is extremely essential to **maintain the balance of the marine environment.**

- Sharks have existed for more than **400 million years.**



- Sharks grow and mature at a slow pace, and they breed at low rates. Some sharks need 10-12 years to mature.

- **In the UAE,**
There are more than

30
species of
sharks.

- According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List, the majority of sharks in the UAE's territorial waters are **either Vulnerable or Endangered.**



- CR** Critically Endangered
- EN** Endangered
- VU** Vulnerable
- NT** Near Threatened

International and regional conventions

Considering that the efforts to protect the marine environment whether in the Arabian Gulf or the Sea of Oman are the joint responsibility of all countries, the UAE has been eager to take part in all regional and international efforts aiming to protect the marine environment. The UAE has ratified a number of conventions and treaties in alignment with its strategic objectives, and has actively participated in international forums on the preservation of nature and its resources. Table (1-1) shows some of the international and regional conventions joined and ratified by the UAE.

Table (1-1) International & regional conventions joined and ratified by the UAE.

| No. | Convention | Joined in | Ratified by Decree no. |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) | 1990 | Federal Decree no. 86 / 1989 amending Decree no. 81 / 1974 |
| 2 | The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU) | 2014 | |
| 3 | The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) | 2016 | |

The UAE recognizes the threats to sharks, and the challenges resulting from overfishing and illegal wildlife trade. In line with the UAE's interest in protecting the environment, it was the first country in the Middle East to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Also, the government of the UAE assesses and evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of its national capacities regularly, which has made the UAE a leader in the region in such efforts.

1 - The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES aims to place controls to regulate international trade in the species listed on it, to ensure their long-term survival, and to enhance their conservation, in accordance with a system of certificates and permits issued by the management authorities of the importing and exporting countries. Annex no. (2) provides an overview of shark species listed on CITES Appendices. In February 2003, several shark species were listed on Appendix 2 of CITES based on the recommendations of the signatories at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, who voted to add the basking shark and the whale shark (*Cetorhinus maximus* & *Rhincodon typus*) to Appendix 2 of CITES. That was in line with Conference Resolution. 9.24 which clarified the criteria for amendment of Appendices 1 and 2 of CITES, and the species included in the second list - that are not necessarily vulnerable. However, the trade in those species is regulated to avoid their exploitation in a way that threatens their survival. In 2004, based on the recommendations of the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) was added to Appendix 2. In the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the parties decided to add five species of sharks and all species of manta rays to Appendix 2. Subsequently, the total number of sharks added to Appendix 2 is eight species. In addition, sawfishes are listed on Appendix 1.

2 - The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) (The Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU))

In February 2014, MOCCA signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks. It was signed in Dubai on the sidelines of a training workshop entitled “Combating Illegal Trafficking of Sharks and Marine Species”. This MoU, signed by nine Arab countries (the UAE, Jordan, Libya, Comoros Islands, Syria, Sudan, Yemen, Mauritania, Egypt)

Cont...

during the same meeting, aims to establish appropriate measures towards further understanding of migratory sharks based on the best available scientific information - taking into account the social and economic values of such species. They include measures that shall enhance our knowledge of migratory sharks through research, monitoring and exchange of information, and shall ensure the sustainability of habitats, migration routes and critical stages of sharks' lives. They must also increase public awareness of threats encountered by sharks and their habitats. Annex no. (3) specifies the species listed on the CMS Sharks MoU.

