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Annual report updates received after first publication
Actualisations des rapports annuels reçus après la première publication
Actualizaciones de los informes anuales recibidos después de la primera publicación

This addendum contains the updates of the annual reports received after the first publication.

Cet addendum contient les actualisations des rapports annuels reçus après la première publication.

Este addendum incluye las actualizaciones de los informes anuales recibidos después de la primera publicación.

- **Egypt** – Summary and written sections 1 and 2
- **Grenada** – Written sections 1 and 2
- **Barbados** – Summary, written sections 1 and 2, and IOMS Parts 1 and 2
- **Trinidad and Tobago** – Summary and written sections 1 and 2

ANNUAL REPORT OF EGYPT
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ÉGYPTE
INFORME ANUAL DE EGIPTO

SUMMARY

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the 2026 fishing season is 549 t. The adjusted quota is 543.51 t, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for bycatch. . The Egyptian fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea are "Golovik" under ICCAT registration number AT0063105 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria and "SAFINAT NOOH" under ICCAT registration number AT0045845 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria. Egypt specifies an amount of 271.755 t for "Golovik" and 271.755 t for "SAFINAT NOOH" as shown in (Table 1). Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Tunisia. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2024, approximately 100 t of swordfish, 1266t of little tunny, 159 t of albacore, and 840 t of Scomberomorus *spp. According to the 2024 yearly statistical book published by the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA), tuna and tuna-like species, mainly* Scomberomorus *spp and* Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, longliners, and trammel nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species for 2020-2024 was 2656.00 t-2365.00 t respectively*(Table 2)*. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2024 was shown in (**Table 3**) summed of 63355.325 t which representing 3.08 % of the total production of Egypt.

The most common fish species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, common sole, snappers, groupers, siganus, meagre, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as *Scomberomorus spp*, little tunny (=Atl. black skipjak) swordfish and Albacore.

The total number of registered vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 2554 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 835 trawlers, 238 purse seiners, 802 long liner and 753 trammel net, gillnets. As shown in (**Table 4**).

1.1.1 Tuna fisheries information

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only two fishing vessels, from 2013 to 2017, 1 vessel from 2018 to 2021 and became two from 2022 up tell now (**Table 5**). Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Tunisia. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format.

1.1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2024, the Albacore catch was 159 T caught by fishing boats, **Table 1**. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2024 as swordfish approximately 100 tons, little tunny 1266 T, and 840 T. Scomberomorus spp. (**Table 2**).

1.1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether whole or in parts is prohibited in Egypt according to the fisheries law and legislations. A scientific survey for sharks along the Mediterranean was conducted and the data of bycatch will be submitted to SCRS in Task 1 .

Egypt is prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles, and if there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing, also the appropriate procedures accordingly are applied.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Scientific research

Diversity and Distribution of Cartilaginous Fishes Along the Egypt's Mediterranean Coast

- As part of ongoing research efforts to protect the marine environment and manage fisheries in Egypt, a comprehensive scientific survey was conducted from 2023 to 2025 along the Egyptian coast of the Mediterranean Sea. This survey aimed to evaluate the status of cartilaginous fish (sharks, rays, and chimaeras) in Egyptian territorial waters, determine their biodiversity, monitor breeding and nursery grounds, and estimate the biomass of harvested fish (whether as bycatch or targeted catch), while also providing scientific recommendations to enhance protection and control measures for endangered species.
- The research documented the presence of 69 species of cartilaginous fish distributed across 28 families.

- The research divided the Egyptian coast into five zones (from A to E); it revealed that Zone (D), extending from west of Alexandria to Marsa Matrouh, represents a major nursery and breeding ground, ranking first in terms of biodiversity, followed by Zone (C) off the coast of Alexandria



- The research recommended tightening control measures on fishing and trade operations from April to October, with a specific focus on April and May, to curb overfishing, protect sensitive and juvenile species, and ensure the sustainability of fish stocks.

Combating ALDFG in Egypt

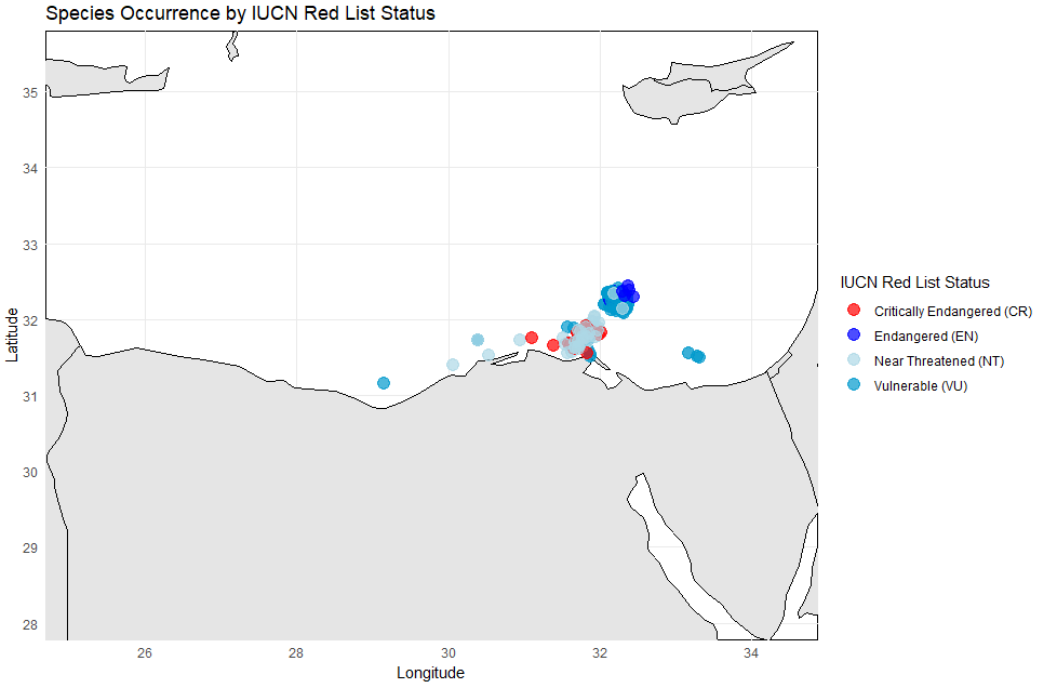
- Egypt, in cooperation with the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), is implementing practical measures in alignment with GFCM Recommendation GFCM/42/2018/11, and consistent with ICCAT Recommendation 19-11 on abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG). This aims to operationalize regional and international recommendations regarding the marking and identification of fishing gear, specifically those used by fishing vessels ranging from 12 to 15 meters length overall (LOA) and above.

- This cooperation includes taking serious steps toward developing national legislative and legal frameworks based on Law No. 146 of 2021 and Prime Minister's Decision No. 706 of 2023, alongside preparing for a pilot project to be implemented by the end of 2026 in selected Egyptian ports to test unique marking mechanisms for passive fishing gear and document them, as well as organizing specialized training programs to build the capacities of inspectors and relevant stakeholders. This cooperation helps improving the tracking and monitoring of fishing activities, and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, thereby supporting the recovery of fish stocks and preserving the sustainability of aquatic, environmental, and ecological ecosystems.

Vulnerable Species Observation Programme (2024 - 2026)

- Within the framework of international commitments and with the support of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), and under the MedSea4Fish programme, LFRPDA in cooperation with AASTMT continued implementing the monitoring programme for bycatch and vulnerable species (including seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, sharks, and rays) in Egyptian Mediterranean waters (GSA 26), throughout 2024, 2025 and 2026.
- Activities were carried out through onboard observations on trawlers, questionnaires, and landing observations involving qualified observers.

- Recorded species were classified according to the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU) In addition to other Near Threatened (NT) and Data Deficient (DD) species.
- Records of vulnerable species were notably concentrated in marine areas east of the Nile Delta, emphasizing the importance of continuing protection and bycatch mitigation efforts.
- Egypt can provide the ICCAT with further details upon the full completion of the programme.



