

Country	Species' protection status (legal tools and official structure)	Available information	Finning	Habitat protection aimed at the conservation of sharks	Management programs	Monitoring of fishing activities and by-catch
Albania						
Algeria						Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	No	No	No	A specific management plan for sharks in agreement with UNEP RAC/SPA defined in 2008 (Contract n° 53 /2007 RAC/SPA) does exist.	No
Croatia	Strictly protected status for 23 species: <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> <i>Prionace glauca</i> <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> <i>Heptranchias perlo</i> <i>Hexanchus griseus</i> <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> <i>Lamna nasus</i> <i>Carcharias taurus</i> <i>Odontaspis ferox</i> <i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i> <i>Gymnura altavela</i> <i>Mobula mobular</i> <i>Pristis pectinata</i> <i>Dipturus batis</i> <i>Dipturus oxyrinchus</i> <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i> <i>Oxynotus centrina</i> <i>Squatina oculata</i> <i>Squatina squatina</i> (include sthe prohibition of trade and transport). Law of the Wild Taxa (OG n°7/2006, Nature Protection Directorate, Ministry of Culture).	Several species still remain DD: in the Red list of the Croatian Saltwater Fishes	No legal rules because finning does not exist in Croatia	A law prohibits any aquaculture activity in areas considered critical for elasmobranchs, but no protected areas have been defined.	A specific plan for the management of sharks in agreement with UNEP RAC/SPA defined in 2008 (Contract n° 53 /2007 RAC/SPA). The protected sharks are automatically excluded of the list of the Marine Fisheries Act. There is no any direct fishery, but they are incidentally caught in game fisheries.	Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
Cyprus						Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
European Community	Catch, retention on board, transshipment and landings are prohibited since 2007 for <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> e <i>Carchadon carcharias</i>		The regulation EC n° 1185/2003 prohibits the removal of fins followed by the throwing to the sea of the carcasses. Finning with conservation of carcasses on board is allowed if followed in agreement with	None.	The EU action plan Sharks has been published in February 2009. The general measures contribute to a reduction of by-catch and overfishing. The TACs for pelagic sharks will be null for 2010	Monitoring activities within the Data Collection Frame

			the terms of the regulation.			
<b>Egypt</b>						
<b>France</b>						Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Greece</b>	The protected species are the mentioned in the CITES conventions (responsible official structure: Ministry of Rural Development and Food), Bern, Barcelona (responsible official structure: Ministry for the Environment, Physical planning and Public Works		Regulation EC n° 1185/2003 in agreement with the Ministry of Merchant Marine. Finning does not exist.	There are no MPAs for shark conservation.	The management programs do not make specific reference of sharks because they are non-commercial species. Driftnets are prohibited.	Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Israel</b>	All the cartilaginous fish are protected since 2005 in the frame of the laws of the institution of National Parks, Nature Reserves and National Monuments 1998 – The Ministry of Environmental Protection).	There is no quantitative information available	No finning practices	Today in Israel all the organisms living inside the neighbours of the marine protected areas are declared protected Commercial fishing is prohibited within such areas. There is no any special protected area for sharks.	Sharks should not be caught and hence no management plan is scheduled	No
<b>Italy</b>	Reference to the Barcelona convention and Bern and CITES Appendices	Data lacking for many species as: <i>Sphyrna</i> spp. <i>Squalus</i> spp. <i>Carcharhinus</i> spp., etc. Stock assessment for some ray species are now in progress using trawl surveys data	No finning activity has been authorized in agreement with the community regulation n° 1185/2003	No legal protection for critical habitats has been enforced even though for some species they have been already identified some species (spawning area, hatching and nursery per <i>Raja asterias</i> , <i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> , <i>Galeus melastomus</i> , <i>Etmopterus spinax</i> , etc.). The presence of the Pelagos Sanctuary appears beneficial for pelagic sharks.	In 2007 the last updated version of a technical report for supporting an Action Plan has been written by ICRAM under request of the Ministry of the Environment and Sea (MATTM). In 2009, again on behalf of the MATTM, have produced the Guidelines for the formulation of a National Plan (program ELASMOIT)	Yes, through GRUND (started in 1985) and MEDITS (started in 1994), within the demersal species assessment programs of the Italian waters and Mediterranean Sea. Coordination of the Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Lebanon</b>	No	No	No	No	No	Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Libya</b>					A specific management plan for sharks in agreement with UNEP RAC/SPA has been defined in 2005.	
<b>Malta</b>	Absolute protection for <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> <i>Mobula mobular</i> (Sch.VI).14 species in Sch.VIII (species of national interest that can be object of management measures) <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> <i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	All the species of the Maltese waters are classified DD. Nature Protection Unit (Environment & Planning Authority) commissioned a study and associated	No finning activity has been authorized in agreement with the community regulation n° 1185/2003	Critical habitats have still not identified. Some nursery areas have been identified through some studies of the Veterinary Affairs & Fisheries Division (VAFD).	No shark management programs. Some research projects are scheduled dealing with fishing gears and evaluation of their fishing power.	Yes by the Malta Centre for Fisheries Science, VAFD. Two assessment projects are active (MEDITS and MEDLEM), moreover, Malta is involved in the EC Commercial catch Data Collection Frame.