International and regional participation

| Participation | Venue & Date | Topics of Discussion |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Workshop on the Conservation of Sharks in the Arab Region | Dubai - UAE/ October 2012 | <p>The Workshop discussed fishing of sharks and applicable legislations in the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen and Sudan. Definitions and classifications of sharks as well as enhancing awareness about the conservation of sharks were also discussed.</p> <p>Results from studies focusing on the status of sharks in the Arabian Gulf, the Sea of Oman and the Indian Ocean were presented.</p> |
| The Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP16) | Bangkok - Thailand/ 3-14 March 2013 | <p>The following five shark species were listed on CITES Appendix 2: the oceanic white tip (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), the porbeagle shark (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and three species of hammerhead sharks (<i>Sphyrna</i> sp.).</p> <p>The species (<i>Pristis microdon</i>) was moved from Appendix 2 to Appendix 1 of CITES.</p> <p>Both the oceanic manta (<i>Manta birostris</i>) and the reef manta (<i>Manta alfredi</i>) were included in Appendix 2 of CITES.</p> |

Cont...

Continued - International and regional conventions

| Participation | Venue & Date | Topics of Discussion |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade | London - UK/ February 2014 | The conference focused on the necessary obligations and measures to take practical steps to eradicate illegal trade of wildlife. The London Declaration established significant measures including: the support of the international ban on the trade in elephant ivory, the halting of trading in products from endangered species, and the amendment of legislations to ensure hunting is illegal and to make wildlife trade a "serious crime" in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. |
| Training Workshop with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) on "Combating Illegal Trafficking of Sharks and Marine Species" | Dubai - UAE/ 17-19 February 2014 | Training and educating various stakeholders on species of sharks and manta rays listed on CITES Appendices and the species in the Arabian Gulf. The identification of applicable legislations and laws, which aim at conserving sharks. Training on how to identify shark fins. |
| Second Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade | Kasane - Botswana/ March 2015 | This conference complemented the London Conference. It confirmed the desire of all participating countries for cooperation on all levels in combating illegal wildlife trade and determining the aspects that need more efforts, in addition to the cooperation with regional and international organizations to protect sharks in the UAE. These organizations include Emirates Wildlife Society (EWS-WWF), International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), and the regional office of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in Abu Dhabi. |

Cont...

Continued - International and regional conventions

| Participation | Venue & Date | Topics of Discussion |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The 66th Meeting of the Standing Committee of CITES | Geneva - Switzerland/ 11-15 February 2016 | <p>The meeting discussed technical issues related to CITES, adopted the recommendations of the Scientific Committees (Plants Committee and Animals Committee) and reported their recommendations for the upcoming 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP17).</p> <p>It presented the legal, regulatory and executive issues in relation to the conservation and management of sharks listed on CITES Appendices, which will be discussed at (CoP17).</p> |
| The Second Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MOS2) | San José - Costa Rica/ 15-19 February 2016 | <p>The meeting discussed the listing of 22 new species of sharks and manta rays in the MoU's Appendices as well as the draft of the national report to implement the MoU.</p> <p>The 2019-2016 draft of National Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was presented.</p> <p>There was also discussion on how to enhance understanding of migratory sharks through research, monitoring and exchange of information.</p> <p>Lastly, the meeting discussed cooperation with organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI).</p> |

Laws and legislations regulating shark fishing in the UAE

| No. | | Federal Laws |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Federal Law No. (23) of 1999 on the Exploitation, Protection and Development of Living Aquatic Resources | <p>This law was issued on 17 October 1999 and is detailed in 64 Articles divided into ten chapters. It mainly aims to protect and develop living aquatic resources in the UAE by regulating fishing via the issuance of licenses from the competent authorities. The law includes the requirements that must be observed to protect and develop fisheries in the UAE. It also includes measures related to the trading, processing and marketing of fish and aquatic organisms. The provisions of Federal Law No. (23) of 1999 on the Exploitation, Protection and Development of Living Aquatic Resources in the UAE banned the fishing of whales, dugongs (Al Atwam), and other sea mammals of all species and sizes, as well as fishing of any live aquatic organisms with the purpose of extracting their eggs, skins, or fins or for any other purposes, besides the banning of throwing remnants, and residues of whales and fish into the water.</p> |
| 2 | Federal Law No. (11) of 2002 Concerning Regulating and Controlling the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora | <p>This law is issued in October 2002 and is detailed in 40 Articles which establish principles and controls related to the international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora included in the international trade agreement concerning such species and regulations and procedures to be followed during trade transactions. The law includes three Appendices which are the same Appendices attached to CITES. This qualified the UAE to be in category (1) of the national legislation progress for implementing CITES to the Convention.</p> |

