2024 Shark Finning Report to Congress

Developed pursuant to: Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-557)

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I. Executive Summary

This report outlines NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) efforts through 2023 to implement the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and subsequent shark conservation legislation. Sharks are vital for ocean ecosystem balance, and concerns about increased exploitation rates in the 1980s and 1990s resulted in the development of fishery management plans and various regulations in the Atlantic and Pacific. NMFS remains committed to shark conservation and sustainable management of shark fisheries.

The United States has not imported shark fins since 2019. There were no shark fin exports in 2023. In 2022, U.S. fishermen landed more than 12.2 million pounds of sharks, valued at more than $3.8 million. In 2023, a total of 6,474,798 pounds of shark were exported with a value of $12,312,633. The top three countries receiving shark exports were France, Thailand, and Mexico. This year's Shark Finning Report to Congress has been streamlined for clarity and efficiency. For comprehensive background information, please refer to prior years' reports.

II. Introduction

The Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 amended the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) to prohibit the practice of shark finning (defined as the process of removing shark fins at sea and discarding the rest of the shark) by any person under U.S. jurisdiction, and required NMFS to promulgate regulations to implement its provisions, initiate discussion with other nations to develop international agreements on shark finning and data collection, provide Congress with annual reports describing efforts to carry out the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, and establish research programs. This report describes NMFS' efforts during calendar year 2023 to implement the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and other relevant legislation for shark conservation (Shark Conservation Act of 2010, Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act of 2023).

III. Background and Context

Many shark species are among the ocean's top predators and vital to the natural balance of marine ecosystems. They are also a valuable recreational fishing species and food source. Overfishing in some fisheries can affect the status of shark stocks and the sustainability of their exploitation in world fisheries. Shark finning in particular is a wasteful practice and can contribute to overfishing. When the Shark Finning Prohibition Act became law in 2000, global annual shark catches reported to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had tripled since 1950, reaching an all-time high of 888,000 metric tons (mt). While not a major contributor to global shark fisheries or fin trade, the United States has implemented

numerous measures and maintains some of the strongest shark management regulations in the world.

Great hammerhead shark (*Sphryna mokarran*). Photo: NOAA

IV. Domestic Shark Conservation

The MSA, as amended by the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and the 2010 Shark Conservation Act,[1] is the federal law governing the conservation and management of federal fisheries in the United States. The suite of conservation and management measures required of all federal fisheries under the MSA makes the United States a leader in the sustainable management of domestic shark fisheries. Overfishing has ended on most U.S. shark stocks, and a number of previously overfished populations are rebuilding. Shark fisheries are valuable contributors to the U.S. economy. The management of shark species is crucial across multiple regional fishery management councils, ensuring sustainable fishing practices and ecosystem balance. Each council incorporates specific shark species into their fishery management plans, reflecting regional priorities and conservation goals.

In the United States, shark finning was prohibited in the Atlantic in 1993 and nationally in 2000. In 2008, NMFS implemented regulations to require all Atlantic sharks to be landed with all fins naturally attached, to facilitate species identification and reporting and improve the enforceability of existing shark management measures, including the finning ban. In 2011, the Shark Conservation Act of 2010 was enacted into law, which amended the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act (Moratorium Protection Act) and the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 provisions of the MSA to further improve domestic and international shark conservation measures, including additional measures against shark finning. Domestically, the Shark Conservation Act of 2010 states that it is illegal

> "*… to remove any of the fins of a shark (including the tail) at sea; to have custody, control, or possession of any such fin aboard a fishing vessel unless it is naturally attached to the corresponding carcass; to transfer any such fin from one vessel to another vessel at sea, or to receive any such fin in such transfer, without the fin naturally attached to the corresponding carcass; or to land any such fin that is not naturally attached to the corresponding carcass, or to land any shark carcass without such fins naturally attached*."

These provisions improved the United States' ability to enforce shark finning prohibitions in domestic shark fisheries. In addition, as of 2023, many U.S. states and territories have passed laws addressing the possession, sale, trade, or distribution of shark fins, including Hawaii (2010), California (2011), Oregon (2011), Washington (2011), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (2011), Guam (2011), American Samoa (2012), Illinois (2012), Maryland (2013), Delaware (2013), New York (2013), Massachusetts (2014), Rhode Island (2016), Texas (2016), Nevada (2017), New Jersey (2020), and Florida (2021).