Implementation of IMO on Egyptian Fishing Vessels

- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) number is the established, reliable, and unique global standard for vessel identification (consisting of 7 digits). It remains permanently assigned to a vessel throughout its lifecycle, regardless of changes in name, flag, ownership, or marking. It serves as a pivotal tool for Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Supporting Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) Mechanisms.
- With the support and technical assistance provided by the GFCM Secretariat that facilitated the contact with the IHS Maritime & Trade IMO Ship Numbering Departmentand, Egypt successfully established and assigned IMO numbers to 57 fishing vessels exceeding 15 meters in length.
- Technical consultations and discussions are currently ongoing to complete the remaining engineering and administrative data, aiming to expand the numbering scope to encompass a larger number of vessels within the Egyptian fleet to ensure full compliance with international regional body decisions and recommendations.

1.2.2 Statistics

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the preceding years in cooperation with GFCM MedSea4Fish project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building, catch & effort, by-catch and fisheries landing. Furthermore, LFRPDA in collaboration with GFCM under the umbrella of GFCM-Mid Term Strategy 2017-2020 had conducted more activities regarding capacity building and discard data collection. Large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by LFRPDA and published in a statistical book, including the statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

Beside the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by LFRPDA, many fisheries research for Mediterranean species is carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, the landing data of tuna and tuna-like species are reported to ICCAT in Task 1.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Data and minimum size

Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Tunisia. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format.
LFRPDA has issued Resolution Number 121/2023 on a Multi-annual Conservation and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean which covered the following points:

Regarding the minimum size regulations, article (4) stated that "(1) the minimum conservation reference size for Bluefin tuna caught in the Mediterranean shall be 30 kg or 115 cm fork length. (2) catching, retaining on board, transshipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale Bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm is prohibited. (3) Incidental catch of BFT weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg or, in the alternative, with fork length between 75 and 115 cm doesn't exceed 5% of total catch".

Regarding fishing season article (3) stated that "Purse seine fishing for Bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean during the period from 26 May to 1 July. This period will be amended, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT". An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 19th June 2023 was sent to the ICCAT on 19/06/2023.

Regarding national scientific observer program, article (14) stated that "(1) Prohibition on vessels licensed to fish Bluefin tuna to go fishing unless there is a national scientific observer onboard. (2) The obligations, responsibilities and tasks applicable to the national scientific observers are detailed in Annex IV".

Regarding designated ports, article (9) stated that "It shall be prohibited to land or transship from fishing vessels any quantity of Bluefin tuna fished at any place other than the designated port listed in ICCAT port list, Exporting BFT is prohibited at any place other than these ports in ICCAT port list".
Regarding landings, article (10) stated that "In case of landing, all landed catches shall be weighed and inspected based on a risk assessment system involving quota, fleet size and fishing effort by national inspectors".

2.1.2 Measures relating to individual species
Mitigation of Seabird Bycatch in Egyptian Longline Fisheries
In compliance with the Recommendations 07-07 and 11-09 regarding the mitigation of seabird bycatch, and despite the inherent safety and visibility challenges that nighttime operations pose to the crew, most Egyptian longline vessels actively implement night setting measures. It is worth noting that while seabird sightings remain extremely rare in the Mediterranean, fishers continue to proactively apply these necessary precautionary measures.

Longline fishing offers practical, cost-effective solutions for reducing seabird interactions. A primary deterrent utilized locally involves employing empty plastic bottles as a low-cost tool to shield baited hooks and prevent birds from accessing the bait or becoming entangled in the lines. Additionally, fishers employ other traditional methods, such as using worn-out, unusable cooking utensils to generate loud noises that scare away birds.

Furthermore, despite the rarity of seabird sightings, an official circular has been circulated across all landing ports, obligating fishers to record any seabird interactions with their fisheries and their condition upon release. This ensures that data will be accurately recorded and submitted to ICCAT within the specified deadlines. Due to a lack of practical and technical experience with scaring lines (Tori lines), operators strongly prefer these traditional methods, as they achieve the same conservation objectives without incurring high costs or operational complications.



Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles in Egyptian Fisheries

Egypt takes serious and decisive steps to protect endangered marine species, foremost among them being sea turtles. This commitment is supported by the Law on the Protection and Development of Lakes and Fish Resources, the Environment Law, and our international obligations.

The national framework strictly prohibits fishing, collecting, transporting, or possessing sea turtles in either the Mediterranean or the Red Sea, and bans any tampering with their nesting and breeding habitats along the coasts.

In practice, fishers and environmental officials follow a clear protocol for accidental bycatch: unharmed sea turtles are immediately released back into the sea. However, if a turtle is harmed, officials from Ministry of Environment take charge, transferring it to specialized rehabilitation centers for proper veterinary care and rehabilitation, and subsequently releasing it back into the wild once it has recovered.

Furthermore, to ensure compliance with international agreements, official circulars are distributed across all landing ports, obligating fishers to safely release unharmed sea turtles, while transferring harmed ones to protected areas under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment for care and eventual release into the water after recovery.

National Measures and Procedures Taken by Egypt for the Protection and Conservation of Sharks

Egypt adopts a strict and unified legislative and executive system to protect sharks and cartilaginous fish in its territorial waters (the Mediterranean and Red Seas), in compliance with national legislation and relevant international agreements. The most prominent of these measures include:

1. Total Legal Prohibition and Comprehensive Criminalization

- Egyptian law strictly prohibits targeting or intentionally catching sharks and cartilaginous fish in Egyptian waters. This ban is based on Law 146/2021 article (31) which stated that "It is prohibited to catch, collect or transport sea turtles, and marine mammals from the sea, lakes, or other aquatic bodies.
- Executive Regulation 706/2023 Article (31) stated that "Fishing vessels must comply with the measures established by the authority to improve the conservation status of sea turtles and marine mammals and mitigate the risks of incidental catch (bycatch)". Article (32) said that "The owner and the captain of the vessel are obligated to monitor, record, and report incidental fishing operations of sea turtles, marine mammals, large marine organisms, and endangered organisms, as well as to determine the fishing location, release operations, and specifications of the captured organisms in accordance with the forms prepared by the authority. Article (62), paragraph 6 mentioned that "Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (30) and (31) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, and by a fine of not less than EGP 10,000 and not exceeding EGP 50,000, or by either of these two penalties. In the event of recidivism, the penalty shall be doubled.
- Decree No. 424 of 2024 issued LFRPDA stated that" Targeting of Sharks and Cartilaginous fish is prohibited in Egypt"
- Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 (amended by Law No. 9 of 2009) Article (28) stated that "It is prohibited, by any means, to perform any of the following acts: Hunting, killing, catching, or possessing wild birds, terrestrial animals, live aquatic organisms, keeping them, transporting them, exporting them, importing them, trading them—whether alive or dead, whole or in parts, or their derivatives; or performing any acts that would destroy their natural habitats, change their natural characteristics or habitats, destroy their nests, or exterminate their eggs or products.",
  Article (84): "Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated by another law, whoever violates the provisions of Article (28) of this law shall be punished by imprisonment, and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties. In all cases, the judgment must mandate the confiscation of the seized birds, animals, live organisms, plants, and fossils, as well as the machinery, equipment, tools, and means of transport used in committing the crime."

- Environment Executive Regulation No. 1095 of 2011, annex 4 which imposes a complete ban on catching, trading, or trafficking endangered species.

2. Field Protocol for Handling "Bycatch"

- Fishermen are continuously guided and urged, through awareness campaigns, to release any sharks caught as bycatch alive and immediately back into the sea in a healthy condition to ensure their survival. If a shark gets entangled in the gear and is brought up dead, Fishermen are obliged to bring the dead fish completely to the landing ports and not discard them at sea.

3. Legal and Regulatory Procedures in Landing Ports and Markets

Upon monitoring any cases of shark landings in ports or trading in markets by inspectors from LFRPDA, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Supply, strict steps are taken, including:

- Issuing an official report immediately regarding the incident by the agency's inspectors.