Ministerial resolutions

Being the Federal concerned authority responsible for the environment, MOCCAЕ issued regulatory resolutions in matters that fall within its competency. With increased concerns on threats to sharks and their declining number, in 2008, MOCCAЕ regulated the exploitation and protection of sharks by issuing ministerial resolutions as follows:

| No. | | Ministerial Resolutions |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Ministerial Resolution No. (542) of 2008 on the Procedures for Regulating Shark Fishing | This resolution regulates the procedures of shark fishing. It also specifies that only fishermen whose boats are registered under the “Lanch” category in the ministry are allowed to fish for sharks, this amounted to 727 out of 6,370 boats registered in the Ministry. This resolution also specified the size of fishing gear and specified a four months fishing ban on sharks and provided full protection to the sawfish (<i>Pristis zijsron</i>) and the whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>). |
| 2 | Ministerial Resolution No. (216) of 2011 on the Procedures for Regulating Shark Fishing | The Ministry issued this resolution to update its resolution No. (542) issued in 2008. The new resolution designated areas for shark fishing (a distance of not less than five (5) nautical miles from the country’s coasts, and not less than three (3) nautical miles from islands) as these areas could be areas used by some shark species during their breeding season. This resolution also prevented fishermen from throwing the bodies of caught sharks into the sea and obliged them to bring the bodies to ports. |

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Continued - Ministerial resolutions

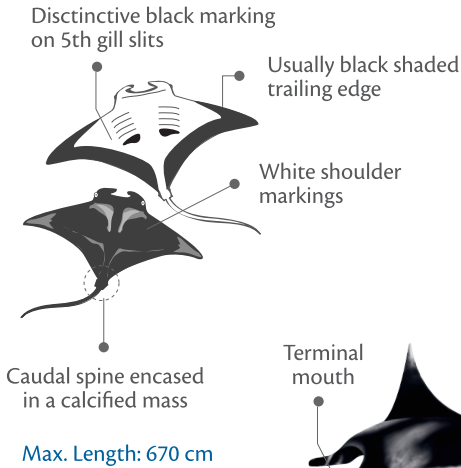
| No. | | Ministerial Resolutions |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | Ministerial Resolution No. (500) of 2014 on Regulating the Fishing and Trading of Sharks | <p>This resolution established measures and controls on the trading of sharks and their fins. Due to the increase in the trade in shark fins, the increase in demand and how this led to their depletion, the Ministry decided to develop regulations and set restrictions and rules on the trading of sharks and their fins. It increased the fishing ban period during their reproductive season to five months (from the beginning of February up to the end of June). It prohibited the fishing of sharks specified in CITES Appendices; (See Annex no. (2)). Companies were banned from exporting sharks fished in the UAE territorial waters whether fresh, frozen, dried, salted, smoked, canned, or in any other form throughout the year. Under this resolution, shark fins shall not be re-exported in any form. All import and re-export of any shark products requires a special permit issued by the Ministry coupled with the documents proving the authenticity of issuance of such permit.</p> |

Species banned from fishing in the UAE's territorial waters

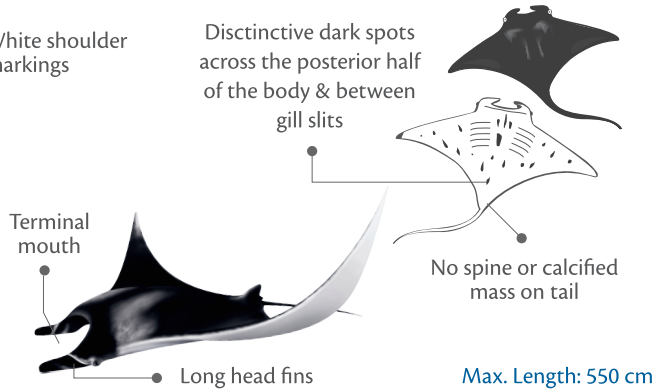
It is prohibited to catch the following species of sharks and rays in the UAE's territorial waters. Anyone who accidentally catches any of the following species should immediately release them back into the water. A special permit from MOCCA is required to engage in the trading of live sharks caught in the UAE's territorial waters.

