## National laws, multi-lateral agreements, regional and global regulations on shark protection and shark finning

## As of February 2012

Regional Fisheries Management Organizations	Date	Shark Finning Regulations
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	2004	The ICCAT finning ban requires full utilisation (defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches. Fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard. Does not specify if it is whole or dressed weight.
General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean (GFCM)	2005	Same as ICCAT. Requires full utilisation (defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches. Fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	2005	Same as ICCAT - full utilisation (defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches. Fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard.
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	2005	Same as ICCAT - full utilisation (defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches. Fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard.
Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission (SEAFO)	2006	Same as ICCAT - full utilisation (defined as retention by the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts and skins, to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches. Fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard.
North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO)	2005	Similar to ICCAT and IATTC.
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)	2008	Full utilisation (retention of all parts of the shark excepting head, guts, and skins), to the first point of landing or transshipment of retained sharks. Fins should make up no more than 5% of the weight of sharks onboard. Fins may be landed and transhipped separately.
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	2006	Directed fishing on shark species in the Convention Area, for purposes other than scientific research, is prohibited. Incidental catch of sharks taken in other fisheries should be released alive as far as possible.
North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)	2007	Full utilisation (all parts of the sharks except head and guts to the point of first landing) of entire shark catches required. Shark fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of sharks. Fins may be landed and transhipped separately from other shark parts.
	Date	Domestic Regulations on Shark Finning
Argentina	2009	The practice of retaining fins and discarding carcasses is banned.

Australia  Various  States and Territories govern their own waters, which extend to three nautical miles offshore. Central povernment regulates Commonwealth (Federal) waters, from three to 200 nautical miles offshore. Most States and Territories ban finning, and some require that sharks be landed with their finn naturally attached.  Prohibits landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. The total weight of fins shall not seed 5% of the total weight of carcasses, all carcasses and fins must be unloaded and weighed and the weights reported to the authorities.  Canada  1994  Finning in Canadian waters and by any Canadian literased vessel fishing outside Canada's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is prohibited. When landed, the fins must not weigh more than 5% of the dressed weight of the shark.  Cape Verde  2005  Shark finning is prohibited throughout the EEZ.  Chile  2011  Sharks must be landed with their fins naturally attached to their bodies.  Colombia  2007  All sharks must be landed with their fins naturally attached to their bodies.  Pegulation AUDIPIAT-2001 required fins to be landed separately from carcasses, but the fins attached in all tender of their bodies in their states of the sharks is a solon.  Ecuador  Directed fishing for sharks is aboned in all Ecuadorian waters, but sharks caught in "continental" (i.e. the fine attached find fishing for sharks is aboned in all Ecuadorian waters, but sharks caught in "continental" (i.e. the fine attached in all tendered fishing for sharks is aboned in all ecuadorian waters, but sharks caught in "continental" (i.e. the fine attached in all waters and by EU waters and by EU wasels worldwide. Requires sharks to be landed with the corresponding body.  England and  2006  All sharks must be landed with their fine naturally attached.  Prohibits finning in EU waters and by EU vessels worldwide. Requires sharks to be landed with the result in the proper sharks and the probability attached. In the sharks in the sea or the shark fine fine attached in 2017, water		1	
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South Africa  So	Seychelles	2006	to produce evidence that they have the capacity to utilise all parts of the shark. Fins may not be transshipped. Fins landed separately from carcasses must weigh no more than 5% (after
	South Africa	1998	Sharks caught in South African waters must be landed, transported, sold or disposed of whole (they can be headed and gutted). However, fins from sharks caught in international waters may be landed
	Spain	2002	

Taiwan	2012	All sharks must be landed with fins naturally attached. For freezer vessels, this will go into effect on January 1, 2013.
United States	2011	All sharks must be landed with their fins fully or partially attached in the natural way in all federal waters (with an exemption for smooth dogfish)
		Bans on shark fishing
Bahamas	2011	All commercial shark fishing, sale and trade in shark products was banned in the Bahamas in July 2011
Congo-Brazzaville	2001	All shark fishing is prohibited in Congo-Brazzaville
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.
Fiji	2011	In July 2011, Fiji announced pending legislation to ban all shark fishing and sale in shark products.
French Polynesia	2006	In 2006, French Polynesia banned shark fishing (except for mako sharks) and trade in all sharks.(again except makos)
Israel	1980	All elasmobranchs are protected in Israeli waters
Maldives	2010	All shark fishing is prohibited in the Republic of the Maldives
Marshall Islands	2011	All commercial shark fishing, sale of shark products, and retention of sharks caught incidentally is prohibited
Palau	2009	All shark fishing is prohibited in Palau
Raja Ampat, Indonesia	2010	All shark fishing is prohibited in Raja Ampat, Indonesia
Sabah, Malaysia	2011	Shark fishing and possession and sale of sharks and fins are banned.
		Bans on the sale of shark fins and products
Bahamas	2011	All commercial shark fishing, sale and trade in shark products was banned in the Bahamas in July 2011
Canada	2011	The cities of Brantford, Oakville, Mississauga, Pickering, London and Toronto have banned the possession and sale of shark fins.
California, USA	2011	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins was prohibited in October 2011.
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	2011	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins was prohibited in January 2011 (with an exception for subsistence fishing).
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.

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French Polynesia	2006	In 2006, French Polynesia banned shark fishing (except for make sharks) and trade in all sharks.(again except makes)
Guam	2011	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins was prohibited in March 2011 (with an exception for subsistence fishing).
Hawaii, USA	2010	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins is prohibited in the state as of July 1, 2010.
Marshall Islands	2011	All commercial shark fishing, sale of shark products, and retention of sharks caught incidentally is prohibited
Oregon, USA	2011	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins was prohibited (with an exception for dogfish)
Sabah, Malaysia	2011	Shark fishing and possession and sale of sharks and fins are banned.
Washington, USA	2011	Possession, sale and trade of shark fins was prohibited in May 2011.
Multi-lateral agreements	Date	Recommendations/Resolutions on shark finning
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	1999	The International Plan of Action for sharks calls on all States to minimise waste and discards, such as through requiring the retention of sharks from which fins are removed.
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	2007	Calls on all States to consider requiring sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached.
IUCN - World Conservation Union	2008	Calls on States with fisheries that capture sharks, whether in directed fishery activities or as accidental by-catch of other fisheries, to require at the point of first landing that sharks be landed only if their fins are naturally attached to their bodies, though allowing for partial detachment of fins to permit efficient storage and species identification.