- The case is referred directly to the port police to transfer the file to the Public Prosecution to take the necessary legal decisions, which include imposing heavy financial fines and doubling the penalty in case of a repeated violation.
- The seized items are fully confiscated (whether whole sharks or parts of them) and safely buried in a sanitary landfill under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Environment to prevent their entry into any commercial chains.

4. Data Collection, Scientific Research, and Awareness Programs

Recognizing the urgent need to protect various shark species, Egypt initiated a comprehensive survey on the diversity and distribution of cartilaginous fish along its Mediterranean coast. Despite severe hardships, logistical difficulties, and funding challenges faced by Egyptian researchers, this survey serves as a crucial step toward tightening controls and improving data accuracy.

To support these efforts, LFRPDA regularly organizes awareness campaigns to encourage fishers to safely release live sharks and avoid strict legal penalties. Furthermore, continuous coordination is maintained between the Agency and the Ministry of Environment to review commission recommendations and develop legislative frameworks for each individual shark species.

Building on the findings of this scientific survey, Egypt plans to roll out a suite of robust executive and environmental measures for marine resource management. These include intensifying inspections at landing ports, particularly during the peak breeding season from April to October and activating bycatch protocols to ensure the safe release of endangered species.

Measures concerning targeted species:

Egypt has taken some steps to manage targeted species by issuing executive decrees that are allign with recommendations adopted by ICCAT to monitor, control and mitigate bycatch of these species including:

1. Decree no.291/2023 on Multiannual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean Swordfish, iming to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the species. It requires all fishing vessels targeting swordfish or catching it as by-catch to obtain prior authorization from the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA), while prohibiting fishing activities during the closed season from 1 January to 31 March.
2. Decree no. 285/2023 on a Multiannual Conservation and Management Plan for BFT in the Mediterranean that establishes the regulatory framework for Egypt's implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Recovery Plan in the Mediterranean, aiming to ensure the sustainable conservation and management of Bluefin Tuna stocks and compliance with international requirements. It regulates fishing activities through the enforcement of ICCAT-approved quotas, and requires comprehensive registration and authorization of fishing vessels. Furthermore, it strengthens monitoring, control, and surveillance. Overall, the decree seeks to enhance regulatory oversight, transparency, traceability, and enforcement while preventing illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and ensuring the long-term sustainability of Bluefin Tuna stocks in the Mediterranean.
3. Decree no. 284/2023 for Albacore fishing in the Mediterranean requiring fishing vessels to obtain a specific fishing permit issued by the General Administration of Fisheries, indicating the authorized catch quantities by the competent authority. Permits are issued during the period from 1 January to 10 March, while fishing for Albacore Tuna is prohibited from 1 January to 31 March.

2.1.3 Inspection

The costal guard forces in cooperation with the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) carried out-inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels to ensure that they have an IMO number and as that its legal frameworks prevent vessel owners from engaging in

unauthorized fishing activities, to apply a comprehensive and effective inspections and oversight. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the vessels were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by LFRPDA. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks by the port inspectors to assure all relevant LFRPDA resolutions in the frame of the ICCAT recommendations, this includes verifying that each vessel is only authorized to fish if it meets all ICCAT obligations, has valid authorization on board, maintains a clean record of IUU fishing, and undergoes a thorough review of changes of ownership to ensure that all registered large-scale fishing vessels are fully compliant to ICCAT requirements.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Administrative Updates and Work Progress Status

Due to the current administrative and organizational restructuring underway at the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency, an interim disruption to the workflow has inevitably occurred. This is further compounded by the limited staff handling these extensive responsibilities; the team's scope of work is not restricted to the ICCAT file, but extends to managing internal affairs as well as bilateral relations with countries worldwide. Consequently, these circumstances have led to some delays in transmitting and updating certain required data. Please be assured that intensive efforts are being made to stabilize operations and return to standard working rates as soon as possible.

Scaling Up Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and Monitoring Infrastructure

- Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and Fisheries Monitoring Centres (FMC) represent the cornerstone of modern marine fisheries management and ensuring their sustainability across all levels. Locally, these systems enable effective control and real-time surveillance of fleet movements, regulate fishing zones and seasonal closures, and enhance fishers' safety through prompt emergency response. Regionally and internationally, this technology serves as an essential tool for combating (IUU) fishing, protecting endangered species and sensitive marine habitats, as well as fostering transparency and compliance with agreements and recommendations of fisheries management organizations.
- In this context, Egypt had made a great effort to align its regulations with the international requirements. However, Egypt still faces a significant challenge in securing the necessary financial support to expand the installation of tracking devices to cover all of the Egyptian fishing fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, alongside establishing a dedicated Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) to ensure fish stock recovery and align national efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Financial Challenges in Monitoring and Data Collection Programmes for International Compliance

Monitoring, control, and data collection programs constitute the cornerstone of sustainable fisheries management and are crucial for ensuring full compliance with the requirements and recommendations of regional and international fisheries management bodies. While Egypt remains fully committed to meeting its regional and international obligations and advancing marine sustainability, the implementation and continuity of these comprehensive monitoring activities face significant financial and logistical challenges due to the high costs required to cover extensive field operations, onboard observer deployment, and sampling. As a corrective action Egypt intends to engage academic researchers to perform periodic field visits at landing sites during the fishing season to collect samples upon fund availability.

Online Reporting Challenges

Regarding our reporting obligations, we have encountered some technical challenges with the Online Reporting System, particularly concerning the entry and alignment of specific datasets such as form ST09. To overcome these obstacles and ensure future data accuracy and completeness, we are currently working in close coordination with the Online Reporting Technical Team to resolve these issues, prevent any data gaps, and ensure full compliance with all reporting requirements.

Thank you for your kind cooperation and support

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

All research and statistics reports were uploaded to the IOMS platform on 16 September 2026.

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

All management reports had been uploaded to the IOMS platform on 16 September 2026.

Appendices:

Table (1) Catch details

VESSEL NAME	ICCAT NUMBER	QUOTA ALLOCATION Tons
Golovik	AT000EGY00020	271.755
Safinat Nooh	AT000EGY00010	271.755
TOTAL		**543.51**

Table (2) Total landing of tuna like species (ICCAT Species)

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Scomberomorusspp	595	999	833	634	840
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj) *Euthynnusalletteratus*	1071	959	1065	983	1266
Swordfish	4.0	12	26	75	100
Albacore	316	622	177	164	159
TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species)	**1986.000**	**2592**	**2101**	**1856**	**2325**
Total No of fishing units	**2656**	**3193**	**2556**	**3082**	**2554**

(Table 3) production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

Com. Name / Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Swordfish	100	75	26	12	4	5	4	4	-
Black barred halfbeak		-	-	-	0	0	-	1	-
Octopus	215	100	184	287	282	389	384	289	138
Cartilagenous fish nei	872	740	704	1050	881	1037	1292	1375	1300