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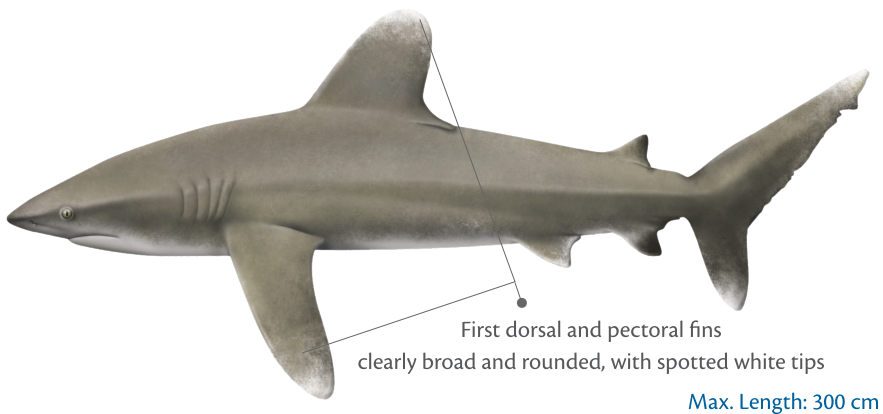
Giant manta, *Manta birostris*



Reef manta, *Manta alfredi*

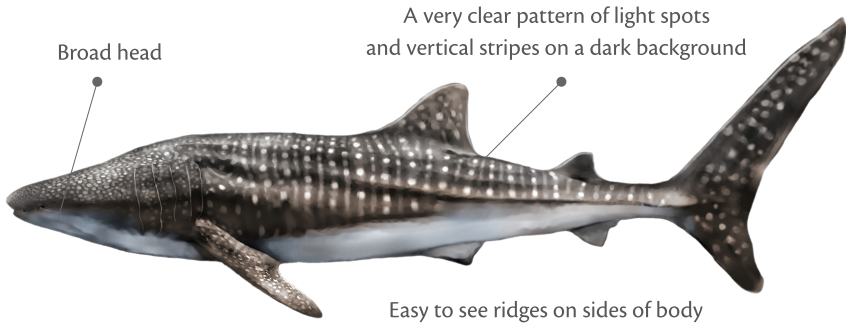


Oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*



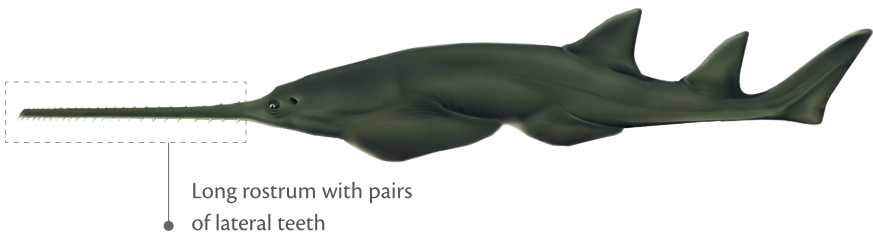
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Whale shark, *Rhincodon typus*