[1] https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/laws-and-policies/shark-conservation-act

The Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act (SFSEA) was enacted in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Sec. 5946(b); P.L. 117-263, Dec. 23, 2022) (2023 NDAA). The SFSEA makes it unlawful, with certain exceptions, to "possess, acquire, receive, transport, offer for sale, sell, or purchase a shark fin or a product containing a shark fin." Thus, sharks caught, sold, and exported from the United States may only consist of authorized shark species for meat, skin, or other products. Exceptions are in place for smooth and spiny dogfish fins.

Conservation and Management Actions in the Atlantic Ocean

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Management

The Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Management Division and NMFS manage Atlantic shark fisheries in federal waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea under the 2006 Consolidated HMS Fishery Management Plan (FMP). Forty-three shark species are managed through several species complexes and management groups. In 2023, the HMS Management Division released the Atlantic shark fishery review document, which analyzed trends within the commercial and recreational shark fisheries, identified main areas of success and concerns with conservation and management measures, and found potential ways to improve management of the shark fishery.

Table 1. U.S. Atlantic shark management units, shark species for which retention is prohibited, and data-collection-only species.

Sharks in the Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP			
Large Coastal Sharks (LCS)		Small Coastal Sharks (SCS)	
Aggregated LCS Management Group		**Non-Blacknose SCS Management Group**	
Spinner	*Carcharhinus brevipinna*	Finetooth	*Carcharhinus isodon*
Silky*	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	Atlantic sharpnose	*Rhizoprionodon terraenovae*
Bull	*Carcharhinus leucas*	Bonnethead	*Sphyrna tiburo*
Blacktip***	*Carcharhinus limbatus*	**Blacknose Sharks**	
Sandbar**	*Carcharhinus plumbeus*	Blacknose	*Carcharhinus acronotus*
Tiger	*Galeocerdo cuvier*	Pelagic Sharks	
Nurse	*Ginglymostoma cirratum*	**Pelagic Sharks other than Porbeagle or Blue**	
Lemon	*Negaprion brevirostris*	Common thresher	*Alopias vulpinus*
Hammerhead Shark Management Group		Shortfin mako*****	*Isurus oxyrinchus*

Scalloped hammerhead	*Sphyrna lewini*	**Porbeagle Sharks**	
Great hammerhead	*Sphyrna mokarran*	Porbeagle	*Lamna nasus*
Smooth hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*	**Blue Sharks**	
		Blue	*Prionace glauca*
		Smoothhound Sharks	
		Smooth dogfish****	*Mustelus canis*
		Florida smoothhound	*Mustelus norrisi*
		Gulf smoothhound	*Mustelus sinusmexicanus*
Prohibited Species			
Bignose	*Carcharhinus altimus*	Bigeye thresher	*Alopias superciliosus*
Galapagos	*Carcharhinus galapagensis*	Narrowtooth	*Carcharhinus brachyurus*
Oceanic Whitetip	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Caribbean reef	*Carcharhinus perezii*
Dusky	*Carcharhinus obscurus*	Smalltail	*Carcharhinus porosus*
Night	*Carcharhinus signatus*	Sevengill	*Heptranchias perlo*
Sand tiger	*Carcharias taurus*	Sixgill	*Hexanchus griseus*
White	*Carcharodon carcharias*	Bigeye sixgill	*Hexanchus nakamurai*
Basking	*Cetorhinus maximus*	Longfin mako	*Isurus paucus*
Bigeye sand tiger	*Odontaspis noronhai*	Caribbean sharpnose	*Rhizoprionodon porosus*
Whale	*Rhincodon typus*	Atlantic angel	*Squatina dumeril*

Deepwater and Other Species (Data Collection Only)			
Iceland catshark	*Apristurus laurussoni*	Green lanternshark	*Etmopterus virens*
Smallfin catshark	*Apristurus parvipinnis*	Marbled catshark	*Galeus arae*
Deepwater catshark	*Apristurus profundorum*	Cookiecutter shark	*Isistius brasiliensis*
Broadgill catshark	*Apristurus riveri*	Bigtooth cookiecutter	*Isistius plutodus*
Japanese gulper shark	*Centrophorus acus*	American sawshark	*Pristiophorus schroederi*
Gulper shark	*Centrophorus granulosus*	Blotched catshark	*Scyliorhinus meadi*
Little gulper shark	*Centrophorus uyato*	Chain dogfish	*Scyliorhinus retifer*
Portuguese shark	*Centroscymnus coelolepis*	Dwarf catshark	*Scyliorhinus torrei*
Kitefin shark	*Dalatias licha*	Smallmouth velvet dogfish	*Scymnodon obscures*
Flatnose gulper shark	*Deania profundorum*		
Bramble shark	*Echinorhinus brucus*	Greenland shark	*Somniosus microcephalus*
Lined lanternshark	*Etmopterus bullisi*	Pygmy shark	*Squaliolus laticaudus*
Broadband dogfish	*Etmopterus gracilispinnis*	Roughskin spiny dogfish	*Squalus asper*
Caribbean lanternshark	*Etmopterus hillianus*		
Great lanternshark	*Etmopterus princeps*	Blainville's dogfish	*Squalus blainvillei*
Smooth lanternshark	*Etmopterus pusillus*	Cuban dogfish	*Squalus cubensis*
Fringefin lanternshark	*Etmopterus schultzi*		

*Not allowed for recreational harvest.
**Can only be harvested within a shark research fishery, and not allowed for recreational harvest.