Greater amberjack	48	22	23	131	126	11	4	-	-
Anchovy & Small sardine	5077	3668	5319	4718	4962	4491	4570	3448	2657
Blue runner	1761	812	663	797	825	714	655	720	600
Red mullets	610	694	680	608	549	642	1152	989	881
Spinefoot	494	500	526	612	705	692	828	968	742
Purple-spotted bigeye	23	22	42	26	35	48	78	-	-
Little Tunny	1266	983	1065	959	1071	1006	1003	1094	901
Albacore	159	164	177	622	316	278	429	396	77
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	5.325	0	67	327	122	266	181	124	115
Squirrelfish	80	1	2	3	2	2	4	-	-
Shrimp	8010	8423	5138	6270	5462	4666	5610	8068	6432
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	557	580	694	650	605	475	845	979	757
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	840	634	833	999	595	696	1017	1019	895
Gilthead seabream	527	876	523	457	404	440	337	367	344
Annular Seabream	148	200	131	122	251	311	369	496	555
Common Cuttlefish	1445	1767	1498	1858	1876	1593	2039	1515	1452
Sardinellas nei	10693	10025	8604	7854	6806	6557	8902	8580	9147
Largehead hairtail	2649	2448	2210	2551	2627	2005	2004	1889	1508
Med. horse mackerel	510	365	450	594	484	400	446	504	680
Striped piggy	1441	1976	393	261	60	75	301	292	7
White seabream	812	617	425	395	366	343	405	406	455
Chub Mackerel	1099	862	560	519	604	634	606	650	871
Red Sea mantis shrimp	1842	1097	542	276	376	427	799	490	455
Threadfin Breams	713	726	718	638	672	764	623	864	744
Grey Mullets	1362	1100	1806	1190	1329	1183	1444	1559	1767
Rainbow Wrasse	35	109	153	124	129	74	82	-	-
Common Pandora	136	117	170	239	254	327	372	469	492
Pompano	23	11	11	5	6	10	9	-	-
Grey gurnard	347	304	400	462	629	695	720	596	452
European seabass	498	327	302	145	258	243	296	272	314
Marine molluscs nei	3707	3218	3431	3271	4019	3570	4087	4171	4141
Blue Swimming Crab	6028	5107	3777	4358	3688	3066	3275	3892	2790
Squid	437	425	425	29	19	29	7	-	-

Filefish		-	-	-	0	5	8	-	-
Atlantic mackerel	18	6	98	-	0	0	1	8	-
Jacks	23	21	24	4	0	2	5	-	66
Meagre	1547	1440	1204	899	994	823	929	651	690
Red porgy	728	780	933	491	520	486	615	541	609
European Barrcudas	858	911	688	527	469	615	573	521	583
Brushtooth lizasrdfish	857	835	649	763	590	653	694	682	608
Bogue	1114	987	963	995	1022	1471	1542	1820	2150
Sole, common	838	782	782	784	663	544	653	689	655
Bluefish	376	331	452	325	382	391	445	470	444
Shrimp Scad	9	-	-	-	0	0	-	83	-
European hake	542	540	503	494	455	459	677	270	-
Spotted Seabass	215	211	284	248	339	294	421	312	378
Groupers nei	465	322	359	251	379	390	448	438	413
Others	1023	1181	2026	1135	2784	3723	4540	5955	5699
Total	**63355.325**	**57607**	**51662**	**50384**	**49896**	**48018**	**56730**	**58926**	**53964**

(Table 4) number of motorized vessels according to HP

Horse power	Trawling	purse seine	Long line	Trammel net
< 10	1	0	10	33
10 to 20	1	0	10	29
21 to 30	0	0	4	40
31 to 50	0	1	116	612
51 to 100	56	27	651	150
101 to 150	118	32	6	6
151 to 200	268	44	1	0
201 to 250	213	21	3	0
251 to 300	9	9	0	0
301 to 400	12	32	0	0
401 to 500	60	44	0	0
501 to 600	53	12	0	0
601 to 700	16	5	0	0
701 to 800	15	7	0	0
> 800	13	4	1	0
Total	**835**	**238**	**802**	**752**

(Table 5) Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt

Year / metric tons (t)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
BFT. Assigned Quota	263.340	326.7	326.7	326.7	507.87	507.87	507.325	543.51
No. Authorized vessels	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
BFT. Catch	263.340	122.080	326.7	67.08	0	0	507.674	543.51

COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORT 2026 GRENADA

The Chairman of the Compliance Committee ICCAT

Prepared By:

Nigel Gibbs
Chief Fisheries Officer
CPC- Grenada

SECTION 1. NATIONAL FISHERIES INFORMATION AND RESEARCH STATISTICS

1.1 Annual Fisheries Information

The Grenada Fisheries sector remain stable over the last reported year, in 2026 landings of Tuna and Tuna like species showed an increase in Yellowing tuna of 122.7 t compared to 2024. This rise might have been caused by the introduction of fishing effort. A major concern for the fishery is the data for Blue Marlin (BUM) catch effort of 48775 kg (24.38t) in 2025 up from 26509 Kg (13.25t) in 2024. White Marlin (WHM) 6856 kg (3.4t) and Noth Atlantic Sword Fish (100020 kg (5.01t).Review of our data suggests that landings increase may have been due to species identification issues which are still a main concern and presents a major challenge for the fisheries regarding data collection and processing of species I.D. In 2026 landings of BUM collected by July identical Blue Marlin 23,5587.76 kg (23.58 t), White Marlin -782.6(0.78t), and Sword Fish – 1,658.7 kg (1.66 t). The implementation and management of round scale billfish regarding rec (19-05), presented some challenges, however monitoring of landing in the first and second quarters allowed us to remain close to our BUM quota for the period. While an official declaration of the closure of the BUM fishing season was not officially reported, the request to our fishing fleets was made for the ceasing of landing of this species. We continue to monitor landings and have met with fishermen to ask for cooperation with the release and prohibition of landing the species. Fishing data submitted for the last reposting period are task 1 and 2 data and shark sheet data. Still outstanding is turtle and seabird bycatch, which we have challenges due to data gaps with collection of this data. Efforts are being made to rectify this gap.

Size-frequency and biological sampling activities remain a challenge for the fisheries due to lack of capacity in the area due to human resource challenges, however the ministry are taking the necessary action of increasing the relevant staff to ensure that this activity becomes part of our management strategy. Tagging programmes and tagging results are also still limited. This is only done during our bill fish tournament. As we develop our biology program and move to increase this important activity for monitoring, capacity building and equipment support is needed to support and maintain this undertaking.
Trends in tuna and tuna-like fisheries during the reporting year were not fully assessed. The department still needs capacity building in the areas of data analysis and reporting; this gap is being addressed by the onboarding of data analysis and by first quarter of 2027. Additionally, one data clerk has already been onboarded. Changes in fishing practices,

fishing areas, fleet composition, or gear use (longline) remain the same, except for the increase in in circle hook usage, that has been strictly implemented. Fish Aggregating Devies increase to 12 under the UBEC project, fishing fleet composition and gear usage remain unchanged. New developments in the fishery sector are mainly with policy, legislation and management plan update which is currently ongoing. We are finalizing our new fisheries act due to come into effect in the first quarter of 202. This new act will address areas of governance upgrades to align with regional and international agencies. Of particular interest would be focus on illegal unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing, Crime Traceability and Compliance issues that are now relevant for the development of the sector. Socio-economic factors affecting fisheries performance or catches are mainly due to fuel increase that has increased cost of production and the deficiency in technical capacity by our fishers, the latter needs intervention regarding increased compliance and development of technical capacity regarding standards and best practices. Additionally, the increased influx of sargassum has reduced fishing trips and has negatively impacted our fishing fleets and coastal zones. The state has used significant financial resources in addressing the problem assisted by the EU, France expertise, GIZ and other international organizations assisting Grenada to overcome the effects on our fisheries.

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1.2 Research and Statistics

National systems for collecting fisheries statistics have received a major boost in 2025 - 2026. The development training of officers (data clerks) with the Data information system. (CALIPSEO) continues to be rolled out. While the FAO supported project has ended, continuous operation of the system continues. While the system has not yet been fully operational, the newly development data sheets are being already used by some of the exporters. In 2027 there will be more comprehensive training of personnel and usage of the system for reporting. Coverage levels for catch data, effort data are being improved by the introduction of logbooks, marine mammals interaction logs and increase of collection and storage equipment have been implemented to bolster data management. Size-frequency data has been targeted for improvement in 2026-2027. Work is already being done to improve and increase recording of size -frequency data sets to improve stock monitoring as it relates to landings. Species being monitored currently are yellow fin tuna and Dolfin Fish. Tuna-related research projects, Stock delineation studies, Stock assessment work, Migration studies, Environmental and ecosystem research are still areas of difficulty for our state, however through the support of the Caribbean Regional fisheries mechanism and the support provided by ICCAT, projects will be implemented or requested and support form the SCRS solicited to ensure we can execute this activities.