Max. Length: 2000 cm

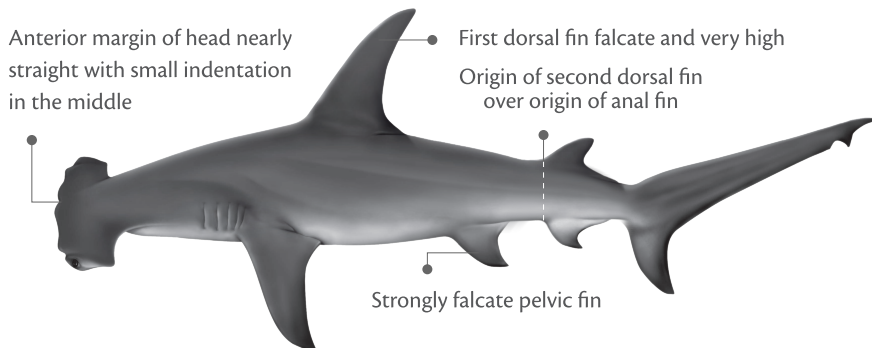
Sawfishes - *Pristidae spp.*



Max. Length: 400 cm

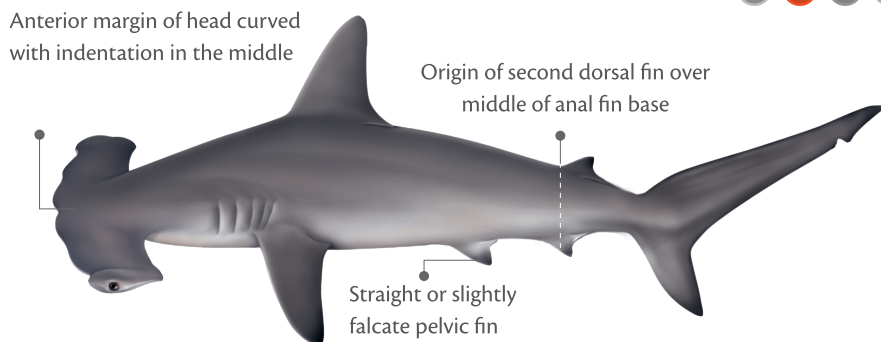
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Great hammerhead, *Sphyrna mokarran*



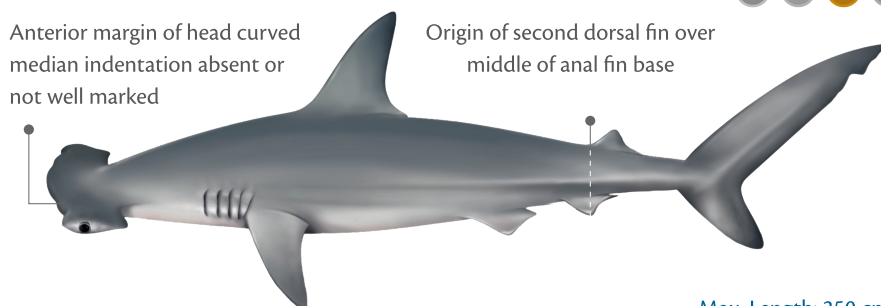
Max. Length: 600 cm

Scalloped hammerhead, *S. lewini*



Max. Length: 350 cm

Smooth hammerhead, *S. zygaena*



Max. Length: 350 cm

National strategies and action plans

In 2014, the United Arab Emirates launched the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan seeking to accomplish strategic objectives like “mitigation of direct pressures on biodiversity and the enhancement of sustainable exploitation”. The strategy included an array of key directives and national objectives drafted with alignment to the vision of “UAE2021”, which aims to enhance biodiversity through the protection of habitats, species, and genetic diversity, the rehabilitation of deteriorating ecosystems, and developing executive plans for improving the conservation and protection methodologies of threatened and endangered species. The UAE is currently establishing a national action plan to protect and conserve sharks in line with the strategic objectives of MOCCA and international conventions, treaties, and best practices.