	<p><i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>  <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>  <i>Carcharias taurus</i>  <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>  <i>Hexanchus griseus</i>  <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>  <i>Lamna nasus</i>  <i>Leucoraja melitensis</i>  <i>Prionace glauca</i>  <i>Pristis pristis</i>  <i>Rostroraja alba</i>  <i>Squatina squatina</i>. Protection granted through the regulation Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats (311/2006) in behalf of the Environment Protection Act (Malta Environment and Planning Authority).</p>	<p>database <i>Threatened Fish of the Maltese Islands</i> (ADI &amp; EcoServ, 2006).</p>				
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>Main references to CITES (Ordonnance Souveraine n° 67 du 23 mai 2005, Journal de Monaco du 26 mai 2006 n° 7757).</p>	No	No	<p>Two MPAs: Larvotto (regulation of 25<sup>th</sup> April 1978) and Spélugues (regulation 29<sup>th</sup> August 1986) as well as the Pelagos Sanctuary. Any specific reference to sharks.</p>	No activity	No monitoring activity
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>Protection of <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> and <i>Lamna nasus</i> related to the Decision on Endangered or Threatened Species of Flora and Fauna (2006) and legislation relative to CITES (Decision on control list of import, export and transit: Official Gazette RME, no. 28/06).</p>	No		<p>The competences on fisheries belong to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management. There is a new law for the fishing activities that regulate the trading, the mariculture and the protection of the marine biodiversity.</p>	<p>A specific plan for the management of sharks, in agreement with UNEP RAC/SPA defined in 2008 (Contract n° 53 /2007 RAC/SPA). Is in progress the preparation of a national strategy plan for the sustainable development that imply protection measures for at least 10% of the coastal stripe for 2009 and another plan ICZM) related to the fisheries management.</p>	None.
<b>Morocco</b>						
<b>Slovenia</b>	<p>Protection of <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> and <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> granted by the Decree on Protected Wild Fauna, Official Bulletin 46/2004 (Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning)</p>	No	<p>There are no finning practices</p>	<p>No legal protection for sharks, as well as for habitats. No fishery management plan was activated.</p>	<p>A specific plan for the management of sharks, in agreement with UNEP RAC/SPA defined in 2008 (Contract n° 53 /2007 RAC/SPA).</p>	<p>Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Other local programs activated by the Marine Biology Station</p>

<b>Spain</b>	None.		Only permitted if compatible with the UE regulation n° 1185/2003		Integrated plans for the management of the resources are active following the <i>Order APA 79/2006</i> , in behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There is no any specific program for sharks, but seasonal fishing bans for bottom trawling and other fishing techniques are scheduled. Fishing at depths over 1000 meter is forbidden as well as fishing on critical areas as Posidonia beds, maerl, coral bottoms	Yes, through MEDITS, within the demersal species assessment programs of the Mediterranean Sea. Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Syria</b>						Mediterranean Sea Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Tunisia</b>		Yes, for <i>Rhinobathos rhinobathos</i>	No	A critical area in the Gabes Gulf has been identified, but there is not a specific legislation.	It is forbidden to fish ray of LT less than 40 cm, and torpedo rays smaller than 20 cm (Decree 28.9.1995, Minister of Agriculture)	Mediterranean Sea Large cartilaginous fish monitoring (MEDLEM)
<b>Turkey</b>	Protection of <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> and <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> following a fisheries Circular (related to the Fisheries Law: 1380), in behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.	No	There are no finning practices	The Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas, has imposed a special protection for the Bay of Boncuk after the ascertainment spawning and hatching area of <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	No specific programs	Specific studies on the presence of <i>C. plumbeus</i> in the area of Bay of Boncuk