Monitoring of activities in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) High Seas continue to be challenge for the fishery. However, plans are on the way for the installation and training of Vessel Monitoring systems (VMS) equipment on 20 fishing vessels (longliners) as the commencement of ensuring that fleet monitoring and tracking are implemented and enforced within the fishery. This process that started in January 2026 should be completed in early 2027. The registration of our fleets for high seas access is a priority area for Grenada. Target species catches monitoring and reporting has been maintained. Bycatch

retention continues to be very low although data collection remains a challenge. While logbooks can now capture this data due to gear improvement (circle hooks). Discards (alive and dead) are an area that needs more public education and awareness among our fishers. Work must be done on species I.D. protected species knowledge and recording (even null sets) of bycatch and alive and dead discards. This has cultural underpinnings that must be addressed for compliance.

Table 1. Illustrates submitted Data to SCRS

Statistical Reports	Status
Catch statistics	submitted
Effort data	submitted
Size-frequency data	Not submitted
Shark sheet data	Submitted
Billfish check sheet	Submitted
Task I and Task II submissions	submitted
Biological sampling information	Not submitted
Tagging data	none
Observer programme reports	none

Table 2. Illustrates Bill fish DATA for 2026

Species	Weight -Tons (t)
Blue Marlin (BUM)	**23.58**
White Marlin (WHM)	0.78
North Atlantic Sword Fish	1.66

Table 3. Illustrates Bill Fish DATA for 2025

Species	**Weight -Tons (t)**
Blue Marlin (BUM)	24.38
White Marlin (WHM)	3.4
North Atlantic Sword Fish (SWO-N)	5.01

SECTION 2. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

National legislation adopted to implement ICCAT measures, including updating the legislation to reflect compliance with ICCAT. This include IUU, reporting, VMS technology assets, Regulatory actions and enforcement measures, such as aligning fines and penalties with the realities of the modern fishing industries. Special attention was given to enforcement clauses and measures for reporting and increased traceability compliance activities. Other initiatives support compliance, including mandatory

possession licenses for fishing gear with a registry of all fishing gear types implemented to monitor all gears used within the sector. In General, the new fisheries act will seek to address areas of alignment with ICCAT, CRFM, WECAFC, IWC, CITES and other RFMOs.

2.2 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

- Challenges implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.
  There are still several challenges in implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures for CPC Grenada. The lack of adequate infrastructure as it relates to equipment for conducting research and monitoring is lacking. Additionally, lack in technical expertise continues to plague the fisheries due to low succession planning that created a major gap in continuity. The ability to conduct internal conservation activities must be improved for increase in efficacy. Enforcement and implementation with our stakeholders continue to show gaps due to low public education and awareness campaigns implemented in past years. Many of our stakeholders lack basic knowledge of conservation legislation and compliance is still sporadic and low. To overcome this deficiency the fisheries division is in the process of updating its legislation and management plans along with a series of public awareness campaigns to share information. Building capacity for new officers is also being undertaken to increase competency among our general staff in several disciplines. Webinars, meetings and workshops have seen increased attendance participation for the last two (2) years.

- Reasons for delayed or incomplete reporting.
  Grenada continues to experience issues with timely submissions and incomplete reporting due to capacity issues, especially at the primary stage of data collection and reporting. Data collection and submission are often inconsistent and late due to collection and traceability issues. With the implementation of the CALIPSEO platform and planned capacity building initiatives we intend to improve this gap going forward. These inefficiencies result in difficulties meeting ICCAT deadlines, coupled with staff shortage. Import data related to fish and Fish product imports, has to be addressed, so that reports can be submitted. DATA sharing from other ministries have to be improve.

- Issues encountered when using ICCAT reporting forms.
  There are still some issues with interpreting and completing ICCAT forms. Since technical staff are predominantly new employees, capacity Building is ongoing and needs to be more frequent in delivery. The division has placed emphasis on requesting capacity building workshops as the modality for training. Continues engagement and participation in training sessions will be done to ensure capacity is attained.

- Corrective actions taken or planned to improve compliance and reporting Observer programme activities and key findings.
  During 2025-2026, officers have participated in IOMS training session and general capacity building in areas of reporting. Additionally, request will be made for additional capacity building along with continued projects to increase reporting and compliance with onboarding software and the relevant training in tracking, recording and reporting data. Capture of data must be improved at the level of the catch effort by our fisher folk. Especially in the area of bycatch and incidental catch reporting. Grenada has moved to implement; a robust logbook and marine mammal interaction book geared at collecting catch effort and bycatch data and producing accurate reports.

  Grenada remains committed to its obligations under ICCAT. We have noted the gaps in compliance withing our state due to capacity and in some cases cultural norms that must be guided by scientific evidence to improve reporting and other obligation. To improve and safeguard this very fragile but major pillar of our economy and food security, the nations must ensure that conservation, compliance and continued capacity building for the sustainable use of our marine resources remain the center of our focus. Ther need to ensure that challenges to compliance and overall governance of the sector remain a national priority.

  Grenada thanks the Chairman of ICCAT and its committees for the continued support and leadership for the sustainable use of Global marine resources to our Nation development.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS

SUMMARY

In 2025 a total of 335t of large pelagic species under ICCAT management was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet. The Longliner fleet was again the main contributor (94%) to the island's total catch of highly migratory teleost species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) and sharks (70%). The 32 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during 2025 ranged in size from 9.7m and 14.9m LOA (mean 12.9m). Through 2025, local fishing sites were affected by large-scale sargassum influxes that significantly reduced the catches of flying fish and dolphinfish, the island's typical keystone species. Once again, landings of highly migratory large pelagic species, particularly tunas (74%) during the reporting period, helped to mitigate the shortfall in fish supply.

The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (SFMDA) Act, 2025, and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Business) Act, 2025 came into force on May 12, 2025, with subsidiary SFMDA Regulations in the final stages of preparation for being put into force. By the end of 2025, a total of 106 Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) devices were installed across the commercial fleet, with all active longliners being outfitted, along with 13 devices installed on sports and recreational fishing vessels. In addition, six Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) were installed on longline vessels. The national VMS initiative enhances vessel safety and supports MCS programs, while along with EMS, manages bycatch and enhances reporting of fishing activities. Smart Scales were installed at two landing sites to facilitate the collection of key biological information, and through integration with VMS data, information required for the catch traceability certification process. Further development and refinement of the bespoke Barbados Fisheries Information Platform (FIS Ultra) continued through 2025.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

A total of 335t of large pelagic species under the purview of ICCAT were landed at Barbados in 2025. As usual, in 2025, tunas comprised the major proportion (74%) of the total catch of the highly migratory teleost species (Tunas, billfishes and swordfish), with catches of Yellowfin dominating the tuna group (92%).

The fleet of 32 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the course of the year ranged in size from 9.7m and 14.9m LOA (mean 12.9m). There are no vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet. No foreign-owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. Purse seine gear is not used by any Barbadian vessel. Longliners continued to be the main contributors (94%) to the islands catch of the highly migratory teleost species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as shark catches (70%). However, the longline fleet only contributed 19% of the island's total wahoo catch with the majority of catches of this species (81%) being taken on single hook lines by other local vessels using, mainly during flyingfish (*Hirundicthys affinis*) fishing trips.

Episodic mass influxes of Sargassum sp., continued to occur throughout the reporting period resulting in continued declines in the catches of the island's traditional keystone species of flyingfish (mainly *Hirundicthys affinis*) and common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) with the consequent overall reduction in local supplies of fresh fish. The catches of highly migratory pelagic species was again pivotal in mitigating the island's dietary fish supply in 2025.

1.2 Research and statistics

During 2025, length and weight data was collected for 464 tunas in the renewed dockside sampling programme. Barbados continued to participate in the work of a number of WECAFC working Groups with direct or indirect relevance to issues of interest to the ICCAT, including: The CRFM/WECAFC Working Groups.