Enforcement of legislations and monitoring plans

The UAE's efforts are embodied in enhancing monitoring and control measures in the country in cooperation with the concerned authorities. These efforts include but are not limited to inspection campaigns, as well as fish market and landing sites monitoring in different areas. The MOCCA also collaborates with all concerned authorities operating customs' outlets, municipalities, and other authorities, which contribute to enhancing audits by tightening inspection and control procedures. The aim is to seize and confiscate any shipments in violation of laws and regulations organizing trade in sharks and their fins, and to take necessary measures to deter and prohibit such illicit trade from crossing the UAE's borders and territories. On the international level, the administrative body in charge of CITES's implementation in the UAE coordinates with the CITES's member states, a total of 182 countries, to control and combat illegal trade of sharks listed in the appendices of the convention, besides enhancing international cooperation to protect and conserve sharks worldwide. The Ministry not only issues legislations and laws related to the protection of sharks, but also places monitoring and control measures to ascertain proper implementation of such legislations and laws via the external audit sector which is specialized in appraising the efficiency and effectiveness of executing and implementing the Ministry's legislations and laws related to achieving its strategic objectives.

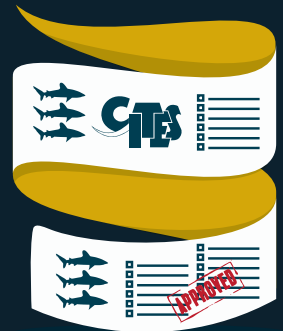
MINISTERIAL DECREE (500) OF 2014

- Only registered traditional dhow vessels are permitted to fish for sharks.
- The use of one longline is allowed on each vessel with **no more than 100** hooks
- **Offset vs. non-offset hooks.**
Non-offset non-stainless hooks circle hooks are required to minimize damage to hooked fish.
- The use of this hook will reduce bycatch mortalities of protected species such as turtles without adversely affecting commercial catch rates.
- The fishing gear shall carry the fishing boat number & the code of the emirate.
- All protected shark species caught will need to be released.



SHARKS TRADE

- All species listed on the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna** also require special approval as governed by Federal Law 11 of 2002 and its bylaw.
- **Shark fins** in any form shall not be re-exported from the country.



- Companies may not export **sharks** whether fresh, frozen, dried, salted, smoked, canned, or in any form throughout the year.
- Imports and re-exports of all other shark products **require a specific set of documents as stated in the Ministerial Decree.**



Capacity building

The MOCCAIE raises public awareness on the conservation of sharks in the UAE by holding training seminars and specialized workshops regularly where representatives from the concerned authorities are invited. The training focuses on capacity building and developing the competencies of UAE nationals to create qualified and dedicated staff members in the field of shark conservation. In 2012, the Ministry held a joint workshop with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) on shark conservation in Arab countries with attendance from the concerned Arab parties and trainers from Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

In May 2015, MOCCAIE, jointly with Dubai Customs, Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi, and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) arranged a countrywide training workshop for all customs departments. The workshop aimed at enhancing the implementation of CITES at the national level. The Ministry holds annual training sessions to build capacities and improve the skills of the local customs staff in collaboration with the Federal Customs Authority.

The main purpose is to develop the competencies of national cadres in the field of combating illicit trade of endangered species including sharks. Veterinarians and agricultural engineers working with MOCCAIE in the customs outlets all over the UAE receive regular training on regulating trade and fishing of sharks, and on how to identify the species of sharks banned as per the international conventions and treaties signed by the UAE to ensure the proper implementation of local laws and to ensure fulfilling international commitments and obligations.



Photo: Training workshops held in 2015

Environmental awareness

MOCCAIE raises public awareness thru the distribution of educational pamphlets and flyers to guide people on the ways and means of conserving sharks and marine biodiversity and to help them become familiar with the species of sharks in the UAE's territorial waters. The MOCCAIE, in collaboration with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), has produced and distributed a number of flyers and giveaways carrying different messages to boost public knowledge and awareness on the conservation of sharks.

Moreover, the MOCCAIE distributed the IFAW's book: "Sharks of the Arabian Seas: an identification guide" to all the concerned authorities in the country to enhance the implementation of CITES on both the national and the international levels. Both the IFAW and CMS have published the book on their respective websites.