***Blacktip shark is part of its own management group in the Gulf of Mexico Region.
**** Smooth dogfish is the only smoothhound species in the Atlantic Region.
***** The shortfin mako shark retention limit in all commercial and recreational Atlantic HMS fisheries is zero (87 FR 39373, July 1, 2022).

Mid-Atlantic and New England Fishery Management Councils

- Spiny Dogfish Fishery Management Plan

Atlantic Shark Endangered Species Act Updates

In January 2018, NMFS finalized a rule (83 FR 4153, January 30, 2018) listing oceanic whitetip sharks as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), citing scientific and commercial data. Efforts to protect the species were considered in this decision. In July 2024, NMFS released a final recovery plan for this species. Effective on February 2, 2024, NMFS prohibited the commercial and recreational retention and possession of oceanic whitetip sharks in all U.S. waters of the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (89 FR 278, January 3, 2024).

In 2014, NMFS published a final rule (79 FR 38213, July 3, 2014) that issued a final determination listing the Central and Southwest Atlantic Distinct Population Segment of scalloped hammerhead sharks, found in the Caribbean and South Atlantic, as threatened under the ESA. Effective on February 2, 2024, NMFS prohibited the commercial and recreational retention and possession of great, scalloped, and smooth hammerhead sharks in U.S. waters of the Caribbean Sea (89 FR 278, January 3, 2024). Although the Central and Southwest Atlantic Distinct Population Segment of scalloped hammerhead sharks is the only hammerhead species in U.S. waters listed under the ESA, this final rule also applied to great and smooth hammerhead sharks to avoid unintentional mortality of the threatened population due to species misidentification in the U.S. Caribbean.

Conservation and Management in the Pacific Ocean

Pacific Fishery Management Council

- Shark species in the West Coast Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan.
- Shark species in the groundfish management unit of the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan.

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

- North Pacific shark species.
- Sharks in the management unit of the Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP) for Western Pacific Pelagic Fisheries.
- Coastal sharks are listed as management unit species and designated as currently harvested coral reef taxa in the Pacific Remote Island Areas Fishery Ecosystem Plan.

NOAA Enforcement of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000

The NMFS Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) has responsibility for enforcing both the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and implementing regulations. During the 6-year span of

calendar years 2018 to 2023, violations of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000 and noncompliance with regulations to protect sharks have been investigated in the Pacific Islands, Alaska, West Coast, Northeast, and Southeast enforcement divisions. Violations during the 2023 calendar year that were investigated included domestic vessels landing sharks in improper form, finning, and the illegal export and transport of shark fins. Examples below:

- A NOAA OLE Enforcement Officer seized a cargo container containing 480 kilograms (kg) of dried silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) fins, valued at $51,298.56; 85 kg of dried bull shark (*Carcharhinus leucas*) fins, valued at $13,265.44; 80 kg of dried scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) fins, valued at $10,484.96 for violation of federal law, including the ESA, Lacey Act, and SFSEA. A General Counsel attorney has been assigned to the case, which is ongoing.
- A NOAA OLE Special Agent received notification from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that 474 shark fins had been detained by CBP at the Miami International Airport on June 21, 2023. Investigation is ongoing.

V. International Shark Conservation

The United States endorsed the United Nations FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) for Sharks and developed a corresponding National Plan of Action in 2001, updated in 2014. The Shark Conservation Act of 2010 amended the Moratorium Protection Act, requiring nations to have shark conservation programs comparable to the United States and encouraging international agreements for shark conservation. The National Defense Authorization Act for 2023 further amended the SFSEA to identify nations without comparable shark regulations. These efforts, combined with strong domestic measures, position the United States as a global leader in shark conservation and sustainable shark management.

The summaries of annual U.S. imports and exports of shark fins in Tables 2 and 3 are based on information submitted by importers and exporters to CBP and to the U.S. Census Bureau as reported in the NMFS Trade database.

United States Imports of Shark Fins

Shark fins have not been imported into the United States since 2019.