A team of data collectors now routinely collect additional data on fish catches, fishing trip details, and economic information at all landings sites, including main markets and both previously poorly monitored and unmonitored sites, in addition to continuing to digitize the daily fish landings data gathered from the

major markets. The Kobo Toolbox is used to directly digitize this data. In order to address data shortages and offer data-driven solutions to support decision making, during 2025, Intergen Technology Inc. continued to build a custom Fisheries Information Platform (FIS Ultra), in partnership with the Division. To meet the needs of fisheries management authorities, legislators, researchers, fishermen, and the general public, this platform will have a strong database, APIs for integration, and an easy-to-use dashboard. In 2025, Smart Scales were installed at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex, the major hub for commercial longliner operations, and the Pile Bay Landing Facility, to faciliate the collection of data including species identication and perform digital biological sampling e.g. taking and recording length and weight measurements. The scales will also be integrated with VMS data to determine catch location, aid in calculating fishing effort, and analyze landings as part of the catch traceability certification process. Training was also provided to market officials and tuna exporters.

Under the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (2025), all Barbadian fishing vessels will by law have to carry remote tracking devices. By the end of 2025, a total of 106 Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) devices were installed across the commercial fleet, with all active longliners being outfitted. Installation of VMS devices on sport fishing vessels began on 28 August 2025, with 13 devices being installed by the end of 2025.

By the end of 2025, six Electronic monitoring systems (EMS) were installed on longline vessels as part of the regional REBYC-III CLME+ project in order to manage bycatch and reduce discards. It should be noted that the EMS will be used to report on fishing activity in the contexts of collecting accurate trip information as well as fulfilling observer requirements. In this context, after further testing, the EMS will be duly presented to ICCAT for validation of its suitability as an alternative to the emplacement of human observers on Barbados's small vessels as per ICCAT recommendation (16-14).

In 2025, the Barbados Fisheries Division, in collaboration with the REBYC III CLME+ Project and the National Research Council (CNR) of Rome, Italy, carried out a gear-trial pilot study with local longliners and crew to compare catch performance and post-capture condition of fish taken on large circle hooks and J hooks. The results of the trial were promising with the large circle hooks tested having substantially higher catch rates of target species than traditional J hooks in addition to a higher proportion of fish being released alive at haul-back.

The University of the West Indies particularly through The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) headquartered at the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados continued its work on Sargassum related research and sharing information including the Sub-regional Sargassum Outlook Bulletins, which provide 3-monthly island-scale forecasts of sargassum influxes to the Eastern Caribbean. Most of this work is available at https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

During the period there was significant legislative reform in the context of fisheries management and development in Barbados, starting with the 12th May, 2025 enactment of the comprehensive Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (SFMDA), 2025 and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act (SFMDA (SMB)), 2025. Subsidiary regulations under the SFMDA designed to manage capture fisheries as well as aquaculture and mariculture, in compliance with both local and international best practices and legal instruments, were approved by Cabinet on 17th July 2025 but have not yet been signed into law.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The inadequacy in legislation that has hindered effective implementation and adherence to a number of ICCAT conservation and management measures is being addressed through a comprehensive and appropriate regulatory framework that includes the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (2025), the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act (2025), and subsidiary regulations such as the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Regulations. Together with the development of comprehensive Fisheries Management Plans and continued

enhancements to the data gathering and MSC procedures outlined here, this will result in significantly improved comprehensive management of all Barbados fisheries, including those under the jurisdiction of ICCAT.

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Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2026-10-23	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2026-09-16	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2026-09-16	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2026-09-16	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		This CPC does not collect data on size samples	2026-08-17
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The CPC does not collect this information.	2026-08-17
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		The CPC was not involved in tagging surveys during the period	2026-08-17
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The CPC did not collect any information under a tagging program during the reporting period.	2026-08-17
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		The CPC was not involved in any electronic tagging surveys during the reporting period.	2026-08-17
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and accompanying Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		As noted in the National Report, there is a monitoring programme for sargassum influxes under the University of the West Indies. Regular bulletins are issued.	2026-08-17
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		The CPC does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.	2026-08-17
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	2026-08-17
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		The CPC does not use drifting FADs.	2026-08-17
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		The CPC does not use drifting FADs.	2026-08-17
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining or bait boat fishing.	2026-08-17
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Barbados does not have any vessel greater than 20M LOA in its fleet . Barbados has not yet fully implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2025 and pending accompanying Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	2026-08-17
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in	2026-08-17

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No information received to report.	2026-08-17
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Barbados does not use drifting FADs and has no historical data to present.	2026-08-17
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	2026-08-17
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	2026-08-17
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	2026-08-17
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	2026-08-17
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	2026-08-17
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Barbados is a developing country and no billfish catches are discarded and are consumed locally. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2025 mandates that records be kept on all fish caught including live and dead discards.	2026-08-17
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		2026-09-16	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		As noted in the National Report, there are improvements in fish species identification.	2026-08-17
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No landings of shortfin mako sharks were recorded and as such no research and biological sampling of this species was possible during the reporting period.	2026-08-17
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No landings of the North Atlantic blue shark were recorded	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Barbados does not fish South Atlantic Blue Shark	2026-08-17

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		This information was not collected during the reporting period. However under the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations when put in force, it will be mandatory for fishers to report this information.	2026-08-17
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S)	2026-08-17
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S)	2026-08-17
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining or bait boat fishing.	2026-08-17
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		This CPC has existing identification guides for sharks and sea turtles. The collection of information to create an identification guide for seabirds and marine mammals is underway.	2026-08-17
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Reporting and collection of this information has not been started yet. However, the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandate the reporting of interactions with marine turtles.	2026-08-17
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is in the process of introducing an EMS programme to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandate	2026-08-17

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		It is extremely rare for any catch to be discarded apart from species that are illegal to be retained such as marine turtles. In this context, the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations includes an expanded list of species that are prohibited to be taken and mandates the reporting of any incidental catches of these species in both commercial and recreational fisheries.	2026-08-17
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and pending accompanying Regulations mandate the use of circle hooks to reduce incidental by-catches. In addition it will be mandatory to release all protected species (including turtles) in a manner that maximizes their post-release survival. In this context all vessel must carry the suitable gear for this purpose and the master and crew of the vessel must be trained to undertake this task.	2026-08-17
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		This CPC does not discard fish. All fish are landed and consumed locally.	2026-08-17
S:SWO02	Collection and communication of information on the experimental use of traplines	Yes		This CPC does not engage in the use of traplines.	2026-08-17