Annex no. (1)

Sharks of the Arabian Gulf

| No. | Arabic Name | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | قرش عنابي | <i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i> | Zebra shark |
| 2 | القرش الحوت | <i>Rhincodon typus</i> | Whale shark |
| 3 | القرش النمر | <i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> | Tiger shark |
| 4 | القرش أبو مطرقة الكبير أو العظيم | <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> | Great hammerhead |
| 5 | القرش أبو مطرقة الصديق | <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> | Scalloped hammerhead |
| 6 | القرش كبير العين | <i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i> | Pigeye shark |
| 7 | قرش ذو الأسنان البارزة | <i>Hemipristis elongata</i> | Snaggletooth shark |
| 8 | القرش طهر | <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> | Sandbar shark |
| 9 | قرش النمر الرملي | <i>Carcharias taurus</i> | Sandtiger shark |
| 10 | قرش الرمادي الحشفة | <i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i> | Grey Reef shark |
| 11 | قرش غرين منجل | <i>Negaprion acutidens</i> | Sharptooth lemon shark |
| 12 | قرش السوسي | <i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> | Spinner shark |
| 13 | القرش النحيف | <i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides</i> | Graceful shark |
| 14 | قرش الساحل | <i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> | Black tip shark |
| 15 | قرش الحريري | <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> | Silky shark |
| 16 | قرش هيومان | <i>Carcharhinus humani</i> | Human's whaler shark |
| 17 | قرش ذو الأسنان الناعمة والأطراف النادر | <i>Carcharhinus leiodon</i> | Smoothtooth blacktip shark |
| 18 | قرش الثور | <i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> | Bull shark |
| 19 | القرش ذو الذيل المبثق | <i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i> | Spottail shark |
| 20 | قرش الشعاب ذو الطرف الأسود | <i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i> | Blacktip Reef shark |
| 21 | قرش ذو الأنف الصلب | <i>Carcharhinus macloti</i> | Hardnose shark |

Cont...

Continued Annex no. (1) Sharks of the Arabian Gulf

| No. | Arabic Name | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 22 | القرش الصنارة الرمادي | <i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i> | Milk shark |
| 23 | قرش الخطاف | <i>Chaenogaleus macrostoma</i> | Hooktooth shark |
| 24 | قرش ذو العيون المغولية | <i>Loxodon macrorhinus</i> | Sliteye shark |
| 25 | قرش أشقر | <i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i> | Tawny Nurse shark |
| 26 | القرش ذات الخدود البيضاء | <i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i> | Whitecheek shark |
| 27 | قرش ابن عرس المستدق الخطم | <i>Paragaleus randalli</i> | Slender weasel shark |
| 28 | قرش الخيزران العربي | <i>Chiloscyllium arabicum</i> | Arabian Bambooshark |
| 29 | قرش الخيزران الرمادي | <i>Chiloscyllium griseum</i> | Grey Bambooshark |
| 30 | قرش الكلب | <i>Mustelus mosis</i> | Arabian Smoothound |
| 31 | القرش الرمادي | <i>Rhizoprionodon oligolinx</i> | Grey sharpnose shark |

Annex no. (2)

Sharks listed on CITES Appendices

| No. | Arabic Name | Scientific Name | Included in CITES Appendices by |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | القرش الحوت | <i>Rhincodon typus</i> | 2003 |
| 2 | القرش أبو مطرقة الصدفي | <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> | 2014 |
| 3 | القرش أبو مطرقة الكبير أو العظيم | <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> | 2014 |
| 4 | القرش أبو مطرقة الانسيابي | <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> | 2014 |
| 5 | القرش أبيض الأطراف المحيطي | <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> | 2014 |
| 6 | القرش البورييجل | <i>Lamna nasus</i> | 2014 |
| 7 | القرش المتشمس | <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> | 2003 |
| 8 | القرش الأبيض | <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> | 2004 |
| 9 | شيطان البحر المحيطي الضخم | <i>Manta spp.</i> | 2014 |
| 10 | أبو سيف (أبو منشار) | <i>Pristidae spp.</i> | 2007 - 2013 |

