

sharks, destroying critical habitats like mangroves and coral reefs that serve as nurseries and feeding grounds for many shark species. This loss deprives sharks of essential habitats, further compromising their survival.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has identified the precarious status of many shark species, with 143 out of 1,044 assessed species classified as endangered, critically endangered, or vulnerable. This classification underscores the urgent need for conservation measures to safeguard vulnerable species from extinction.

100
Million
Sharks are
killed every year,
with estimates
ranging from 63 million
to 273 million.

Up to
70 million
sharks are killed
annually for their fins,
often through the cruel
practice of finning.
Overfishing heavily affects shark
populations, with some species
declining by over 90% in the past
few decades. Coastal development and
pollution destroy critical shark habitats,
such as mangroves and coral reefs.

The global impact of shark harvesting and habitat degradation is profound, with an estimated annual death toll of approximately 100 million sharks. This number encompasses various threats, including the gruesome practice of finning, which alone claims up to 73 million sharks annually. These figures illustrate the staggering scale of exploitation faced by shark populations worldwide. Overfishing compounds the problem, leading to drastic declines in shark numbers, with some species experiencing population decreases exceeding 90% over the past few decades. Such declines have severe ecological consequences, disrupting marine food webs and altering ecosystem dynamics in profound ways. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has identified the precarious status of many shark species, with 143 out of