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PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2026-10-23	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2026-10-23	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2026-11-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Barbados was not involved in any transhipment at sea during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Barbados was not involved in any transhipment in port during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There was no application for, or permission given for any at-sea transhipments.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Barbados has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier	No		Barbados does not have any LSPLVs in its fleet and no pelagic long line	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)			vessel has been given permission to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information but the point of Contact for port entry notifications is the Barbados Port Inc.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		This information will be supplied to ICCAT following the enactment of appurtenant legislation referred to in the national report.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Cap 285B 1st schedule identifies the Port of Bridgetown as the designated port of entry.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Regulation 12 of the Barbados Harbours Regulations 1961 states that advanced notice must be given by foreign ships, which also applies to foreign fishing vessels, and administratively that time period is a minimum of 24 hours. The detailed advanced notification reporting requirements and submission protocols in compliance with International guidance and regulations (72 hours) are included in the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Actl, 2025.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No instances of the denial of entry or use of the port arose during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement during the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement or need for any action to be taken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No instances of non-compliance or apparent infringements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Barbados has not entered into any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No reports have been submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The Fisheries Management Regulations (when in force) mandate improved catch and effort and other fishing trip information recording and reporting	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					including for non-target incidental catches and discards for all fishing vessel including recreational fishing fleet. It should also be noted that local sport and recreational fishing vessels and are now by law registered by the Fisheries Division.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Barbados has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No reports of nationals involved in IUU fishing were received.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2025 and accompanying Regulations referred to in the National Report mandates persons involved in importing, exporting or re-exporting of fish or fish products, must submit to the Chief Fisheries Officer, such information on the fish processing, marketing, distribution or trade operation as the he/she may specify.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to	Yes		Barbados has not received any allegations	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		allegations of non-compliance			of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Barbados has not received any reports of sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Barbados has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No reports of lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		This CPC does have not such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Barbados continued the installation of EMS on its fishing fleet.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is continuing to advance the EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		The issues articulated in 23-20 core principles on labour standards in fisheries are addressed in the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Legislation.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		This CPC does not currently have an in-person observer programme.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 24-05	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations (JFO)	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT36	List of the inspections carried out under the JIS between 1 January and 31 December of the previous year	No		No vessels of this CPC are involved in the fishing of BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished BFT-E	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project	
	M:BFT37	Fishing/management plans for western Atlantic bluefin tuna	No		This CPC is not involved in the catching of BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no vessels greater than 20m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		This is information is in STAT	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs (SDPs)	No		No information to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		New seals and signatures of authorised officers to validate these documents will be submitted by December 2nd, 2026	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		All outstanding quarterly reports will be submitted by November 19, 2026	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management	No		This CPC does not deploy drifting FADs to catch tropical tuna	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)				
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This CPC does not have any purse seiners and large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) authorised to fish.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Tuna are targeted species and are not considered bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Tuna are targeted species and are not considered bycatch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Updated information will be submitted in due course.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting SWO-MD	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch SWO-MD	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for	Yes		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year			vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for SWO-MD	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of SWO-MD catches	Yes		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-N	Yes		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for SWO-S	Yes		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-N	Yes		All vessels in the CPC's registered fishing fleet are authorised to fish N. SWO and as such no vessels are subject to this by-catch limit	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of SWO-S	Yes		This CPC does not fish S. SWO	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED	
	M:SWO21	List of vessels authorized to use Traplines	Yes		This CPC does not use traplines.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-N	Yes		This CPC allows all vessels registered in its fleet to fish for N-ALB and as such validly registered vessels are not subject to a special by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S	Yes		The geographic range of S-ALB is beyond the fishing range of this CPCs fishing fleet.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch ALB-MD	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M)	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M)	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of Rec. 19-05 and Rec. 16-11	Yes	2026-10-26		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application	Yes		Barbados has not yet claimed for this exemption.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		of this exemption to such fisheries				
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2026-10-26		2026-10-26
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		South Atlantic shortfin mako sharks are beyond the fishing ranged of the Barbados fishing fleet. No landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako recorded during the reporting period.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		This CPC does not engage in purse seine operations	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2025 (SFMDA) deals specifically with the protection of endangered species prohibiting hunting, capture, possession, trading in, intentionally killing, injuring or harassing any endangered species. Accidental catches of the species prohibited are to be reported and any captured intentionally or unintentionally must be released immediately and returned to the water from which it was taken with the least possible injury. Subsidiary regulations to the SFMDA (2025) lists sea turtles as endangered species, reiteraing the applicability of the protection and reporting measures. The regulations also stipulate that the Master of any vessel must ensure that approved equipment for	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					the safe release of protected species (turtles), in good working order must be kept on board the vessel during all fishing trips and that all crew must be trained in safe and effective use of the equipment. For sea turtles, the size and type of equipment and best practices in this regard will be defined in Fisheries Notices subsidiary to this regulation and will be based on the "FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations" for resuscitation of sea turtles on board as per app. 2 of ICCAT Rec. 22-12. In compliance with Rec. 22-12 Para 1 (a) the SFMDA regulations also mandates the use of circle hooks larger than 16/0, and not offset; or 18/0, with an off set no greater than 10 degrees." on horizontal longlines. The Fisheries Division is currently engaged in public outreach programs promoting the use of circle hooks and the REBYC III CLME+ Project is funding a hook buy-back and trade-in scheme for local fishers to exchange their old J-hooks for compliant circle hooks, while the Fisheries Division is working with partnering agencies to offer circle hooks at discounted rates,	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		This CPC does not currently have an NPOA for seabirds.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Requirement response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and Fisheries Management Regulations discussed in the National Report lists a number of species as protected species and strictly prohibits their capture, it mandates that only large circle hooks are to be used on longlines, that any protected species incidentally taken that are alive at haul-back are to promptly released in a manner that maximizes their survival and in this context that all vessels must carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Barbados does not engage in purse seine fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented yet by this CPC	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Fisheries Division[1]

Summary

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial fleets for the year 2025 were estimated at 3 373 t. The non-artisanal longline fleet landed an estimated 1 346 t of fish of which yellowfin tuna was the most abundant species as expected. In 2025, the number of operational non-artisanal longliners was 24, consistent with previous years. The fleet consisted of 11 large-scale longliners greater than 20 m length overall and 13 longliners of length overall less than 20 m. Data were collected from the one major game fishing tournament held in 2025. Trinidad and Tobago continues to participate in the GEF regional project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*. Trinidad and Tobago will implement pilot observer and electronic monitoring system programmes for the non-artisanal longline fleet under the project. The gillnet component of the artisanal multi-gear fleet is also a focus of the project. Activities to address sea turtle bycatch reduction and increasing post-release survival and documentation of interaction between marine mammals and the selected gears are being implemented. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill, 2026 was submitted to the Cabinet in November 2026.

Section I: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial fleets for the year 2025 were estimated at 3 373 t, representing an eight percent increase (239 t) compared to the 2024 landings (3 135 t). The non-artisanal longline fleet landed an estimated 1 346 t of fish of which yellowfin tuna was the most abundant species as expected. The proportionality of yellowfin tuna landings compared to the fleet's total landings, 92%, was consistent with 2024 and 20213 estimates when in both years, yellowfin tuna landings accounted for 94% of the fleet's landings. In 2025, the number of operational non-artisanal longliners was 24, consistent with previous years. The fleet consisted of 11 large-scale longliners greater than 20 m length overall and 13 longliners of length overall less than 20 m. Data were collected from one major game fishing tournament held in 2025.

1.2 Research and statistics

<u>Catch and effort data collection and analysis</u>

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners with data verification being achieved through cross-checking of customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of the fleet is estimated at 90%. In January 2023, a Vessel Monitoring System implemented via an agreement among Collecte Localisations Satellites System (CLS), the Trinidad and Tobago Longliners' Association, the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries became fully operational. All non-artisanal longliners that seek commercial fishing authorisations to fish on the high seas, must be outfitted with the VMS hardware and software. To date, all operational non-artisanal longliners are utilising the system. The VMS includes an electronic logbook component, for which captains require continual training. The electronic logbook will complement the trip reporting system by providing more refined temporal and spatial data on catches, fishing effort, discards, and encounters with seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals. The logbook form includes identification guides for seabirds and sea turtles. Data submission via the electronic logbook is linked to the issuing of subsequent commercial fishing authorisations.

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The system for catch and effort data collection, verification and raising for the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad continues to be upgraded under the after its disruption in October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy.

Biological data collection and analysis
The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data for each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently biological data for the artisanal multi-gear fleet are being collected under the GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)* **(see Section 2.1, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01).**

Development of fisheries management information system (FisMIS)
The Fisheries Division continues to work with the FAO to develop an integrated fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago (FisMIS) to integrate fisheries catch and effort data, fisher registration data and vessel record data from the fisheries administrations in Trinidad and in Tobago. The database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020. Activities undertaken to date include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component of the database.

Updating of data collection systems for artisanal and non-artisanal fleets
A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, which was conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN – *Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem* and GCP/SLC/202/SCF – *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector* (CC4FISH) was developed and includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. These recommendations are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha on improvement of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014) (SCRS/2018/114), and are prioritised for implementation **(see TTO Action Plan (2026-2030))**.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Implementation of flag, coastal, port and market State measures
The Fisheries Division continues to utilise informal means – not supported by national fisheries legislation – in the implementation of several flag State, coastal State and related ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The Fisheries Division maintains vessel records for all fishing vessels and collaborates with the Maritime Services Division which is the agency responsible for vessel registration in Trinidad and Tobago. Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. In 2024 industry stakeholders voluntarily adopted use of a VMS including electronic logbook and some non-artisanal longline operators have been trialling circle hooks. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as utilisation of the system and reporting are linked to the granting by the Fisheries Division of commercial fishing authorisations which facilitate fishing on the high seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of commercial fishing authorisations.