United States Exports of Shark Fins

There were no shark fin exports in 2023. In 2022, the majority of shark fins exported were sent from the United States to China, with smaller amounts going to the British Virgin Islands and Mexico. The mean value of shark fin exports decreased from $6,102 per mt in 2021 to $5,515 per mt in 2022. This aligns with a 5-year trend (2019-2023) of declining average shark fin export value.

International Trade of Shark Fins

FAO compiles data on the international trade of fish. The summaries of imports and production of shark fins in Table 2 are based on official FAO statistics contained in the FishStatJ database. The quantities and values in those tables are totals for all dried, dried and salted, fresh, or frozen shark fins. For the most recent FAO update, data were added for 2022, and global imports of shark fins were approximately 11,995 mt. In 2022, the average value of global shark fin imports increased to $2,012 per mt. By volume, Singapore was the largest exporter of shark fins in 2022.

Table 2. Weight and value of shark fins imported by countries other than the United States.

Note: Weight is rounded to the nearest metric ton and value is rounded to thousands of dollars. (1) means that the weight was less than 500 kilograms or the value was less than $1,000.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FishStatJ database, www.fao.org

Country	2022		Country (cont.)	2022	
	Metric ton	Value ($1,000)		Metric ton	Value ($1,000)
Andorra	-	-	Korea, Republic of	32	3,236
Australia	5	408	Kuwait	(1)	8
Austria	-	-	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-
Bahamas	(1)	(1)	Latvia	(1)	(1)
Bahrain	-	-	Libya	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	Luxembourg	2	38
Belgium	6	35	Madagascar	-	-
Botswana	(1)	5	Malaysia	1,866	9,017
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	Maldives	-	-
Bulgaria	5	20	Mali	-	-
Burkina Faso	9	2	Marshall Islands	-	-
Cambodia	(1)	(1)	Mauritius	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	Mexico	1	3
Canada	108	909	Micronesia (Fed. States)	(1)1	(1)3
Central African Republic	3	(1)	Morocco	-	-
Chile	(1)	(1)	Myanmar	-	-
China	3,481	46,571	Namibia	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,484	79,009	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	(1)16	116(1)
China, Macao SAR	59	6,398	New Caledonia	-	-
Comoros	-	-	Nigeria	80	72
Croatia	14	42	Pakistan	(1)	(1)

Cuba	-	-	Palau	(1)	1
Cyprus	1	10	Papua New Guinea	(1)	3
Czechia	-	-	Peru	180	6,764
Democratic Republic of the Congo	(1)	(1)	Philippines	248	459
Denmark	(1)	-	Portugal	12	36
El Salvador	-	-	Russian Federation	(1)	(1)
Equatorial Guinea	3	35	Singapore	2,997	65,524
Estonia	-	-	Slovakia	1	7
Faroe Islands	-	-	Slovenia	3	6
Finland	(1)	(1)	Solomon Islands	(1)	1
France	2	5	South Africa	31	253
Germany	7	(1)	Spain	139	2,001
Ghana	-	-	Sri Lanka	232	477
Greece	23	65	Sweden	1	1
Greenland	(1)	(1)	Switzerland	(1)	(1)
Guatemala	-	-	Taiwan Province of China	41	263
Hungary	1	-	Thailand	112	452
Iceland	-	-	United Arab Emirates	1	1
Indonesia	106	1,159	Viet Nam	246	3,475
Iraq	-	-	**Total**	**11,995**	**241,348**
Ireland	(1)	(1)	**Mean value**	**$2,012/mt**	
Italy	120	491			
Jamaica	-	-			
Japan	331	14,086			
Kazakhstan	-	-			
Kiribati	-	-			

Regional Fishery Management Organizations and Programs
• Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) • Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) • Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) • International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) • International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) • Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) • Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) • International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) • Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) • North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) • North Pacific Fisheries Commission (NPFC) • South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) • Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

Other Multilateral Fora
• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) • CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU)

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

At the 2019 CITES meeting, three proposals to include shark and ray species in Appendix II of CITES were adopted, covering shortfin and longfin mako sharks, giant guitarfish, and wedgefishes. Additional proposals were adopted at the 2022 CITES meeting, including requiem sharks, non-listed hammerhead sharks, and all guitarfishes, with the requiem shark listing delayed until November 25, 2023. With these listings, most of the non-prohibited shark species landed in commercial and recreational fisheries are listed under Appendix II of CITES. As a result, anyone wishing to export sharks (including sharks meant for aquariums) or shark products must work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain the appropriate permits and follow additional requirements to export those products.