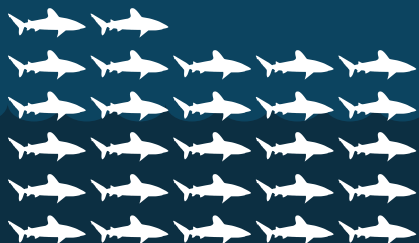
Annex no. (3)

List of sharks included in CMS

| No. | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Rhincodon typus</i> | Whale shark |
| 2 | <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> | Basking shark |
| 3 | <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> | Great white shark |
| 4 | <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> | Shortfin mako shark |
| 5 | <i>Isurus paucus</i> | Longfin mako shark |
| 6 | <i>Lamna nasus</i> | Porbeagle |
| 7 | <i>Squalus acanthias</i> (Northern Hemisphere populations) | Spiny dogfish, spurdog |
| 8 | <i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i> | Chondrichthyes |
| 9 | <i>Pristis clavata</i> | Dwarf Sawfish |
| 10 | <i>Pristis pectinata</i> | Smalltooth Sawfish |
| 11 | <i>Pristis zijsron</i> | Green Sawfish |
| 12 | <i>Pristis pristis</i> | Large tooth Sawfish |
| 13 | <i>Manta alfredi</i> | Reef Manta Ray, Prince Alfred's Ray, Inshore Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray, Resident Manta Ray |
| 14 | <i>Manta birostris</i> | Manta Ray |
| 15 | <i>Mobula mobular</i> | Giant Devil Ray |
| 16 | <i>Mobula japonica</i> | Spinetail Mobula, Spinetail Devil Ray, Japanese Devil Ray |
| 17 | <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> | Bentfin Devil Ray, Lesser Devil Ray, Smoothtail Devil Ray, Smoothtail Mobula, Thurston's Devil Ray |
| 18 | <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> | Box Ray, Chilean Devil Ray, Devil Ray, Greater Guinean Mobula, Sicklefin Devil Ray, Spiny Mobula |

Continued Annex no. (3) List of sharks included in CMS

| No. | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 19 | Pygmy Devil Ray, Longhorned Devil Ray | <i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i> |
| 20 | Shortfin Devil Ray, Lesser Devil Ray | <i>Mobula kuhlii</i> |
| 21 | Atlantic Devil Ray, Lesser Devil Ray | <i>Mobula hypostoma</i> |
| 22 | Lesser Guinean Devil Ray | <i>Mobula rochebrunei</i> |
| 23 | Munk's Devil Ray, Pygmy Devil Ray, Smoothtail Mobula | <i>Mobula munkiana</i> |
| 24 | Silky Shark | <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> |
| 25 | Great Hammerhead Shark | <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> |
| 26 | Scalloped Hammerhead Shark | <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> |
| 27 | Bigeye Thresher Shark | <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> |
| 28 | Common Thresher Shark | <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> |
| 29 | Pelagic Thresher Shark | <i>Alopias pelagicus</i> |



THERE ARE ABOUT

550

shark species world-wide
and ¼ of them are threatened
with extinction

WHY ?!

Around 100 million sharks are caught
for their fins **to be used in fin soup, &
for other reasons like:**

- Accidental catch
- Their flesh, skins, or using them as fishing memorabilia
- Shark liver oils to be used in manufacturing cosmetics
- Participating in water and sports shows



**We must contribute to the conservation of sharks as they constitute a rich
natural resource that provides crucial environmental services**



**Decline in some
shark populations
in the last 20 years**



**100 million sharks die
annually with an average
of 11,000 sharks' deaths
per hour**

A digital copy of Ministerial Decree (500) of 2014 & the Sharks in the UAE booklet in both
languages English & Arabic can be downloaded from

www.moccae.gov.ae

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