With respect to Trinidad and Tobago's Observer Programme, at-sea gear trials currently being implemented under the REBYC-III CLME+ Project are serving as a pilot for the Programme **(see TTO Action Plan (2026-2030))**. Increased financial and human resources in conjunction with the enabling legislation are required for full implementation of the Programme. It is recognised, however, that several of Trinidad and Tobago's non-artisanal longliners may not be equipped to accommodate Observers and thus consideration is being given to the implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for such

longliners. Onboard camera systems have been installed on three vessels to date and a pilot EMS is currently being implemented **(see below, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01 and TTO Action Plan (2026-2030)).**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is continuing its efforts to finalise a National Plan of Action for sharks. The draft NPOA is to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial approval followed by Cabinet approval. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals is to be updated. The Fisheries Division continues to collaborate with Ecolibrium, Inc., Arizona State University, and the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST) to develop and test a suite of technological solutions to mitigate sea turtle bycatch, complete socio-economic fisheries characterisations, and update turtle bycatch surveys **(see below, Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures, M:BYC01 and TTO Action Plan (2026-2030))**.

Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019. State agencies collaborated to implement port state measures under a Memorandum of Understanding for Collaboration in Regulating Fishing, Fishing Related Activities and Relevant Trade (MOU IUU-Fishing) which came into effect in August 2019 and expired in August 2024. The participating agencies including: the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries) continue to collaborate informally. The implementation of measures for fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW), now designated as the Port Community System, established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Decision-making instruments utilised in port State matters include the draft *National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA* and the *Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment)* which were developed under the *Port State Measures Support Project*, GCP/RLA/222/USA **(see Outdated legislation, para 3 under section 2.2)**

The following were achieved by the Oversight Committee during its tenure: identification of Trinidad and Tobago's: points of contact for port entry, contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports, designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry, advance notification period required for entry into port, and points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sightings. In addition, standard operating procedures for implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and for the landing and transshipment of fish were reviewed and updated; draft National Control and Inspection Plans were developed with assistance from the *3rd Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Global Capacity Building Programme*; and linkages were established with the Blue Justice Community, Caribbean Community Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) for strengthened regional and international cooperation and information-sharing.

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) endorsed a Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing that will be used as a guide for developing National Plans of Action IUU Fishing, including that of Trinidad and Tobago. Further, Trinidad and Tobago participated in a WECAFC Survey on the state of readiness to implement the RPO-IUU Fishing in-country to help guide the regional approach towards strengthening: (a) national capacity to develop and implement NPOA–IUU Fishing; (b) regional coordination in fisheries enforcement; (c) data collection on IUU fishing incidences; and (d) national capacity to implement the RPOA-IUU Fishing – among other things.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Import and export licences are issued subject to recommendations based on fisheries management considerations from the Fisheries Division.

Implementation of specific ICCAT conservation and management measures
M:GEN45

Via the stakeholder consultations on the Fisheries Management Bill, the Ministry of Labour has signalled its intention to address the implementation of International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards in the Trinidad and Tobago fisheries sector in collaboration with the Fisheries Division.

M:ALB07
A maximum per trip on-board bycatch limit for the non-artisanal longline fleet was set at 100kg.

M:BYC01
Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*. The four-year project which focuses on the Caribbean and North Brazil Continental Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+), is being implemented with the support of numerous local, regional and international partners including fisher organisations, NGOs and academia. The project inception meeting was convened in January 2024 in Trinidad and Tobago. The project addresses the management of bycatch and discards in selected fisheries and thereby aims to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs. Activities are aligned with components relating to: 1. improving fishing practices to manage bycatch and reduce discards; 2. strengthening governance and management frameworks and enforcement measures to better manage bycatch and reduce discards; 3. encouraging behaviour change for adoption of effective bycatch mitigation, discard reduction and ALDFG management measures; and 4. knowledge management and lesson learning. The participating countries are currently implementing project activities. The selected Trinidad and Tobago fisheries are the non-artisanal longline fishery and gillnet component of the artisanal multi-gear fishery. Pilot observer and electronic monitoring system programmes are to be implemented under the project. Activities to address sea turtle bycatch reduction and increasing post-release survival are being implemented.

M:BYC02
See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above.

M:BYC03
See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above.

M:BYC04
See section on implementation of reporting requirement M:BYC01 above. Activities addressing bycatch of marine mammals are being implemented by Trinidad and Tobago under GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*.

<u>Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement</u>
The following monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement operations continue to be implemented by Trinidad and Tobago:

1. review of foreign fishing vessel arrival and departure declarations on the Single Electronic Window (now Port Community System), conduct of risk assessments and generation of reports;
2. joint operations of the Fisheries Monitoring Centre involving the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard;
3. inspection of Trinidad and Tobago non-artisanal longline fishing vessels for issuance of Commercial Fishing Authorisations (CFAs);
4. monitoring of VMS data from the Trinidad and Tobago non-artisanal longline fleet, with generation of reports.

<u>Institutional linkages, collaboration and cooperation</u>
Relative to institutional linkages between the Fisheries Division and other government agencies, the following initiatives were undertaken between October 2023 and September 2024:

1. registration of fishing vessels;
2. review of Draft Harbours (Reporting Formalities for Ships) Regulations;
3. discussion on Draft Shipping (Small Boats) Regulations 2020;
4. issuance of recommendatons for licences for the import and export of live fresh, chilled and frozen fish;

5. work with respect to Trinidad and Tobago's acceptance of the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) - Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies;
6. review of the Fisheries Management Bill towards finalisation of drafting.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Outdated legislation

The matter of Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed. The Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and subsequently in October 2020, following the general elections and consequent reconstitution of the Parliament. The Bill was subsequently released for public consideration from which extensive comments were submitted by 30 stakeholder groups between December 2020 and March 2021. Between April 2021 and March 2023, staff of the Fisheries Division (FD) and the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel (CPC) were engaged in review of the comments and drafting of responses and proposed amendments to the Bill. The FD-CPC responses and proposed amendments were reviewed by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament (JSC), a process which was completed in July 2023. Due to the substantive changes proposed, the JSC referred the amended Bill to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet for final legal review before being submitted to Cabinet. The Bill was approved, by Cabinet in September 2023, for distribution to stakeholders for a final round of consultations before it is laid in Parliament. As a result, public consultations were held between 5 and 15 November 2023. Following the stakeholder consultations in November 2023 the Fisheries Division engaged in the review of extensive comments. Following the re-drafting undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel resulting from the review of comments, the Bill was submitted to the Cabinet in November 2026. The Fisheries Management Bill, 2026 consists of 20 parts, 270 sections and 4 schedules.

Draft Regulations were developed and are to be updated, to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

The draft *National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA* and the *Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment)* **(see Implementation of flag, coastal, port and market State measures, para 5 under Section 2.1)** identified enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations.

Consequent to Trinidad and Tobago's outdated legislation, in 2023, the country was negatively certified by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States for not having a regulatory programme comparable to that of the United States to reduce bycatch of sea turtles in pelagic longline fisheries in the ICCAT waters beyond national jurisdiction. In 2025, based on additional work done and information submitted, NOAA Fisheries issued a comparability finding for all of Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries on the List of Foreign Fisheries (LOFF), which is valid until 31 December 2029.

In September 2023 the Trinidad and Tobago was identified by the European Commission as a non-cooperating country in the fight against IUU fishing.

Human resource capacity constraints

It remains a challenge for Trinidad and Tobago, to keep abreast with the implementation and compliance of ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as increasing national, regional and other international commitments due to the limited human resource capacity at the Fisheries Division in particular. The Division has identified submission of the Fisheries Management Bill to the Cabinet as its priority activity. This was achieved in November 2026. It is expected that recruitment of the required staffing capacity will be addressed upon enactment of the Bill.