VI. Advancing the Goals of Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000

Global and regional agreements have established key components for international shark conservation, including mandatory and voluntary measures. The United States promotes these efforts under the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, promoting improved data collection on shark populations and finning practices. For more information on U.S. activities in shark conservation, please refer to prior years' reports or here.[2]

The Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, along with subsequent legislation such as the Shark Conservation Act, has established a robust framework for the conservation and sustainable management of shark populations. The SFSEA further removed the United States from the sale or trade in shark fins, thereby superseding some elements of prior legislation. These collective legislations mandate the prohibition of finning, the requirement for sharks to be landed with fins naturally attached, the prohibition of the sale and trade of shark fins, and the promotion of international collaboration to protect shark species globally.

Over the years, the United States has continued to strengthen its commitment to shark conservation through several key initiatives:

- **Regulatory measures:** Implementation of comprehensive regulations to enforce the ban on shark finning and ensure compliance with conservation measures.
- **Research and data collection:** Enhanced efforts in monitoring shark populations and harvest, as well as improved data collection on shark biology, bycatch, and trade.
- **International cooperation:** Active participation in international organizations and agreements to advocate for the global adoption of shark conservation measures, including the promotion of sustainable fishing practices and improved data reporting.
- **Public awareness and education:** Campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of shark conservation and the impact of finning and overfishing, aimed at garnering public support and compliance with shark conservation laws.

The requirements of the SFSEA will further bolster these efforts by addressing the domestic sale and trade of shark fins. The United States remains committed to the sustainable management of its domestic shark fisheries under the MSA and related laws, as well as being a global leader in shark conservation.

For detailed information and updates on shark conservation activities, please refer to previous reports and statutory documents.

[2] https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/international-affairs/shark-conservation

VII. Internet Sources and Information

Federal Management

Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000
http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-106hr5461enr/pdf/BILLS-106hr5461enr.pdf

2010 Shark Conservation Act
http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111hr81enr/pdf/BILLS-111hr81enr.pdf

National Marine Fisheries Service
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/welcome

Atlantic Ocean Shark Management

Copies of the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP and its Amendments and Atlantic commercial and recreational shark fishing regulations and brochures can be found on the NMFS HMS website at https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species. Information on Atlantic shark fisheries is updated annually in the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Report for Atlantic HMS, which is also available on the website. The website includes links to current fishery regulations (50 CFR part 635), shark landings updates, and the United States National Plan of Action for Sharks.

Domestic stock assessments under the SouthEast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) process are available online: http://sedarweb.org/

Northeast Fisheries Science Center Shark Research: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/northeast-shark-research

Southeast Fisheries Science Center Shark Research:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/population-assessments/shark-population-assessment-group

Pacific Ocean Shark Management

The U.S. West Coast Highly Migratory Species FMP and the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP and annual SAFE Reports are currently available on the Pacific Fishery Management Council website: https://www.pcouncil.org/.

Data reported in Appendix 1, Table 1.3.3 (Shark landings (round weight equivalent in metric tons) for California, Oregon, and Washington, 2001-2016) was obtained from the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission's PacFIN database, which may be found on their website at: http://pacfin.psmfc.org/pacfin_pub/data.php.

Information about pelagic fisheries of the Western Pacific Region FMP is available on the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council's website:
http://www.wpcouncil.org/fishery-plans-policies-reports/.

Data reported in Table 1.3.8 (Shark landings (mt) from the Hawai'i-based longline fishery and the American Samoa longline fishery, 2003-2013) was partially obtained from the Western Pacific Fisheries Information Network (WPacFIN): http://www.pifsc.noaa.gov/wpacfin/.

The Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish FMP and the Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska FMP are available on the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's (NPFMC) website: https://www.npfmc.org/bering-seaaleutian-islands-groundfish/.

Stock assessments and other scientific information for sharks are summarized annually in the NPFMC SAFE Reports, which are available online: https://www.afsc.noaa.gov/REFM/stocks/assessments.htm.

International Efforts to Advance the Goals of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000

NMFS Office of International Affairs
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/international-affairs

FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks
http://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks

United States NPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/webdam/download/64444114

NAFO Conservation and Enforcement Measures
https://www.nafo.int/Fisheries/Conservation

IATTC: https://www.iattc.org/

ICCAT: https://www.iccat.int/en/

International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC): http://isc.fra.go.jp/

WCPFC: https://www.wcpfc.int/

UNGA: http://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/uphold-international-law/index.html

Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks
http://sharksmou.org/

U.S. Imports and Exports of Shark Fins

Summaries of U.S. imports and exports of shark fins are based on information submitted by importers and exporters to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. This information is compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau and is reported in the NMFS Trade database:
http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/commercial-fisheries/foreign-trade/index